Gazetteer 1748

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Govt. of West Bengal

The easiest way of sinding places mes may be sing tu le and latitude, the former being numbered on the train t'. latter on the fides: and therefore, where lines craws from · a h po at mu be supposed of meet, there the town will be rou d. Befiles this, I have given the diftances from long the. narkable place or places, and the giver, lake, or coaft, viril any town is fested. The helt method of understanding the map of any country, is full to become acquainted with the mod remarkable river, because all towns of any considerable note are feated thereon: and then those that fall thereinto, and the places they just by; as also in what mainer any town in seared with relicion to others mathe fame country, of which at particular map lbitald the as be'procured.

The longity ly to rock me d both east and west from the inter e of I and my agree the to the accurate fet off maps given. helps treatile, whe the trouble of knowing the fituation places, with receid to the metropolis of this kingdom, is in 1, at 1 th distriction of longitude between any two places.

found with the utmot facility.

In the deter prions of the empires, countries, provinces, differ er t, counties, erres, horoughs, and towns, every remarkable encumiting is taken note of, as far as our room would adn t. I have thewn how each country to bound d, its extent, productions, manufactor c., forces, the nur cers of the inhabitauts, the i manners and religion, at least as far as I could obtain any certain account. The dutances of places in Pagland and Wale, are reckoned according to English statute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where elle I foilow the marine inealure of 60 to a degree; and in general this , last is most convenient, because the graduated line, on the side of the map will always terve inflead of a foote of miles; but then it must be remembered, that these marine miles, or rather minutes, are greater than the common flather miles of England, 60 of the former being equal to on of the factor.

There are great improvements by the Carolraphy of England and Wales, care having trees taken to the present state of the towns An exact account has be Ireland, with topard to ronies, and horough have been done for S

Upon the whole root Dictionary will be of

great care has been taken to render it complete, according to the fize of the volume, it is hoped it will meet with a reception proportional to its merit, than which nothing more is or can be delired...

difficulties of writing Dictionaries in general, and more play those of Geography, on account of the clinicient of the countries and towns, the contridiction in the clinical treatises of this kind; as well as in maps, that, the relations of travellers; yet, as I was not prefled into the vice, but was to all intents and purposes a volunteer, I had a polybody to blame but myself, for entering into so labeling at the

However, I have been better enabled to reconcile difference, to expunge falfities, and to fet afide impolitions, from he is on a confiderable part of the world mylelf, and from he can de such observations as in some measure qualify the to pr places which I have not feen. Here you will find no fee linds, no diabolical conjuration, no netious of canniba a-eaters, nor indeed any thing elfe that is shocking to confense, or evidently repugnant to the customs and practices other parts of the world, unless the strange accounts of the different objects of worthip may be so esseemed, but then we find others to match them in very distant parts. Thus, it is find some that adore a fly, we shall meet with others that I by divine honours to a monkey's tooth; fome to a ferpoint oil to a tree, not to mention the vast variety of image worthing over the world; and therefore we cannot reject such extravage practices from their feeming abfurdity.

It hkewise requires some share of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are several extant full of nothing but sabulous stories. Thus one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions, and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happingiving an account of transactions impossible to be true. An such Utopian writers as these I have endeavoured to avoid: and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this Dictionary, but what may be depended upon, at least with

regard to the most material circumstances.



TO

GEOGRAPH

of the u. verse, and of the disposition and assemblage of all parts of the u. verse, and of the relation they have to each other. It called Co-work apply; that is, a description of the world; and as interite is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, at follows is an acade that Cosmography has two principal parts; namely, Assembly, a ich takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and Geography, it is a description of the earth. The latter is our principal object; but, the study of the Heavens ought needstaily to precede that of Geography, it will be proper to explain some particulars relating to the sormer, before we proceed any further.

Of the Solar Syftem.

That menkind hegen very early to left up their eyes to Heaven, and obto be that he in iful canopy to richly adorned, is not at all forprising; but, ·h t their object attons hel re the flood, at least, contained any thing more thin mere cuitchiv, may very easily be doubted. From Prolomy we may d. e. t. one t progress of astronomy throughout the world; for, till that time, what had been learned from the Egyptians, had been, in a great meature, confined among the Grecians, Ptolemy wrote for all mankind. m is item was publicly taught every where, and his writings translated not only into Arabic, but almost all the other languages: the system of Protemy was looked upon as facred truth beyond all dispute. It was long after hima however, that hurope received the true tallesfor the Rudy of the Heavens ! it we not until almost eleven hundred years after their publication, that the works of this author were published in Latin, and that Affronomy bec me a itu'v regurded by the learned in this quarter of the world, in which it has at length arrived to an height, as much above all that it reached in (siecec, as the highest pitch of the Greeian knowledge was above that of the Lgyptians. Indeed, it is only within these hundred years, or thorough abouts, that the heavens have been understood; and all that was before delivered is ignorance, in comparison with what is now established, and exp'amed among u., by the mcomparable for have Newton, and other modern Writers.

In order to explain the disposition and surangement of the several parts of the universe, and to show in what manned the celestial bodies moved with regard to one another, and with regard to this earth which we inhelped men have, from time to time, said down certain hypotheses and systems, which they have called Systems of the World. There have been swears of these, different in the greatest degree from our anothers they began very far from truth: but, as seionce improved they by degrees came nower and nearest truth:

te no reason to count the purity less than long as that world it explains.

We that here take merice only of the Copernican or folar fystem, being that which is colonied of the hoff eminent mathematicians of the last and prefent age, as the bell adapted to explain the nature and motion of the Caneis maying about it. The planets are bodies, which appear to us like flars; not that they have light in themselves, but shine by reflecting the light of the fun: "Phey are called planets from a Greek word, which figurefire wandering; hecause they change their places, and do not always keep the fame diffance with one another, nor with the fixed flars, as the fixed flars do. The planets are either primary or fecondary. The primary planets are fix, Fix. Mereury, Fehrus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn: The iccondary planers, to called, because they move round other planets, are ten, vize the Mont, which moves about the earth; the four moons or latellites which move about Jupiter, and the five moons, which move about Saturn.

Of these we shall freak separately.

The SUN which is the centre of the universe, is likewise the fountain de webt and hear: we fee it the parent of the feafons; day and night, fumamer and winter, are formed entirely by it, and all the vegetable creation Line the efferrings of its beams; even our own lives are not to be supported but by its influence; and, where it has least power, we find that life hardly deferves the name of a bleffing. It is in the heart of man to value what The possesses; but, to any one who has seen a happier climate, the frozen regions feem to make life a punishment. In these times, all men agree with 'Copernicus, that the Sun is fixed in the centre of the univerte, and that all the planets, of which this earth inhabited by us is one, roll round its body. The Sun and fixed stars, lays the great Dr. Cheyne, seem to be huge dente bodies, like the earth or planets, heated to an extraordinary degree; and their heat probably may be preferred by the greatness of their bodies, and mutual action and re-action between their parts and the light which they emit. Great bedies preferve their heat longest, and that perhaps in proreportion to their diameters. Sir Isaac Newton, has made it probable, that the remet which appeared in 1680, by approaching the Sun in its perihelien, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be fifty thousand years in cooling. Whence we may guess, that, supposing the Sun and fixed stars to be only collections of denfe and folio matter, life the plonets, heated to a very intente digree, they may be millions of years without long any confiderable part of their heat. To perions not accustomed to aftronomical calculations, at mannot fail of being a matter of far prize, when they are told of the magnibut little larger than the moon. How great will be the attention thement of such green on being told, that when looking at the Sun, they are viewing a green being distributed him, the dismeter of which is equal to an hundred dismeters of the carth; whose thickness, in plainer terms, is seven hundred and minery three thousand miles; that its worther as equal to ten thousand times the furface of the carrie, and whole londing it a million of times as great! Let as now proceed to enquire into the his primary planets.

feven bundred miles, and is therefore about two thirds of the earth's magmittide. his diffance from the Sun is thirty-two millions of miles, and his mean diffance from us about eighty-eight millions, according to Cashin's mumbers: he revolves round the Sun in something less than eighty-eight ones with the velocity of one hundred thentand miles in an hour, which is almost as tall again as the earth travels for me do not go above fifty. His thousand miles in that time, and set that is making pretty good speed

too, fince it does not want much of a thouland tailer in a minute of flowever amanagly swift this may seem, it is examine like the American
Litarus, or beast called the Sluggard, in comparison to the valority of the
rats of light, which certainly move about one hundred and eighty character
me in the space of a second. The heat of the bus in this planet is probably seven times (Mr Huygens say muse times) greater than with us in
the hottest surmer, which is perhaps covered to make water bout it is
the refore a time to imagine, that his inhabitants caused be such is no first
increase bout could be no means bear such a degree of heat. Mescury in
no near the San, that he is very rarely seen but by astronomers, who know
have book after him.

2 V l. N I, 3, which is the brightest and largest to appearance of all the " net, is diffinguithed in the heavens by a superiority of suffice from the her, and is incapable of being mistaken for any of them. The dift intion to the eye between fixed itals and planets in, that the latter have. though a very hight, yet a more placed luftre than the former. il. a e tuns, and have the fource of light in themselves: the planets are be of e-rih, or ope e matter, which only receive light from the Sume and tellect it back again. Notwithstanding, therefore, that fixed stars are ar an imment ly greater dutance, it is natural that their brightness should be grater than that of the planets. It is this that gives them that twinkling wrich diffinguides them from the planets when we look at them; but the I not to ab! It to a diffraction as has been supposed; for the planets which are nearest to the bun, receive their light in lo great a degree, that, being also near to the earth, they reflect it with a brightness which does not belong to the others. Venus in this manner twinkles a little, and Mercury, tacugh to 'mall, much more: in thefe, however, the effect, are to much let than need flare, that it cannot confound them with those luminaries, In Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, it is not at all feen: so that those three I treets are entirely, and these two are sufficiently, distinguished from the had thir by their light. The distance of Venus from the Sun is about y un'hons of miles: her motion in her orbit round the Sun is performed if a little ib to the hundred and twenty-four days, and her motion in an h ut is about feventy thousand miles.

I had be 4 R I'H, by its revolution in an elliphis round the Sun in three I undeed and fixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, maken the fonce of time we call a year. The Barth is near eight thousand miles in dismosor, and difficult from the Sun ninety-four millions of miles: the line which the Parth describes in its annual motion is called the colleptic, and proveeds from West to East, according to the order of the figns of the Zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different scalous of spring, summer, at time, and winter, and consequently of the several lengths of days and mights in those scalous. In its progress through the colleptic, it every where k aps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the colleptic, which is twenty-three degrees and a half, or thereabouts. The turning of the Earth on his own axis in twenty-four nours, makes it day in those parts which are turned towards the Sun, and night is those parts which are in the shade, or surned from the Sun.

4. MARS is the least of all the planet, except Mercury, and his place is next above that of the earth, in the follow of the universe, his course lying between the orbit of the Earth and that of Jupiter, but very distant from both. This planet appears of a dusky reduith hue, and has less lustre than any flar in the skies; they compute the diameter of Mars to be about four thousand four handred miles, and must therefore be much less than our Earth. His distance from the San is about one handred and twenty-three millions of miles: he revolves about the Sun in six hundred

and eighty-feven days nearly, and runs at the rate of forty his thousand miles in an hour; his light and heat are twice, and fometimes thrice as weak as what we receive from the Sun.

more from the sent that any of the inferior planets we have yet described. Heaven has therefore granted him a supply of light by four moons or satel-

that they are not visible without glass of a great magnifying power, and therefore were perfectly unknown till the last age. The distancer of the planet is above eighty thousand miles, and the quantity of matrix is home

lites, which revolve round him as our moon does round us. In ic moons,

planet is above eighty thousand miles, and the quantity of matter in him is about two hundred and twenty times greater than that of our Earth. It distance from the Sun is about four hundred and twenty four militance it

miles, and he revolves round his own axis in nine hours and him our minute. .
but his course round the Sun takes up eleven years and ten months; to large

is his orbit, that he moves after the rate of about twenty-four thoutand many in an hour. Jupiter, besides a samous spot, by which his diamid matter, was determined, has appearances on him like swarms or belts, as they call

them. These they take to be moveable, and to be formed by the clouds of this planer, which teem, like our trade-winds, to he in tracts parallel to the equator of Jupiter. He has doubtleds someting round him like our

air; but its texture, gravity, and elasticity, may not with standing be vastive different from that of ours. The prevailing opinion, that this planet much

be inhabited, is now confirmed by the strongest reason. "For I take it, "fave Mr. Harris, that such an apparatus as the making of four moons to

" round Saturn, besides his ring) I take this, I say, to be a demonstrable

" ives to stand in need of light, as well as other tenses proper for their we tures: for we never find Nature doing any thing in vain, but ordering all

things with the most consummate wisdom, and we must rever believe the would form moons where there are no people to be lighted by the n

The heat and light of the Sun cannot be above a twenty-feventh part of, what we enjoy here, and therefore it must be very dark, difmal, and cold

living there. To this we may add, that the weight of all bodies there multi-

to. SATURN is the most distant planet in our system, being seven hundred and leventy-feven millions of miles from the Sun. The time of his revolution round the grand luminary is about thirty years, and yet for very large is his orbit, that he moves at the rate of about eighteen thouland miles an hour. His diameter is about fixty one thousand miles; and, with regard to the quantity of matter in him, it is about ninery-four times as great as that of our Barth; but his deality is not much above a seventh part of that of the matter of our planet. As to light and heat, it is probable that he has not above a ninetieth of part what we enjoy by the bun. Indeed, in order to supply this great defect of the Sun's light, occasioned by To great a distance, our all-wife Creator has furnished him with hie moons or attendants. The most surprizing phenomenon of all in this planet is that which we call his ring ! It is a vast body of earth, of perhaps seven or might hundred miles in thickness, which, at the distance of about twentyone thousand miles from Saturn's body, and with just as great a breadth, is placed in a circular arch round the planet, in figure much like the great wonden crane wheels, in which men or hoples walk to raife goods or draw water.

The Secondary Planets, as we before observed, are ten in number: one, which moves round the Earthy foor, which assend on Jupiter; and five,

The diameter of our MOON is reckoned to be almost two thousand two hundred miles; her magnitude, of rather her mass, or the quantity of mater in her, with regard to the Earth, is about a referrich part. The hoon, which is but a speck, in comparison of the other heavenly bediese though it seems so near to us, is two hundred and sorty thousand miles, do not from us, and its surface is about sourteen millions of square miles. As the Moon is the nearest to the Earth of all the planets, her motion is so the quickest, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty seven days, seven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Farth we are indebted for the slux and resux of the tides twice in twenty four hours, which are attended with so many advantages, that mankind could hardly exist without them, since the waters would then become stage.

nated, and unce for any of the purposes of human life.

It is generally agreed among aftronomers, that COMETS are a kind. of plinets or bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits, whole, periodical times and motions are as constant, certain, and regular as those, of the planets, but abundantly more dense, as they pass through the greatest extremes of heat and cold, without any apparent disnibution for alteration. All Comets appear to be spheres, with large atmospheres forrounding them, fome afteen or fixteen times more in diameter than their bodies are, so consequently three or four thousand times as large, which, in their perihelion, or nearest access to the Sun, by the intense heat emitted therefron, are so much rarified, as to be abundantly lighter than the Sun's a motthere, and extended into long lucid tails towards those parts opposite the Sun. As Comets recede from the Sun their tails diminish, and their atmospheres increase gradually, until they approach the apholions, for greatest distance from the Sun; then their tails are contracted into cincumambient atmospheres again. The bodies of Comets, especially those which have the shortest periodical times, are of themselves but little larger than the Moon: so that it is their atmospheres and tails which make them conforcurs. Comets, like the planets, move in elliptical orbits about the Sun, with this difference, all the planets move from east to west in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits nearly circular, while the Comets in their very cliptical orbits trave: le the compais in all directions, (the plane of the ecliptic only excepted) and that in to wonderful a manner, as not to intertere with one or the other's orbits. Hence it appearsgiery probable, that both Planets and Comets are governed by the same states laws: if is, it is by no means unlikely, that Comets have diurnal motions round their axes, as well as annual periods round their orbits.

Let us now proceed to fay something of the FIXED STARS. The heavens are filled with a fluid much their and thinner than our air, and extend beyond all limits, of which we have any conceptions. There being nothing visible to us in the remote parts of the heaven, we can only confider them as the places of the stars; all the fixed stars are situated in them; and, though they seem so near to one another, in our view of them, they are doubtless at an immense distance each from the other, and at a very different distance with respect to us. We must have a vast idea of this space, when we consider, that the largest of the fixed stars which are probably the nearest to us, are at a distance too great for the expression of all that we can conceive from sigures, and for all means of admeasurement. The smaller are doubtless more remote than the least; or those which are of the sixth magnitude, than those of the sixth the least; or those which are of the sixth magnitude, than those of the sixth analytic and so on. And yet, beyond the smalless which are of the sourch anaguitude, and so on. And yet, beyond the smalless the sixth telescopes discover to us more stars, too distant

to be at all perceptible to the naked eyes and, in proportion to the power e't the iditrumental the more se lais we discover. We may concerve by this, in 'one mealure, what and how great much be that extent, which admir of n int . Pleso and Ariforia supposed the heavens terminated fomewhere if they do what mait that be which is beyond them? Though he dill inco of tie ared there is too immense for ordicary calcul trans jet come rica may be hermed from what the glean it men have thought of it, by whom it i in poled; that if a bulle, a 4. to be discharged from menent the me, the very nearest. and fished by to the Spn with that rapidity with which it leaves the mount of a cunuon, it would be twenty thousand years in reaching that lumin -The work remote that we fee, even by telescope, are not to be an icr food as the most remote in the heaven's that instrument has its limit. high war eyes, though it reaches farther; but the exeat of the c c tion and the heavens frems to have no Husits. The heave a theretic appear indefining to these, and the flars unnumb red and immore the Their, as they are truly to many Suns, may be supposed all to have plante resolving round them; and thus the space is tilled up in a main records the ideas we have of the Creator. Husgens has given the flice the rance of e l'eal F crebs; and it is probable wat they are, in n inv reight, ble to his glosse which we sphabet, and the . . the place and in mile which abound with us are formed out of the priceple of the I use, to there are on thos globes plants and anin it also i met out of their constitute of stile, and therefore calculates for hung on them. We can callly a motive, that creatures like curlelice, the in ar a) which irabit that Earth, or the plants that grow upon at, the extreme end of Saturu, or theeastion a hear of \$1 m found ice in the former, and, upon the farthe of the latter, the hat is for great, that it will make water boal. The ugh creatures or our tive recould not five in fach worlds, he was gent dus and our weilt, incip propriated the one unto the other, could also form escalates prop r tor the other worlds he use created.

Deferences of the Artificial Spiere.

The could be convex part of the terradium in plotse, which is an artificial fileund a second first represented the whole world, and considered to de
und a second first represented the globe is divided into 3 and receptor of the eitenmerence of the globe is divided into 3 and receptor of the eitenmerence of the globe in the configuration the glob is
the first meal re, the circulate of the globe is therefore 24,848 keeps in the configuration and the receptor of the configuration. The Equation, and the receptor of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the first of the first of the first of the mean of the first of the firs

The I OUA FOR, or EQUINITED TALL, is a great circle, ninety legises affant from the poles of the winds, and in named, because it divides the wirld income we equal parts; which the him is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and arguin all that the world a bence their points are called the equinotes. The principal are of this circle is to descent, is no idented the Northern ball; and that in which the native pole is found, is alled the Northern ball; and that in which the native the pole is placed, is he southern ball; and that in which the native the pole is placed, is he southern ball;

The \1 4 R i D I 4 N is a green circle, impailed to pais through the refer of the world and there of the horizon, spring the sphere into two qual parts, the one present and the other place, and cut the horizon at right

as gles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of trace d rg which the oun and the place appear should the boulson. As the e are in it hate number of reniths and horseoms, the names of frieridsus to intake, for the Meridian is charged, as well as the again and herran, over the me take towards the frat or Well, but it we that to me richt line Northwarde or Southward , we fall continue wider the fame Man rinen, though we cond and change the remit and hur con However. gen riphers is ly teel in 340 M millions, which are tappolea to pate through every degree of the equinoctial It has been unit into a fer graphers. to e I blish a first Meridian. though the le s'i grente arbitists. Prolemy I'i al it at the ill ind of lerw, which is the mait Western of the Cinaires; bu the cir mon m that at prefent to for every generapher to make the Mendin of the capi al of his country the his Meridian, and accordingly the lengitudes in this Dictionary are recknowed last or Wast Low the "I ridi in of Landon. The ue of the Meridian in a glob i to thew then it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into criectal and oc identil

the ZODIAC is a broad cite that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the conditions or that that form the respective by as the latter to a line paining through the middle of the Zodice, and therese the course path, or annual course, in which it advinces there degrees the every mon to

It HORI/ON is a great circle, which divides the world into two one is superior and table, and the outline or interior and intofile. When the Sun is above this Carle it is them I'm, no when it is surk eight con degrees beneath it. Night then community is a when it is surk eight con degrees beneath it. Night then community is the careless the light of all on the globe, and the Mendion is in I ted therein with all the roll of the lightic. Beales, it is im novemble, it is no the carelemeterace are marked the degrees of the twelve lights of the disc, and the disc of the twelve months of the very

II IROPICS are two totall circles parallel to the equinoctial. . It ibed by the firt points of the first degrees of the tights reinted Lancer na (apri oin, that is, where they truck the ecliptic. They are distint it in the equinocital very near twenty-three degrees and a half defendes these tropics about the 23th day of Jun and the six day of 1) center When he touches the tropic of C1 te makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the h pole ; and, when . he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes t ongest day for the people between the equator and the fourh pule. the tonfrary, the inortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the roop o of Capricein, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cance. For this reason, these points are called the winter and the fulnmer tropics, as also the sou hern and northern, and they are as it were the we barrers, becoud which the bun never passes.

The POLAR CIRCLES are diffinguished by the name of the archic and antarchic, and are checkes parallel to the equipocital. I have are termed Polar, because the poles of the Eadiac are in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world, bring only as degrees and a half from each pole.

The ZONF's are first broad circles encompating the whole, and we distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The I've Lone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its at its tree heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The was temperate Zone are to called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of Aret and cold,

viz. between the totale Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are either of them 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 24 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or touth pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CETMATE is a space of earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the fummer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that anoder the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each Climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of twenty-four hours. Thus there are twenty-four Climates in all on each fide of the equator. Some, after this, talk of "Climates of months; but this is so aseless a distinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to observe, that the spaces of the half hour climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced toward the poles. It is eafy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are fixteen hours long, we need only subtract twelve from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The fame may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Composs.

The earth may be considered with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or towards the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France, and Poland is to the east of Germany; as also Africa is to the fouth of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet stilkewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly fouth or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word Gengraphy comes from the Greek, and fignifies a description of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous glube, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. Changraphy is the description of a country, province, or country; as for instance, Yorkshire. Tengraphy is the description of a particular place, as a town, and the like: Ilydrography is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between Geographical charts or maps, which however may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planifphere, which shows the two furfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut, as it were, in two, by the first meridian; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe;

fuch

ARACAN, a imall maritime kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the Wa by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a feitile country, the' thin of people, and produces the fruits proper to the East-Indies. They have only two featons; the rainy featon, · which continues from April to October, and the fair feafon, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair, but 'the longest ears are reckoned the molt beautiful, and in their they wear many rings. There are fuch numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravages made by thefe animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, flick-lack, and elephants teeth; and lometimes the traders meet with diamonds, jubies, and other precious flones. Horles are very fcarce, and the houses are very low.

ARATAI, OF GIRBLI-I-ARAFAT, which fignifies in Arabick, the Mountain of Knowledge, a hill near Mecca, whither the prigrams refort to the number of 70,000 every year. There are certain flones placed as boundaries to show how far the facred ground extends. . Here they implore pardon for their fins, and receive the bleffing of the imagins, which is performed in the most folemn manner; and here they full sective the title of Hadgis. Before they go to reft, each person gathers 49 small flones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, the place, they lay, where Abraham went to offer up his fon Ifaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their Cones against a little square Hone building, to thew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three leveral times, and three leveral places. Then they cach buy a theep, which are brought by the country people for that purpose, which they feetifice, cating part of it themlelves, and giving the reft to the poor.

ARAI, a lake of Afia, lying to the E. of the Caspian Sea, from which it is diffare above 200 miles. It is but lately discovered, tho' above 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. Ion. and between 42 and 47 of N. lat. in the country of the independent Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Rhone, five Uxes. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

"ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is crofled by the river Gatonne, before it enters the territory of Cominges.

* ARANDE-DE-DUFRO, a handsome town of Old Cassile in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valadolid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 41. 40.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40 o. N.

ARARAI, a high mountain of Alia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark refled. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of it, and feen the aik: but that is impossible, for it is always covered with snow, and no one could ever get up, though several attempts have been made.

TRASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S W. of Albinguay, and 37 E. of Ventunigha. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 44 2. N.

* ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Callovia.

Lon. "O. O. E. lat 49. 30. N.

AR VI CO, a fortrels and town of Chili, in South America; fituated in one of the finest vallies, on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat 37. 30. S.

*ARAW, a town of Swifferland, in Argow, feated on the river Aar. It is pretty handlome, large, and remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the featility of the foil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurick. Lon.

8. 0 E. lat. 47. 2.3 N.

ARANES, or ARAS, a river of Alia, which rifes in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite acrols Armenia, and part of Persia.

*ARBT, an epileopal town of the republic of Verice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant.

ARBLIA, a town of Alia in Curdellan, where Alexander fought the last decisive battle with Darius. It is about so miles S. E. of Mousel. Lon. 42. 23. E. lat. 35.5. N.

* ARBLEG, a town of Swifferland, in

the canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the bulist resides. It is seried on the river Aar, in a kind of island, to miles N W of Berge, and 12 S W. of Soleure. Lon 7 5 E. lat 17 0 N.

France, in the Franche Compte, famous for its wines. It is 11 miles S. E. of Dol, and 20 S. W. of Belaugon. Lon.

5 40 k. le 46 55. N

ARTON, an ancient town in Swifferland, acated on the S. fide of the lake Conflance, in Lurgow, with a ciffle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Conflance; but the Protestants have the free exercise of their teligion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Conflance, and eight N. of St. Gill. Long 30. F. lat. 17-30 N.

* ARBURE, a town of Swillerland, in the cauton of Bein, on the river Aar. It is finall, but very firong, being leated on a rock, and defended by a good fortiels, cut out of the rick, 12 miles E. of Solenie, 22 S. of Balil, and 30 W of Zurick. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat 42. 10 N.

ARTURY, a village of Cambridgeflire, where are the remains of a camp, and where many coins have been found. It is one mile N. of Cambridge, and oppolite

to Gogmagog Hills.

Anc, a river of Italy in the duchy of Savov, arifing in the Moricone, and falling into the Icere: it is rapid, and full of calcades.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the lame name, and in the province of Belvidere, 22 miles N of Navarin, and 10 S of Logginico. Lon 21 42. E. lat 37. 24. N.

gundy, in France, feated on the river Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langies. Lon. 5. 7 L. lat. 47. 55. N

*ARCIS, a town of France, in the genesality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCI UII, a village of France, three miles S of Pinis, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought be fome to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis, its water is differented into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEI, a noted fea port town of N Russia, and capital of the province of Dwina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first referred to be the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished fince the building of Petersburg, to which the ships fail through the Baltick Sea. It is leated on the river

Dwara, four miles from the White Sea,300 miles N. of Molcow, and 400 N. E. of Peterlburg. Lon. 39. o E lat 61:34. N.

Remarks of Rullia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient

kingdoin of Holinogard.

*ARCHIPLIAGO, a confiderable part of the Mediteriancan Sca, having Romania on the N Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 15 principal islands.

*ARCIS-SUR-ALBE, a finall handfome town of France, in Champagne, leated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and co S. E. of Selanne. Lou.

4. 12. k., lat. 48. 32. N

ARCO, a flrong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Frent, and 35 N. W. of Verona. Ion. 11. 12. E. lat. 46. o. N.

* ARCOS, a strong town of Spain, in Andalulia, with the title of a duchy; sent-cd on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadaleto, 28 miles N. E. of Cadiz Lon 5.46 W. lat. 36.52 N.

gundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of falt.

ARDEBII, a large town of Alia, in Perlia, and in Ardichei Zan. It is one of the most famous and ancient towns in Perlia, having been the relidence and hurial of many kings, especially Shick Sella, the author of the Perlian Sect. Pilgrims refort to this place from all parts of Perlia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W of Calbin. Lon. 48. 20. E. lat 38. 15. N.

ARDINGERG, a town of the Netherlands, in Durch Flanders, and formally the most considerable in that country; but it has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is to miles N. E. of Bruges. Lon. 3.

30 E. lat 51. 16. N.

ARDLNER, a famous forest, lying on the river Mente, extending, in Celar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville, in Luxembourg, and the city of Liege.

ARDER, or ARDRA, a finall territory or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, property to called. It lies at the bostom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabi-

inhabitants are very licentious, and have heither temple, nor any place for religious worthip. However, they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till about 25 years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under inbjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Aidres. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the fmall-pox makes great deftruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of falt Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 6. o. N.

ARDES, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the duchy of Mercaur. It is the flaple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and hes 15 miles N. W. of Euoude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 10 E. lat. 45 25. N.

*ARDIN, a town of France, in Portou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Nioit.

ARDINGITY, a village in Sullex, five miles N. W. of Eafl Grintlead.

ARDRES, a finall but strong town of France, in Lower Picarcy. Here was an interview between Francis 1 and Henry VIII king of England, in 1520. It is leared in the midli of a morals, eight miles S. of Calais, and 10 S W. of Gravelines Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 50. N

'AREBALITTO, a river of Old Callile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

ARERO, or ARIPON, a town on the Slave coast of Gumea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of the river Formofo | I he Figlish had once a factory there, as the Durch Labave full. It is a large oblining place, indifferently well furnished with houses and people. Lon. 5. 5. E lat. 6. o N.

*ARFKIA, a fea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Susquem. It is large and well tortified, and at the entrance of the poit is an illand of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is feated on the river Ahr, 29 miles S of Cologn, and 97 W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

*ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia; feated on t bill in the county of the same rame, by in: giver Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologn, and 37 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

•ARENSBURG, an ep: scopal and sca-

port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the ille of Oefel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon.

25. 40 E lat. 58 15 N.

* APINSHINED, a track of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotiic, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and It extends acrols the country. about eight or nine miles in length.

* ARLNSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, feated on the lake Slauin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 53.

13. N.

ARIQUIPA, an epifcopal town of S. America, in Peru. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it there is a dieadful volcano; and it is feated on a liver, in a very feitile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 30 W. lat. 16 40. S.

ARF//O, an ancient epitropal town of Italy, in Tulcany, in the territory of Florence. Guyarilen, a Benedictine monk, ves born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the mulical notes, as ut, 10, ny, and to forth. It is leated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citia di-Castello. Lon. 12. 0 E. lat 43. 27. N.

ARGA, or EGA, a river of Spain, that runs through the bin dom of Navarie,

and falls into the Lbio.

* Argencis, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, 10 miles L. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaife. Lon o. v W. lat. 49. 12. N.

ARCENS, a river of France, in Provence, which has its loater in the mirquitate of Offarcs, and falls into the Mediterranear, near Propis.

ARG IN, one of the principal rivers

of Albania, a province of Turky.

* ARGENIAC, a town of France, in the Limolia, on the rifer Dordogne, 15 unics S. E. of Tull s, and 2, N. W of Aunillac. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 45. 5 N.

* APGENIAL, a town of Frince, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocefe of Secz, with the trile of a marquilate. It is feated or an eminence, in the middle of a tartile plain, on the banks of the river Onc, and carries on a confiderable tride. It is 19 miles N. W. of S. ez, and 110 W. of Paus. Lon. o. 5 E lit. 48. 45. N.

* ARGENTIIII, a town of the ille of France, feated on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E of Pontoile It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the Benedictine pri-

D 2

ory, they pretend to have the scandess coat of Christ; in the environs they have quarries of the plaister of Paus. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

ARGENTEUII, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Armancon, eight miles S. of Tonnaire, eight N. E. of Noyers, and five N. W. of Reviere.

ARGENTIERA, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Milo. Its name is taken from the filter names in it. The island is barren, and they have no water, but what is kept in ciflerns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and very debauched, having little religion. There is but one village in the island. Lon. 23, 10, E. lat. 36, 50, N.

* ARGENIUMER, a town of France in Languedoc, in the Vivarais, five miles S. W. of Anhenas, and 17 W. of Viviers.

Lon. 4. 22. E lat. 41. 35. N.

ARGENION, a town and county of France, in the duchy of Berry, divided into two by the river Cicule. Lewis XIV. demolished the castle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 62 S. E. of Poitters. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 46. 35 N.

ARGONNI, a territory of France, bstween the rivers Meufe, Maine, and Aine.

St. Menchould is the capital.

ARGOS, a fea-port town of Turky, in Lutope, in the iffind of Morea, feated on a bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of Counth. Lon. 23. J. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

- * ARGOS 1 0 1 1, a lea-port town of the ifte of Cephaloma, over-against Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles dislant.
- * ARGOW, a county of Swifferland, lying on the river Aan, from whence it derives its name.

ARCLIN, an island of Africa, on the western coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in the year 1638, afterwards the French took it from the Dutch, and kept possession of it ever since. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Afra, which divides the Ruffian from the Chi-

nele empire.

ARGUN, a strong town of the Russian empire, in East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103. 56. L. lat. 42. 30. N.

ARGVIESHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the occan

on the W. by the Infh Sea, and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N. with the title of a duchy. It fends one member for the county, and its roy i boroughs, Campbeltown and Inverary, in conjunction with those of Air, Irvin, and Rothscy, send another.

ARTICALA, a confiderable town of Denmark, in North Juliand, and capital of the diocefe of Arhufe, with a good harbour, and a bishop's fee. It is advantageously scated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Guda, which runs through it, and it is surrounded with forests full of game. It is 25 miles S. of Wiburg, and 45 S of Alburg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's fee. It is 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 N. W. of Frevico.

Lon. 15. 19. F. lat 41. 8. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferratele, feated on a branch of the river Po, eight miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 45. o. N.

ARICA, a fea-port town of South America, in Peru, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It never rains here, and there are a great many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade with Lima, and other places on the coast. They have a great quantity of the dung of a bird called gana, which renders the foil factoriale, that one coin will produce 500. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima. Here they ship the treasure which is brought from Potosi, it being seated on the South Sea. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat 18. 27 S.

ARILGI, a river of France, which has its fource in the Pyreneau mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. There is gold dust

found among its fands.

* ARIPO, a firong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Geyler, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a bank, where they sish for pearls. Lon. 80 25. E. lat. 8. 42. N.

ARKIOW, a lea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S of Wicklow.

Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 32 42. N.

ARLLS, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence, it is an archlishop's see, and has an academy, confishing of 30 gentlemen. The country about it is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna,

oil, and fruits. There are a great numter of antiquities, of which the amphitheore, and obelifk, are the most remarkable. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat 43 41 N.

* ARIES, a town of France, in Rouffillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey, and a famous tomb, in which it is pretended water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* ARILSHIM, a handlome fown of Swifferland, in the bishoprick of Basil, or Basile, where the canons of that city reside.

* ARLITI, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARTEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambrelis, with a callle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the allies in 1711; but the French got pollellion again the fame month. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 3 12 E. lat. 50. 17 N.

ARION, an ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly a flrong place, but now diffmantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. W. of Luxemburgh, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 454 N.

MRM (C), a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by Down, on the W. by Tyronne and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth. It contains 10,510 houtes, 49 parifhes, five baronies, and two boroughs, and fends fix members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGII, once a confiderable town, now a finall village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the few of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland, and lies about 45 mates S. E. of Londonderry. Lon. to. 34. W. lat. 54. 27. N.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bigorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gascony, and on the N. by Candomois and Argenois; Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and bon chretien pears, thich are excellent.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Ader-

bijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are a fort of Christians, and have a patirarch and an archbishop.

ARMINGLERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Planders, and district of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who dismantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is seated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lisle, and 35 S. W. of Ghent.

I on. 3. 3 L. lat. 50. 40 N.

ARMITTS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, feated on the river Samber, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turky, leated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles S. E. of Lando. Lon. 23.

22. L. lat. 39. 30. N.

ARMITYDEN, a fea port town of the United Provinces, in the illand of Valcheren, formerly very flourishing; but now inconfiderable, the fea having flopt up the harbour. The falt-works are its chief refource. It is three miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 49 E. lat. 51. 31. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago; it has a good

harbour.

ARNAY-II-Dt (, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is feated on the Auxors, in a valley near the river Aronx, 25 miles N. W of Baune. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBIRC, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, feated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussa.

ARNIDO, a town of South America, in Peru; it has a harbour on the South Sea, and hes 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNIHELM, a town of the United Provinces of Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is scated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

ARNO, a large river of Italy, in Tuf-

D 3 cany.

cany. It has its fource in the Appenines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea a little below the latter.

* ARNOULD, St. a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.

* ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Alizey, eight miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADE, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W of Erford. Lon. 11. 15 E. lat. 50.

54. N.

of Milan, with a strong casile. It strong on the lake Maggiore, 24 miles N. of Vercul, and 30 N. W of Milan. I on 8. 35 E lat 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain. It is feated on the river Cho, her miles S. E. of Portalegia, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon.

7. o. W. lat. 39. 3 N.

Pire in the Ukrain, feated on the river Occa, 200 miles S of Moleow. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* AROSBAY, a town of the Eaff-Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Jiva. Lon. 114. 30.

E. lat. 6. 30. S.

* ARPINO, a town of the Terra-di-Lavoro, in the kingdom of Neples, eight miles N of Aquino, and 50 E.S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13 46. E. lat 41 14 N

* ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch It is 10 miles 5 of Padua. Lon. 11.58. F. lat 45.13 N.

* ARQUES, a town of Normandy, in France, leated on a fmill river of the fame name, four rules S E of Dieppe, and four N E of Longueville. Lon. 1. 13.

L lat 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a kingdom, and one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenean mourtains, which feparate it from France, on the W by Navaire and the Two Calliles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, at d. on the E. by a part of Valencia and Ca a-Jonia The air is pure and wholetome, but the country, though abounding in 11vers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in coin, wine, this, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and fandy. It produces faffion, and there are mines of last in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragoffa is the capital town, and the Ebro the most 🚅 🥌 niiderable river.

ARRAN, an island in Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Cintire and Cunningham, with the title of an earldon. There is plenty of fishing on its coast.

on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W of Baden, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, an episcopal town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Artors. It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furnified library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and seit don the river Scarp, 12 miles S. W. of Don iv, and 20 N. W. of Cambray. Lon 0.51. E. lat. 50. 17. N. It belongs to the Irench.

ANROL, a tmall illand of Penmark, in the Baltic Sca, to the N. of the illand Dufe n, and a little to the Soof Function Long 10 20. E. lat. 55, 10. N.

of Spain, in Elliamadica, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E of Badajox. Lon. 6.

20. W lat. 38. 30 N.

ARNAMAS, a town of the Ruffian empire, in the territory of Mordunes, feated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road particles, and 300 N by W. of Aftracan. It was here general Dolgoruki punished the rebellious Coffacks.

ARIA, a confiderable and arcient fearport town in Europe, in Lower Albas, as,
with a Greek archbishop's fee, and where
there are more Christians than Mahometins. It carries on a confiderable trade,
and is feated on the river Alchas, so miles
N. E. of Previsa, and 70 N. N. W. of
Lepinto. I on 21 °o. E. lat 39 28. N.

Artiots, a province of the French Netherlands, bounded on the N and partly on the E. by Flanders, and by Hamanlt, Cambrelie, and Picards, on the S. and W. It is one of the belt provinces in France; and is 6 miles in length, and abtendant in breidth. Its trade confifts of corn, flax, hops, word, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are fincere and laborious, and are greatly attached to their ancient cuftons and privileges.

* ARTONNE, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seited on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of several Popula saints.

torge, lying to the S. of the mouth of the river Soder, and to the E of the river of Marenne. It has a town of the same name.

ARUBA, an illand near the continent of

Terra

Terra Firma, in America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67. 35. W. lit. 12. 30 N.

ARUNDII, a town in Suffex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Wednesdays, and a small one on Saturdiys. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden bridge, where small ships may ride. The ancient callle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 68 S. W. by S of London; governed by a mayor and burgestes, and sends two members to parliament, has two streets paved with stones; about 200 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Lon. 0. "9 W lat. 50. 55. N.

ARZILLY, an arcient and handforne fea-port town of Africa, in the kin dom of Fez. It was once in the pollettion of the Portuguese, who abindoned it long fince It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez, and 50 S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 6. 3. W. Int

35. 30. N.

* ASAD-ARAD, or ASED-ARAD, a handlome town of Perfix, in Alia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48 %. I

lat. 36. 20. N.

AS VPH, ST. an episcopal city of I intelline, in North Wales, scated on the river Flyay, where it unites with the investigation, and over both there is a bing a litis a very poor place, and of note only for its cathedral. It has a finall minker of Stundays. It is 24 mil s W of Circleter, and 639 N. W of London. Long 36. W. lat 53. 12. N.

ASCENSION, a dreary, barren, time-habited island, in the Atlantic occup, situated about 600 miles N. W. of S. Helena, in 7. 56. S lat and 14. 18 W. lon. The East-India ships often touch here, to furnish themselves with mireles, which are very plenniful, and vastly large, some of them weighing above 400 pounds a-piece. There is a good spring in it be-

wery high mountain.

Macharitansure, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is the place where the king of Great-Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. The French attacked his army the next day in their march to Hanau; but were repulfed It is 20 miles E. of Francfort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

many, in the principality of Anhalt, feated on the river Eine. It was railed out of

the runs of Afraria, from whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

Ascoll, a pictiv large and populous town of Italy, in the Minche of Ancora, and territory of the Church, it is a bi-fhop's fee, and feated on a mountain, at the bottom of which times the river Pronto; 25 miles N of Aquila, and 80 N E, of Rome. 1 on. 13. 29. E. lat. 42 41 N.

pal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; feated on a monutain, an index Na W. of Accrenza, and 70, E. of Naples.

Lon. 15. 50. L. lat. 41. 8. N.

ter fall. The over Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkfirre, a few males W. of Bernards-Caffle, collects the litrogether of the top of a fir hiful precipice, and this down with a proligious force, a perpendicular of 13 cheb, fo as to be heard at a conformal by delightful, that the speciator is lost in announcest. It is sudvery nearly to refer by the count is of the Nile in Expt, and the falls of Ningara in North Arrica.

 Aste, a village of Kent, not for from Canterlary.

AND LORN, a town in Derby thire, with a market on Saturdays. It is trated between the rivers Do e and Compton, over which there is a ficine budge, in a rich foil, and is a pretty large town, though not fold utilling as formerly. It is to miles N. I. of Uttoxeter, and 1,9 N. N. V. of London. Lor. 1,44. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

telling, live miles W of Willington

Ash Burghor, a town in Deconshire, with a market on I mildays for wood and vain only; and on Samidays for provisions of all forts. It leads two monbers to parliament, and is one of the four stannery towns. It is seated among he hills, which are remarkable for tin and copp i; and has a very handsome church, as also a chapel, which is turned into a telepol. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays. It had a castle with a very high tower, a great part of which is still standing. It his also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1.25. W. late

52. 45. N.

Asseson, a town in Kent, with a market

of Maidstone, and 57 8. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

ASHILI, a village of Somersetshire,

five miles E. of Taunton.

* ASHINGION, a village of Suffex, 10 miles S. by W. of Horsham.

* ASHOVER, a village in Derbyshire,

fix miles S. of Chefferfield.

As IITED, a village of Surrey, fituated near Epfom Wells, on one of the most delightful spots in England. Here is an elegant seat of the earl of Susfolk; and in the church, which borders on the side of the park, are some good monuments. Here king Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which they dince is still preserved.

ASHTON UNDER LINE, a village in Lancashire, six miles E. of Manchester.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, in Doomsday Book called a horough, having 14 burgesses and a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed with a deep ditch, and formerly a ram part, supposed to have been one of the exploratory towers erested to give notices of the approach of an enemy. It is final ated near Caldicot, and the borders of Cambridgeshire, on the river Rhee.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the fecond in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally faid, that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, ariling from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But be that as it will, arts and iciences were early cultivated here, though they are thought to come originally from Egypt; but all the confiderable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are fill a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thouland years old. They have one fort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whole beginnings are fufficiently known to all the world. This was the feat of feveral ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Affyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks, At is 4740 miles in length from the Darmelles on the W. to the Eastern thore of

Tartary; and 4380 in breadth, from the moll fouthern part of Malacra, to the molt northern cape of Nova Zemila. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turky in Alia, Arabia, Perlia, the Mogul's empire, with the two Peninfules of India; Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Caraem, Little and Great Taitary, Siberia, and the illands. The governments of Alia are generally monarchical; and Turky, Persia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are fubject to fingle monarchs; but the rest divided among leveral lovereigns; to that there are reckoned feven emperors, 30 kings, belides petty princes and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Befides their, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are to many and to various, that it is impollible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkilb, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinele, the Perlian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinocerofes, and many others. There are leveral great lakes, but the prince are the Calpian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS, now called Natolia;

which fee.

ASILIO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the Pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 66 N. of Rose. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. N.

* ASINARA, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 41. N.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, in the county of Limerick, seated on the river Shannon, and sends two members to parliament.

* Askrig, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It has a market on Thursdays. It is six miles S. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. 1. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

Asuan, a province of India, on this



Ede the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at present

a royal ficf.

* Asna, or Esn \, a town of Upper Egypt, leated on the river Nile, to near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front 24 columns very well preferred; they support itones placed crois-ways, on which reft great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the lame manner as the fides and columns. The people here drive a confiderable trade in Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by a calif and two theriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E lat. 24. 45. N.

* Asola, a town of the Bressan in Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Bressa, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45

48. N.

* Asolo, a town of Italy, in the 45 30. E. lat. 38. 28. N. Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles

M. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassin Asia, and capital of a profession. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

Asorn, a town of Coban Tartary, in Asia, seated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Meotis, or Sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken of late years; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain under the subjection of Russia. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* ASPEROSA, a town of Turky, in Europe; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat.

40. 58. 3...

menia, seated on the river Ares, 22 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lon. 41. 10. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

* ASSANCHIF, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, scated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 20.

E. lat. 37. 30. N.

Assens, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S. W. of Odensey. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 55. 17. N.

Assisio, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, built on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and composed of three churches one above another. It is ten miles S. E. of Perugia, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. N.

feated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, subject to the Turks.

Lon. 26 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, and the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous, and stands in a country fertile in all forts of corn and fruit. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is scated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57. 40. W. lat. 26. S.

Assyria, a country of Alia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbeck.

Curdiffan, and Irac-Arabi.

* ASTABAT, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Naksivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which does a beautiful red. Lon. 45 30. E. lat. 38, 28. N.

ASTERABAI, a large town of Persia, in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, scated on the southern shore of the Caspian Sca, 200 miles N. of Ispahan. Lou. 55. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* ASTERAC, or ESTERAC, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnad, very populous and fruitful. Misande is

the capital town.

As 11, a handsome and ancient town of Montferrat, in Italy. It is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 43. 3 N.

* ASTIER, St. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocele of Perigueux,

with a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTORGA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated on a pleasant plain, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 5. 32. W. lat 42. 22 N.

ASTRACHAN, an episcopal city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded with strong walls, and famous for excellent sish. It seldom rains here: but the river Wolgs, on which it stands, overslows like the Nsic; and when the. water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrachan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast fantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. It is scated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. I on. 17. 40 E. lat. 46.22. N.

ASTROP-WELLS, near Banhury, in Oxfordshire, are reforted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the

Waters.

ASTURIA, a town of Italy, in the Compagna di Romagna, having a good

harbour, and a fortified tower.

ASICRIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 100 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E by Bifeas, on the S. by Old Caffile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the octain. It is divided into two parts, Affuria d'Oviedo, and Affuria de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and foreffs, and its wine and hories excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldeft fons of the kings of Spain.

* ASTWICE, a village in the W Rid-

Scule.

* ATACAMA, a harbour of S. Ame rica, in Peru. There is a great defert of the faine name, and a chain of mountains which departure Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is for violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 80. 20 W. lat 0. 22. S.

* Artiala, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong forties, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 7. 56.

W. lat. 39. 25. N.

Aray VD V, a river of Spain, in Old

Caffile, that falls into the Douro.

* AIFN V, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 10 miles N. W. of Marsico. Leu 15. 58. E. lat 40. 46. N.

At II, a finall, hindfome, and very firong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Hamault. It was taken by the French feveral times; and latt of all, in 1745, but afterwards reflored to the Auftrians. It is feated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, and 25 S. of Gheur. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50 35. N.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly believed for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal aca demy of the Roman empire. It is now the Setines, and is an archbishop's ice:

though at prefent inconfiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Christians of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt fort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1;64, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrarce but on the 1%. fide; "tere pre full leveral magnificent ruins, which fulficiently tellify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and fituated on the Gulph Engra, too miles N E. of Lace demon, and 310 S by W. of Conflantinople. Lon. 23 57. E la: 38. 5. N.

thire, with a market on Tueldays. It is feated on the river Anker, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is ten rules N. of Coventry, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52, 40 N.

ATHIONE, a fliong town of Ireland, in the county of Westereath, and province of Connaught, scaled on the river Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7.

41. W. lat. 53 22. N.

Arhor, a count in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a duchy It is bounded on the N. by the flure of Pidenoch, by Breadalbin on the S. by Gauria on the E and by Lochabar on the W. It abounds with lakes; Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or MONIE-SANTO, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia and in a peninfula to the 5. of the gulph of Contest: It is inhabited by a great number of Calovers or Greek monks, who have many fortisted monasteries upon it; it is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

of Kildare, and province of Leinfler, texted on the river Barrow. 12 miles S. of Kildare. Lon. 6 37. W. lat. 52. 58. No.

Attas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

A TOCK, or ATTOCK, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the Great Mogul was prisoner to Kouli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

ALOOL.

* ATOO1, one of the Sandwich islands, discovered by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. This island is about ten leagues in length, and affords a supply of fish and fowl sufficient for its inhabitants, whom Capi. Cook supposed to amount to about 30,000 The land does not in the least relemble, in its general appearance, any of the illands difcovered within the tropic of Capticorn. Though it prefents not to the view the deligitual horders of Otahette, or the luxu riant plaine of Tongatahou, coursed with trees, which at once affixed if thelter from the fcorching rays of the fun, a beautiful prospect to the eye, and food for the na tives, yet its policiling a great portion of gently rifing land, renders it, in lome degree, tuperior to the before-mentioned favourite illands, as being more capable of improvement. The natives are canibils, for apt Cook had fufficient proof of their cating the fl th of their entities For the fituation of this place, ice SAND-WICH ISLANDS.

ATRI, an epileopal 'own of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy It is leard on a creegy mountain, feur miles from the Galp's of Ve- Lon O. 12. E lat. 45. 17 N. nice, and to S. E of Teramo. Lon. 13. 48. E lat. 41 35. N.

Il 11681, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where h veral of the kings of Liance had their relidence It is leated on the river Ailne, eight mile. S. E. of Rhetcl, and so N E of Rheims. Lon 4. 27. E. lat. 49. 30 N.

AllLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thuisdays for fat bullocks. It is 14 miles N. L. of Thetford, and 93 N. L of London. Lon. 1 5. E lat 52 35 N

AVA, a kingdom of Afia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the lame name, which is pretty large and populous. The houses are all of wood, and the fireets are as maraulit as a line. The king's palace is very large and built of stone, and greatly embellished with gilding. The inhabitants are well shapen, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are finall, but whiter than the men; their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton-cloth loofe on the top of their heads. Lon. 96. 30. E lat. 21. 0. N.

* Ava, a kingdom of Japan, whole capital is of the same name. It is seated in an island between those of Niphon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. lat 33. 0. N. There is another kingdom of Ava in Ja-

pan, in the peninfula of Niphon.

AVALON, an ancient town of France. in Burgundy, capital of a bailiwick of the lame frage. It carries on a great trade, and is feated on the river Coufain, 20 miles S. F., of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon 3 52 E. lat. 47 30. N.

AUBLENL, a town of Provence, in the road from Marleilles to Toulon, feated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Maiteilles. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

AUBL, a confiderable river of France. which riles in a mountain on the S. of Auberive; and croffing part of Chanipagne, falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* AUBINAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, feated on the river Aidefche. at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 4 30. F. lat. 44 40. N.

* AUBENION, a town of France, in Picardy, feated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 40 41. N.

* AURFTFRRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, leated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angouleme.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berri, with a callle, and the title of a duchy a which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the duchels of Portimouth. who was also duchels of Aubigm, and from whom he is descended. It is scated on the river Nerre, in an agrecable plain, twenty-two miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey. It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany in France; famous for a battle between the viscount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and twelve S. of Antrain. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

* AUBONNE, a handlome town of Swillerland, in the canton of Berne, leated on a liver of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, ten miles W. of Laufanne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tueldays, but no lair. It is but an indifferent town, leated on a branch of the river Kennet, eight miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1 32 W. lat. 51. 31. N.

AUBUSSON, a town of la Marche in France, with the title of a viscounty. It has a manufactory of tapefley, which renders it a populous trading place; is feated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, an episcopal city, and the capital of Gascony in France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lon, o. 40. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

Pital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lou. 44. 25. E. lat. 9. 10. N.

*AUCONBURY, OF ALCONBURY, a village in Huntingdonshire, four miles

N. W. of Huntingdon.

AUDE, a large river of France, which rifes in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alec, then to Carcaflone, and palles from thence W. through Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

* AUDIEY-END, a village in Effex, near Saffron Walden.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, scated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a duchy; it has a good harbour 30 miles S. of Porto. Lon 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVEILINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 16 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. O. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* AVENCHE, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swifferland, but now greatly decayed. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52 E. lat. 46. 50. N.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley,
two miles long, and about one broad.
Virgil and others have faid that the water
was so bad that birds dropt down dead
when flying over it, and hence they call
it the lake of hell; but it is now found
to have no poisonous quality; for birds
not only fly over it, but swim upon it.
A little to the W. of the lake is a cave,
where some pretend they went formerly
to consult the Cumæan Sybil. There are
also some old walls standing, which some
suppose to be the ruins of a temple of
Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVFRSA, a town in Italy, of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

AVES, or the island of birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico,

with a good harbour for careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this, lat. 15.0. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a fmall but strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, subject to France. It is seated on the river Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2-38. E. lat. 58: 9 N.

*AUGE, a small territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viscounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It seeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honsteur and Port Levique are the principal towns.

AUGSBURG. See AUSBURG.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an illand in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragula, subject to Venice. Lon.

17. o. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the E. coast of Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded by the English to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783. The town is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is too shallow, to be approached by vessels that draw more than ten or twelve seet water; so that this place is by no means well situated for trade, though it is the chief town of East Florida. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 30. 10. N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Braill, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a small, but strong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, seated on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielisk. Lon. 23.40. E. lat. 53.25. N.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin.

Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

AVIGNON, a handsome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the same name, which depends on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handsome, and there was a samous budge of 19 arches, now reduced to three. An inquisition is erested here, but not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously

tageously seated on the river Rhone, 12 . miles S. of Orange, and 20 E. of Nilmes.

· Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 43 57. N.

AVILA, an ancient, plealant, and frong town of Spain, in Old Castile; it has an university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; is feated in a large plain, furrounded with mountains covered with frust-trees and vineyards, 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35 W lat. 40. 40. N.

A 1 Les atown of Spain, in the principality of Afturias, on the Bay of Bifcav, 25 miles N. of Oveido. Lon. 6. 5.

W. lat. 43. 27. N.

Avis, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, feated on an eminence, with a callle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 17 miles N. W. of Aftremoz, and 65 E of Lifbon. Lon. 7. 40

W. lat. 38. 46. N.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thurldays. It is plealantly leated on the fide of a hill, and noted for its cattle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whole architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 251 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 54 . 43. N.

* AULCESTER, a town of Warwickthire, with a market on Tueldays. It is a very ancient town and fortification, and was undoubtedly a Roman station, as appears from the coins of gold, filver, and brais, from the bricks often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman way, called Ickneild-street, passing through it. It is feven miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lst. 52. 16. N.

AULPS, a town of France, in Provence, in the diocele of Frejus, with the title of a vigueria. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. - .43. 40. N.

AUMAIE. Sec ALBERMARLE.

* AUNAY, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois. There is also a rich abbey of the same name in Normandy, and diocese of Bageux, of the Cistercian order.

* Auneau, a town of France, in the territory of Chartrain, to miles from

Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AUNIS, a small territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is separated by the river Seure; on the W. it is bounded by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonage. It is a dry country, but pro-

duces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marshy grounds are meadows which feed a great many cattle, and in the marthes they make as good falt as any in Europe. It has icverar ica-post towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, LOWER, a river that rifes in Wiltibire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn

a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river that rifes in Leiceflerthire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucetteribire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Ewabia, and duchy of Watemberg; feated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ermil, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22. E lat. 48. 26. N.

AURANCHES, an epileopal town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin; leated in a mountain near the river See, a mile and a half from the occan, and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon-1. 18. W. lat. 48. 41 N.

AURAY, a fea-post town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian; eight miles W. of Vanues, and 55 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

AURF, a river of Normandy, in France, that rifes in the parish of Parsouru, lix miles from the lea. It unites with the Drome in the parish of Malsoms, and gradually dilappears, but it is thought to rile again at Port-en-Beilin.

At RINGABAD, a large town of India, in Alia, and capital of the province of Balagate, m the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and leated in a very fruitful country, 200 miles S. E. of Surat, and 245 N. E. of Goa.

Lon. 76 50. F., lat. 20. 10. N.

ALPICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalm, in E. Friesland, with a callie where the count relides. It is feated in a plain furrounded with forella full of game, 19 miles N. E. of Embden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* AUPILLAC, a confiderable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a fecular abbey; feated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 22.

E. lat. 44. 55. N.

ALRORA ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, about 12 leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15.8.

S. lat.

S. lat. and 16 24. E. long. It is one of the Hebrides.

Ausburg, or Augsburg, a handa fome, large, famous, and ancient town of Swabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or fovereign flate, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Protestants and half Papists thurches, town-house, and other public huildings are very magnificent. It is furrounded with fine pallure-land, beautitul and very fertile plains, and large torests full of all forts of game. In the bishop's palace here, the Lutherans prefeated their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1,550, hence called the confession of Ausburgh; which occalioned a civil war in the empire, beween the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the eccleliaftical princes of the empire, but has no there in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the vear following, after the battle of Hockstedt. It is feated between the river Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 58 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* Austle, St. a village of Cornwall, formerly of tome account. It is fix

mules W. of Foy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzburg. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the Capital of the Lower, and Lintz the capital of the Upper. Auffire excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its foil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholefomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the faffron better than that of the East Indies. We must not confound proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the House of Austria. It was long fince made an archduchy, and emoys great privileges.

AUIHIF, a river of France, that rifes on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the fea.

AUTRI EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a signal mictory over them at Ramillies, in 1706.

It is two miles N. E. of Ramillies, and 12 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40 N.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handfome episcopal town of France, in the
duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the
Autunois. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but less confiderable
fince it was ruined by the Saracens in
730. It is seated at the foot of three
large mountains near the river Aroux 45
miles E. D. S. of Newers, and 60 S. L.
of Paris. Lon. 4.23. E. lat. 46 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Torez and Velay, on the W. by Limofin, Quercy, and La Maiche, and on the S. by Rovergne and the Cevennes It is divided into the Upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and plealant countries in the world. Auvergue supplies Lyons and Paris with fac cattle, makes a large quantity of cheefe, and has manufactures of leveral kinds. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bilhop's fee. The episcopal palace is one of the handsomest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris on the riverYone, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* Auxors, a small territory of France, in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, over which is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a cause-way 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

AWATSEA BAY, a harbour of Kamptschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance into it is in 52. 51. N. lat. 158. 48. E. lon.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Octing, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

AABRIDGE, a town in Somerfetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated under under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead I which it is fix miles N. Lon. v. 46. W. mines, and proper to freding cattle. It is a mayor-town, confifting of one principal threet, which is long but narrow, ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 132 W. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEL, a town of the Notherlands, m Dutch Flanders, seated in a morals, 10 miles N. of Ghent, and 25 W. of Antweip. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. No

Axim, a territory on the Gold coult of Gumet, contrained two or thice a rushi villages on the fea-shore. The negro mhabitants are generally rich, and fell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewife indultious in hilling and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coult, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and paim oil. They all go naked in the fame manner as on the relt of the coaft, having nothing to hide their nakedness but a clout. Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshine, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on the liver Ax, real the edge of the county, in the great load from London to Exeter, and was a place of fome note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portieve, has one church, and about 200 houles; but the freets, tho paved, are narrow. Here is a finall manutactory of broad and narrow cloths, fome carpets are also made here in the Turkey manner. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

Axuma, formerly a large and handsome town of Abyllinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at prefent only a village. The ruins, however, thew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36.4. E. lat. 14. 13. N.

* A., a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Maine, a mile and a half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

AYAMONTE, a ses-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock; feated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite to Castro Maitna, 15 miles E. of Tavira, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37, 12. N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, formerly fortified to curb the gairison of Berwick, from

lat. 56. 11. N.

AYION, a finall town in Scotland, upon the river Aye, or Eye, in the county of Berwick.

* AZAMOR, a finall fea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Duquela; formerly very confiderable, but runned by the Portugueie in 1513. Lon. 7. o. W. lat. 32 50, N

* AZAY, a town of Fronce, in Touraine, feated on the river Inder, 15 miles 5. W. of Tours, and 10 N. F. of Chinon. Lon. o. 35. F. lat. 47. 18. N.

Alem, Asim, or Achim, a kingdom of Afia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, filver, non, and letd, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lack, and coarte filk. The inhabitants are well mide, and look upon dog's theft as a delicacy. They are idolators, and many feveral wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERQUE, A liver of Lyonnois, in France.

* AZMER, a town of the Cath Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the Jame name, with an extreme frong caffle. It is moderitely large, and the Great Mogul Jometimes goes thether. The principal trade of this province confifts in salt-petie.

* Azo, a town of Afir, in the Eift-Indier, feated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon 88. 30. E. lat. 25. o. N.

Azor. Sec Asorn.

Azorfs, of Western Islands, a group of all inde, lituated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 15 and 32 degrees of W. ion. and between 37 and 40 N. lat. 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are note in numbei, viz St. Maria, St. Mighl, of St. Michael, Percena, St. George, Graciofa, Fay il, Pico, Flores, and Corvo were first discovered by some Flemish ships in 1439, and after wards by the Portuguele, in 1447, to whom they now helong. The two westernmost were named Flores, and Coivo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are all fertile, and subject to a governorgeneral, who refides at Angua, in Tercena, which is also the seat of the bishop. whole diocele extends over all the Azores. The income of the latter, which is paid in wheat, amounts to about 2001. Iterling a year. On every island there is a deputygovernor governor, who directs the police, militia, and revenue; and a juiz or judge is at the head of the law department; from whom hes an appeal to a higher court, at 'I'ercena, and from thence to the supreme court at Lisbon. St. Miguel contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Terceira is the largest island, next to Pico, and its chief town, named Angla, is the relidence of the governor-general. No poisonous or obnoxious animal, it is faid, is to be found on the Azores, and that it carried thither it will expire in a few hours. One tenth of all their productions belongs to the king; and the article of tobacco, which is monopolized by the crown, brings in a confiderable fum. The wine, called Fayal wine, is chiefly railed in the illand of l'ico, which lies opposite to Fayal, and is the largest of all the Azores. From 18 to 20,000 pipes of that wine are made there yearly. A pipe of the wine which is tait, but pleafant, and has a good hody, is fold on the fpot for fix or feven pounds fterling. It is affirmed that a quantity of grapes, which would yield 3000 pipes of wine, is eaten during the vintage there, every pere Ion indulging his talte with this delicious fruit; though no people are more lober and frugal at their meals than the Portuguele. The other islands have nothing that merits particular notice. All of them enjoy a falubilous air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently fuffered.

B

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44. 19. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

* BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemburg; five miles N. of Tubingen.

Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BA-BOLERA, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Druc,

between Pollega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are suite that

it was feated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is, by many travellers, fallely called Babylon. This was also the name of a cuy in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo flands now. What authors tell us concerning the bignels of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 fladia in circumference, which, is about 50 of our flatute miles : however it was not full of houses; for, within the walls; were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a ftone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a iquare form, 460 cubits high, and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were fuch a prodigious work, that they palled for one of the feven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple confecrated to Belus, whole magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonaffer. Lon. 42. 46. E. lat. 33. o. N.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; 15 miles N.E. of Guadix, and 20 S. W. of Guescar.

I.on. 2. 42. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a handsome seapoit town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapour on the coast of Malabar, in the
peninsula on this side the Ganges, subject to the Poituguese, 22 miles N. of
Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72.
40. E. lat. 19. 19. N.

BACANO, or BACCANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; leated on a small lake, and near a river of the same name, well known on account of the descat of the Fabil, in the

977th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninfula of Cumea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally resides, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in

the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Castellaun, and 20 W. of Mentz. Loui. 7. 52. E. lat. 49.55. N.

* BACH, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, feated on the river Danube, formerly a bishop's see.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the East-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125. 5. E. lat. 0. 25. 8.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Ruffa, in Europe, in the district of Wononesh; seated on a river of the same name, and defended by a citadel.

BACHTA, a river of Russia, in Alia,

that falls into the Jenesey.

BACHAU, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

BACTRIA, a country formerly so called, now part of Usbeck Taitary, and the

Persian province of Chorazan.

BADAJOZ, a large and strong town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, a bishop's see, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is seated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in pastures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* BADDLESMORE, a village in Kent,

eight miles W. of Canterbury.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, feated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704, when he was going to beliege Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles N. E. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BADEN, a small handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the same name, of which it is capital, with the castle on the cop of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, sour miles S. of Rastat. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* BADEN, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabra, is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and beshoprick of Spires, on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemburg, and principality of Furstemberg, on the S. by the Brisgaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BARE at ancient and handlome town of Swiferlands in the county of the fame name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue mafters of it, allowing the Papifts liberty of conference. It is feated on the river Limat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Bafil. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, tamous for its hot beaths; scated on the river Succhat, 15 miles S. W. of Vienna, Lon, 16. 25

E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brifgaw, belonging to the lower maigravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 iniles S. E. of Friburg. Lon.

7. 52. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADGEWORTH, a village of Gloucestershine. It is noted for the great
quantities of barley produced in its
neighbourhood, and for a spring of mimeral water, called Cold Pool, nearly
the same in property as those of Cheltenham. From the hill above Crickley is
one of the most beautiful and extensive
prospects that can any where be met
with. It is seven miles N. E. from
Gloucester, 12 from Tewkesbury, and
three from Cheltenham.

BADINGCH, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by

Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon.

14. 36. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

BAEZA, a large and handsome episcopal town of 'Spain, in Andalusia, with an university; taken from the Moora, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholic. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

BAFFIN's-BAY, a gulph in North America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFFO, a confiderable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain confiderable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

Barwen,

BAPWEN, a like of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there are an hundred islam s.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a town of Afia, feated on the E. bank of the river Tygis, formerly belonging to Perha, but now to the Fucks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being feveral vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Christians as well as Turks, and other religions. It has a pretty itrong caltle, leated on the banks of the niver; and over against ir, on the other fide, is another town, which is looked upon as the tuburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the baracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: fince which it h s been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Perhans; and laft of all by the Turks, in 1638, who ftill keep possession of it. Kouli Khan befleged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Baffora, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 43. 52. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

minions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the paninfula on this fide of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better fort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the fuburb, which is three miles long. It was the refidence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe, and famous for a magnificent releivon of water, round which a colonade was built, supported by arches. It is seated near the river Nerva, 75 miles 5. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Masulipatan. Lon. 78. 30. f. lat. 15. 30. N.

*BAGNARA, a sea-post town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, eight miles S. of Palma, Lon. 16. 8. E. lat.

38. 15. N.

BAGNAREA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre, so called from its mineral waters, which we good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, 10 miles S. E. of Taib. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Bofnia, 30 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Po-

lega. Lon. 18. o. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

*BAGNOLAS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handforme iquare and two fountains, which rife in the middle of the town, feated near the river Cefe, eight miles S. W. of Pon St. Eiprit. Lon. 4 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, often cailed the Lucaya Islands, are the eastermost of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. They are very numerous, but 12 only are taken notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an island which gives name to those in the preceding article. These islands were discovered by Columbus in 1492. But for a more particular account, see PROVIDENCE.

BAHEREN ISLAND, hes in the gulph of Persia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl fishery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

Banus, a strong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name, seated on a rock in a small island, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg, and 130 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, feated on the Danube, in a fruitfulacountry, 35 miles N. W. of Effeck. Lon. 20. o. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Airca, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAJAH, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terri di Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, in the time of the Romans, of which there are some ruins remaining; but is now otherwise inconsiderable. It is seated on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

*BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Muscovy to China. It is ofvery large extent, and the waters fresh and very clear. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, with multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous fize. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. Near it are musk deer, and camels, of a very large fize, which the inhabitants sell to travellers, for such commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both mensor and women are robust, large, and hand-some, considering the country. In winter

both

both fexes wear long coats made of sheepskins, with a broad girdle round their waits; they worship dead animals, and live in huts made of wood, and covered with earth; on the top of which is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being made in the middle.

*BAILEUL, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without defence. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45 N.

BAKA BANYA, a royal free mine-town

in the kingdom of Hungary.

*BAKAN, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name Lon. 95. o. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 151 from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

*BAKOU, or BAKA. See BACHU.

BAKTSCHISARAI, the relidence of the khan of Tartary, and on the W. fide of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the

Rullians in 1736.

Bala, a town of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a flat near Pemblemeer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and fix in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs thro' this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 50 miles S. E. by E. of Holy-Head, and 195 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

*BALABOLA, one of the Society Iflands in the South Sea, visited by Capt. Cook. It is but of small extent, being only eight leagues in circumference; but has a very capacious harbour, situated on

the west side of it.

which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges from N. to S.

of the island of Corsica; its capital is

Çalvi.

*BALAGNIA, a town of Muscovy, in the province of little Novogorod, seated

on the river Wolga, 40 miles W. of Nifna. Lon. 45. 40 E lat. 57. a. N.

*BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, scated on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 16 miles N. E. of Lerida and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 1. E lat 41.55. N.

BALAMBUAN, or PADAMBUAN, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, and capital of the territory of the same name. Lon. 115 O. E. lat. 7. 10 S.

"BALARUC, a small town of France, in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpelier to Toulouse; famous for the

baths near it.

BALASORE, a sea-port town on this side the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the sea by land, but by the rivers 20, seated in a very fruitful soil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, several soits of pulse, aromatic seeds, tobacco, butter, and beeswax. The inhabitants make several sorts of stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hughley. Lon. 86. o. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragosta, and 22 S. E. of Huesca.

Lon. 0. 27 E. lat. 42. 8 E.

BALBIC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Alia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. It is agreeably feated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, of a quadrangular form, and furrounded with a fliong wall, but the houses very mean. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the flately temple dedicated to the Sun. It has many tellimonics of its former grandeur, and some of the slones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by christians of the Greek church, and lies 37 miles N. of Damafcus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 37. 20. E lat. 34. 82, N.

BALCII, a town of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, lying on the Frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 69. o. E.

lat. 37. 20. N.

port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stand. between the

fall into the South Sea. Lon. 73. 20. W.

lat. 32. 38. S.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and seated between the hills in a chalky soil sit for corn, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Royston, and 37 N. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 5. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

BALF. Sec BASIL.

BALLARES, the ancient name of the islands Majorea, Minorea, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Ball, an island of the East-Indies, forming the north side of the straits of Java, thro' which the East India merchant-ships sometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the passing is very difficult on account of the contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all forts of trusts proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and of the Pagan religion. Lon. 115. 50. E. lat. 7. to. S

BALLAN, a town of France, in the diocele of Mons, with the title of a trarquifate, feated on the river Orne. Lon.

e. 20. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BALLAGHY, a town of Iteland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 22 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

BALLICONNEL, a town of Iteland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulfter, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon.

7. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BALLICORA, a town of Iteland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster; it lends two members to parliament.

BALLINEIKEL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Lein-flei; fends two members to parliament.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven; is miles S. E. of Killibeg, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 50.

W. lat. 54. 33. N.

BALTIC SAA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly those of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the

ther, with the title of a baiony. It is feated on a head-land which runs into the fea, mine miles N. E. of Cape Clear. Log. 9.
14. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

*BALUCLAVO, or JAMBOI, a feas post town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Signior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim.

Lon. 34. 13. E. lat. 44. 50 N.

BAMBA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Corgo, having a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a fort of Christians, converted by the

Portuguese.

BAMBERG, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now subject to the bishop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquonice; and it has an university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 75 N. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

*BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, seated on the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49.

55. N

*BAMBOU, or BAMBUCK, & kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are feveral gold mines; but is little

known to the Europeans.

BAMF, a capital town of the shire of Bamt, in the N. E. pait of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Doverne, near which it has a harbour and some trade. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 57. 35. N.

*BAMF, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith, on the W. by the county of Murray, and on the S. and E. by Aberdeenshire. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It tends one member to parliament.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Mondays. It is large, and seated near the river Isis, but the market is small. It is 12 miles W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London.

Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51.46. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church.

ehurch. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon.

3. 1. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

Banares, or Benares, a handsome and famous town of Afia, in the dominions of the great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with feveral handsome pagods, or pagan temples. It carries on a large trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is confectated by their chief prieft. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, to the great advantage of the Brachmans. Here the people of the religion of the Biamins have the most considerable schools in these parts. It is seated on the N. side of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon. 84. 30. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a large well-built mayor town, containing several good inns, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and seated on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingam, and 75 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 1.11. W. lat. 52.4. N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo, with a town and strait of the same name.

Lon. 106. 50. E. lat. 2. 35. S.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the F. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Stam, in the East-Indies, with a fort, which was once in the possession of the French, but they were driven from thencoin 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, are contented to sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13. 35. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-islands, in the East-Indian Sea, famous for producing nutmegs. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length. These islands have always been esteemed on account of these spices. The Dutch have several forts here; for from

the year \$609 they have had possession of it, and drove the natives, as well as the English, away; still keeping this valuable trade in their own possession. These islands are very subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 5. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBROON. BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, seated on the Persian gulph, so miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. S. E. lat. 27. 10. N.

BANDORA, the capital town of the island of Salset, on the west coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is separated from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. O. N.

BANGHIR, a town in Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinster, feated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city of Cainarvonshire, in North Wales. It has a market on Wednesdays. This place was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedial and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 251 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster; it sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the S. shore of the bay of Carricksergus, over-against the town of that name. Lon. 5.42. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

Banians, a religious sect of Asia, in India, whose professors never eat any thing that has life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may, in some sense, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarce a merchant in the East-Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanness of the body a considerable part of sanctity.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town where our East-

India company have a factory,

BANKISH, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on E 2 there.

there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that 4 or 500 sail of ships are loaded with cod-fish here every year; and the season continues from the spring to the antumu. That which is called the Great Bank, is the largest shoal of and yet known in the ocean; but not

at all dangerous.

BANSIFAD, a village of Surrey, between Darking and Croydon, not far from Carshalton and Epsom wells. It is noted for an abundance of walnut-trees; but more for its neighbouring downs, being one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with thort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this ipot very lweet though small. It has several fine seats around it, and has a pleasant prospect of several counties on both lides the Thames, including a view of the royal palaces of Windfor and Hampton-court, and also of London, from the Tower to Westminther, it being a track of no less than go miles, extending from Croydon to Fainham, though under different appellations The foil being, for the most part, a fort of chalk mixed with flints and fand, is foon dry after rain. There is a four-miles courie on them.

BANIAM, a large town of Alia, in the East-Indics, and the most powerful of the affand of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the fame name, with a good harbour, and a fortified callle. It is divided into two towns, separated by a river, and one of them inhabited by Chi ele. The Engfish and Daies had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export valt quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are so powerful, that they have depoted the kings of the ancient race, and fuffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they pleafe. seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. and province of Munster. It is scated on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W part of the kingdom. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

*BANWEIL, a village in Somersetthire, five miles N W. of Axbridge.

BAPAUME, a strong town of France, of Artois, in the French Netherlands. It has been in possession of the French ever face 1641, and is seared on a dry spot,

12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

Podolia, seated on the river Boy, 40 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aoust, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hansult, feated on the river Sombre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a confiderable territory of France, lying on both fides the river Meufe, or Maele, between Lor-

rain and Champague.

BAR-IF-DUC, a capital town of the duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle; it is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivutet Orney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is feated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Troul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E lat. 48. 44 N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the district, where there is very good wine. It is scated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S. W. of Joinville. Lon. 4. 55.

E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the faine name. It is so miles S. W. of Bar-fur-Aube, and 105 S. E of Paris. Lon 4.32. E lat. 48.5. N.

rica, in the N. E part of the island of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cu-

ba Lon. 76. 10 W lat. 21. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Loss. 75. 80. W. lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is seated on the rivulet Crosso, near the Danube, 15 miles N. W. of Essack, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

BIRBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, and 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal

of wood, which is now almost all confumed with carrying on the fugar-works. The commodities which they export are fugat rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codington, and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants is about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro flaves. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August, but not so much as in the other Cambbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, un lefs when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a conftant eafterly wind, commonly called the trade wind. The fugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer man that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, cailed Baibadoes tai, which rifes out of the earth, and fwims upon the furface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in difeales of the breatt. It is 70 miles E. of the ill ind of St. Vingent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridgetown, which lies in Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterianean Sea, and Egypt, extending ittelf along the fea-shore on the fide of the Mediterrane in. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algicis, Fez, and Moiocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the anci ents by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. There chief trade confilts in the fale of their fruits, in the hories called baibs, Morocco leather, offrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the flaves.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich filver mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 107, 5. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

BARBECINS, a territory of Africa,

over against Cape-Verd.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tufcany, seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, on the river Sizva, 12 miles

N. of Florence. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* BARBETS, the name of the inhabitants of feveral vallies of Piedmont; puticularly those of Lucein, Argrona,

Perula, and St. Martin.

* BARBLZIEUX, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a magnitate; it has a manufacture of linen cloth, and hes 45 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. o. lat. 45. 30. N.

* BARBONNE, a town of Firnce, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

BARRORA, a mailtime town of Aftica, in the kingdom of Adel, on the that of Babel-mandel. The inhabitants ne negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 46. 2. E. lat. 10 45. N.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee ill and in America, belonging to the English about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chaffy to the breeding of cutie, and turnshing the neighbouring illands with provisions. It is the proprity of the Codington family who have gical numbers of negrocs, as well here as in Barbidoes. It is low land, but frontul, and pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to hulb indry, and lowing coin, for which they have always a good market in the fugar-illands, as well as for then cattle. Lon. 61. 50. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

" BARBUSINSKOY, a town of Alia, in the empire of Ruffix, feated on the eaftern shore of the Lake Baskal, at the mouth of the imali liver Barbungga.

. BARBY, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a caltle. It is feited on the river Elbe, and belongs to the

prince of Saxe- Weillenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coift of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren defert, and inhabited by none but wandering Arabs, who are in lome tenfe subject to the Turks. Here the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was leated, fo difficult of accels on account of the burning lands.

BARCELONA, an handsome, large, rich, and strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is scated on a fine plain, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, of an oblong form, containing about 15,000 houses. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called

Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W, of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E, and the sea on the S, with a mole running out for the security of sups. is divided into the new and old town, leparated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are several beautiful streets and fourres, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-flones. It is the seat of a viceroy, and has a fine univerfity, belides an inquilition. It is adorned with feveral handsome structures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceloy is much admired, and the affenal contains aims for feveral thousand men. There is an exchange where the merchants theet, and a yard with docks to build gallies in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn stones, and adorned with maible pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houses where they make curious works in glass. The knives are likewise in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly used in France. inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women handlome, lively, and free in their convertation. It has been feveral times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got possession of it, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous aimy; but Sii John Leake raised the siege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long fuge, by the French and Spanjards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, watered by fprings and rivulets, and full of villages, ago miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 26. N,

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the capital of the valley of its own name. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utiecht, and is 12 miles S. E. of Embrun, Lon. 6. 39, E. lat. 44, 23. N.

BARCELOR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malahar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper: 130 miles 8. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 13. \$5. N.

the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 8. 20, W. lat. 41. 30. N.

* BARDA, an island of Asia, on the

Line.

coast of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs the Portuguese.

BARDEWICK, a town of Gergiany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; formerly a very large place, but being ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, it has never yet recovered itself. It is seared on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

BARDFEILD, a village in Effex,

four miles E. of Thankead.

* BARDOUE, an abbey of France, in the diocese of Ausch. It is of the Cistercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a strong and sich town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a castle, and a spacious harbour, subject to the Swedes, and seated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralfund. Lon 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

BAREGE, a village of France, in the county of Bigore, eight miles from Bagniers; famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 35 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. o. N.

BARENTON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Auranches, near the source of the river

Ardee,

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E, of Cherbuig, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6, W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an arch-bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good has bour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 5, E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARI, or TERRA-DI BARI, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples,
bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on
the N. W. by the Ulterior Principato, on
the S. by the Basilicata, on the S. E. by
the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E.
by the gulph of Venice, It has no considerable

siderable river, except the Ofanto, which separates it from the Capitanata. The ser is temperate, and the soil fertile in color fruit, and saffron; but there are a great number of serpents, and spiders, called tarantulas. Bari is the capital town.

BARJOLS, a small populous town in Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6.

ro. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

* BARKAN, a small town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran, samous for two victories gained by the Christians over the Turks; one in 1664, and the other in

1683.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordthire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly
for malt. It had formerly a ftrong caftle,
built by the Normans, and has now a
good free-school, tounded by John Ineint, dean of St. Paul's. It is is miles
W. of St. Alban's, and 26 N. W. of
London. Lon. o. 31. W. lat. 51.46. N.

BARKING, a town of Ellex, with a market on Saturday. It is teated on the river Rodin, not far from the I hames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is seven miles E. of London, Lon. 0. 12. E. lat 51. 52. N.

HARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn, and formerly was of some note for a nunnery; it has still the title of a barony. It is miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W.

lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Fridays. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. o. 5. E. lat. 52.

o. N.

Netherlands, in Hainault, scated on the river Sombre, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Teria di Bari, with a bishop's see: It is seated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Osanto, 25 miles. W. S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16, 32. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, is indifferently large,

and has a manufacture of stockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 66. 58. W.

lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlefex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns. It is it miles N. W. of London. Lon. o.

5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednet-days. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 174 N. W. from London. Ion. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNELEY, a village of Gloucestershire. There are large quarries near it. of an excellent kind of free-stone. It is four nules from Cirencester, and eight

trom Gloucester.

BARNSTABLE, a sea-port town of Devonshue, with a market on Fridays. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles No. N. W. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, seated on a nising ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manusacture cotton-cloth; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 25. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

BARRADA, a defeat of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Istisch and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places good land, which might turn to account if

there were any inhabitants.

* BARRA, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the E. side, and arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with the sish. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

Bar-

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, belonging to France. It stands at the entrance of the valley of Gressvandan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever fince. It is seated on the river Isir, six miles S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BARTHOLOMEWISLE, a finall island, one of the New Hebrides, lying in Bougainville's Passage, between Mallicola and the Terra del Espisitu Sancto of Quires. Lon. 167. 24. E. lat. 15. 42. S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Mands, in America, 30 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 63. 10. W. lat. 17. 56. N. This island is of little consequence to the French, except in time of war, when it proves a good harbour for privateers.

*BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into York. Mire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 15 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London. Lon. o. 22. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

*BARUTH, an ancient town of Turky, in Syria, with the Christian church of the Nestonian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is seated in a fine fertile soil, so miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 36. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

of Turky in Europe, and in Romania. It is preity well built, and the streets elean and broad; has a great trade, and stated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40.

E. lat. 42. 19. N.

BASIL, BASLE, OI BALE, the capital of the canton of Bafil, in Swifferland. It is a large, 11ch, populous city, with a beshop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side willerland, and the least on that of by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, fix lubuibs, 220 ftreets, fix large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly feated on a full. The leffer flands in a plain, and has but two gates, with Reveral flicets and fountains. The townhoule, and fine paintings in freico, partithe picture done by Holbein, h represents the passion of Christ, are

much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manufcript as printer a and there is a rick collection of megals, among which there are feveral exceedingly icarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is furiounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and baffions, and yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is laid to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and faffron; Cirenza is the capital town. At lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Cae, labria, Terra di Bari, and the gulph of

Tarento.

* BASILICOROD, a town of the Ruf- 'fian empire, in the Mulcovite Tartary, feated on the right fide of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

* BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called

Eurotas by the ancients.

Basiluzzo, an island of the Tuscan Sca. It is one of those called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference, and without inhabitants.

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare-town on the western road; seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 47 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1.4. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

BASKARIA, a county of Muscovite Tartary, bounded on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen, and on the E. by those of Barikinskoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sortora, and on the W. by the during of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, towards the Pyrenean mountains. It comprehends Lahour, Lower Navarre,

and the dittrict of Soule.

Bass, a small tiland or rock in the sea, near Dunbar in Scotland, steep and inaccessible on all sides, except to the southwest, and even there it is with great difficulty that a single man can climb up with the help of rope or ladder. It is supplied with water by a spring at the top; and in the summer-scalon is quite

covered

geese or gannets, which come hither to seed. The people in the neighbourhood catch the young in great numbers: they sell the meat for dainties, and turn the feathers to good account. This remarkable rock, which rites to a great height above the water, contains a small warren for rabbits, and affords pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAM. See BACAIM

* Bassano, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vincentino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11. 24.

E. lat. 45. 51. N.

Bassa, or Bass, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its feated on a canal which runs to Deule, 18 miles S. W. of Liste, and 20 N. of Artis. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

Basse Terre, part of the island of St Christophers, formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. St. Christopher's is one of the Caribbee

iflands.

Bassignana, av llage of Italy, in the dushy of Milan, feated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and putly in barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely tertile in all things necessary for life, and has plenty of wood.

Basila, a sea-port town of Albany, in European Tulky, over-against the island of Cortu, at the mouth of the liver Calamu. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

Bastia, the capital of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong carle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English and the mal-contents in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoese some time afterwards. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, eight miles E. of Florenzo, 110 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BASTIMENTOS, small shands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these there is an excellent spring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives tributary to Porto-

Bello,

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a considerable fifteery for coral; the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIOGNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 50. o. N.

* RASVILLE, a sea-port town of the island of Martinico, built by the French.

BATACALA, a small kingdom of the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town of the same name, standing on a little river about four miles from the sea; but there is now nothing left worth notice, except ten or eleven small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the English had a safetory here, till murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a fortified town and cattle on the E. coast of Ceylon, in the Estt-Indies. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 7. 55. N.

* BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, feated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java, and kingdom of Bantam: the capital of all the Dutch fettlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little diffance from the town, of stone brought from Europe. Besides this, they have other forts about the city, to defend it from all infults. In ceneral the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal friects, planted on each fide with evergreen tires. Batavia centains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in thefe parts; particularly a great number of Chinefe, till many thousands of them were maffacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth conficated by the Burch. It is the relidence of the general governor of all, the Dutch colonies in the Eaft-Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, fent by the United Provinces. It has a handiome hotostal and arienal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to the places of their deftination.

There

There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves. The air of this place, however, is very unwholesome; and it is represented, by Capt. Cook, as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 106. 51. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATH, a town or city of Somerfetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the fake of recovering their healths, and partly for diverhon. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handlome frone bridge, in a bottom furrounded by fleep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent holpital for the benefit of the poor, who go thither for the lake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are diltinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Briftol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat, 51. 22. N.

BATHA, BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube; 28 miles E. of Esseck, and 210 S. S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

BATMONSTER; a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATSFORD, a village of Gloucestershire, through which passes the great Roman road from the north in its way to Cirencester, and there is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans. It is situated four miles from Campden, six from Stow, and 29 from Gloucester.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suffex, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is as miles F: of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon, c. 33. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, B town of Dutch Guelderland, feated on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 48. N. thire, five miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad street paved; but no manufactory. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* BATUSABER, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the

peninfula of Malacca.

BAYARIA, a confiderable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishoprick of Saltiburg, and the bishoprick of Passau; on the S. by the bishoprick of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and . \$7 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Ifer, and the Lech. The air is wholefome, and the foil fertile in wine, wheat, and good paftures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided finto the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors fince the year 1613. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, belides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishoprick of Saltsburg, the bishoprick of Freisinguen, Brassaw, and Ratisbon, and the duchy of Newburg: bounded on the E, and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whole capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is three miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in Anjou; famous for a hattle fought here in 1421, and seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E. of Angers, Lon. o. 1. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

BAUGE, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquisate; three miles from Macon. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

Proper Orleannois, with an Augustine abbey.

PAUMS.

BAUME, ST. a mountain in France, in Provence, between Marfeilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is faid to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

BAUME-LES-Nones, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, scated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Besançon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavein, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is feen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in fummer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron peel. When the pealants berceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* Baumen, or Bauman, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goflar. The entrance through a rock is to narrow, that not above one perion can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peafants have disturbed in searching for the bones of animals, which they fell for unicoins hoins. Some think it reaches as far as Gollar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the skeletons of men have been found there of the common fize, who are supposed to have been loft in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is reckoned good for the stone.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a fmall, but important town in the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Russians in 1705, after a bloody battle between then, and the Swedes. It is seated on the river-Mulza, 15 miles S. E. of Mittaw.

Lon. 23. 56. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

BAUTRY, or BAWTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It stands on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-stones and grind-stones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is seven miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lon. 3, 10. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

able town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony, with a Riong citadel. The protestants, as well as the papists, have the free exercise of their religion. It Rands on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Diefden, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* BAUX, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a maiquifate; feated on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; so miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

 BAYA, or BAJA, a imail town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the Danube, 32 miles N. of Ellek. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

BAYEUX, a confiderable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Befin, with a rich bishop's see. I he cathedial chuich is accounted the finest in that province; its front and three high Reeples are faid to be the best in France; that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 pairsh churches in the town and fuburbs, belides feven convents, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is feated on the river Aar, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. o. 43. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

 BAYON, a town of France, in Lorrain, scated on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat.

49. 38. N.

* BAYON, or BAYONA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, feated on a fmall gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy. It has a very commodious harbour; and the country about it is fertile. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

BAYONNE, an episcopal city of Gascony, in France; seated three miles from the sea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the first washes ite walls, and the second divides it into two unequal parts: an excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. In the fuburbs of St. Esprit is a bridge leading to the smaller part of the town, called Little Bayonne, separated from the other by the Nive; by which vessels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that shut up the avenues. The new caftle that defends the harbour is seated at the mouth of the Nive, and flanked with fix large round towers : near it is the college, and in the high-street of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Do-BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, a consider- | minicans have their convents. There is also a castle in Great Bayonne, which consists of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches sull of water, and the walls mounted with a great number of cannon. The Dutch take a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for spices. Bayonne is the capital of Labour, 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

BAZADOIS, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gascony; lying between Proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, beathy country; the capital is Bazas.

BAZAS, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, whose foot is washed with a small river, five miles from the river Garonne, and S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

* BAZIEGES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouse, between the city of Toulouse and Carcassone.

BAZOCHE, a town of France, in Lower Perch, seated on the river Coitron.

* BAZZANO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, fituated in the territory of Aquila, and in the ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Aufidus.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French steet deteated the English and Dutch in June 1690. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a finall market on Thursdays. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has several good inns; contains about 100 well-built houses, and 18 eight miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 23 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

*BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two lesser on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

BEAMINSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BEARALSTON, a small town in Devonshire, that had a market on Thursdays, now disfused; nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is so miles N. of Plymouth, and 222 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 50. 28. N.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality, bounded on the E. by Bigorie, on the 5. by Airagon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484. towns and villages; is to populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants amounted to 198,000; Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, fober, active, ard so definous of gain, that vast numbets go to work in Spain every year, etther to till the ground, get in the harvest, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themselves are very indolent and lary.

BEAT, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, seated at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 10 miles S. E. of St. Bertrand. All the houses are built with marble, which is here more common than free stone. Lon. o. 52. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

* BEAUBEC, an abbey of France, in Normandy, eight miles N. W. of Gournay.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair kept yearly, on July 22. It is feated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nitmes, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the isle of France, Blasois, and Orleannois. It is so very fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris; Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated 15 miles E. of Angers. Lon. o. 9. W. lat. 47. 26. N.

BEAUFORT, a village in France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a castle; scated on the river Boir, three miles from Rosnay.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, feated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. E. of Monstiers. Lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* Beaujeu, a finall handsome town of

of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolois, with a castle famous for its antiquity. It is seated on the river Ardiere,
at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W.
of Saone. Lon. 4. 40 E. lat. 46. 9, W.

bounded on the S. by Proper Lionnois, on the W. by Forez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the E. by the principality of Dombea. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; Villa Franche is the capital town

* BFAULIEU, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. W. of Southampton.

* BEAULIEU, an abbey of France, in Champagne, five miles S. of Clermont,

in Argonne.

* BEAULIEU, the name of two small towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogue, with a Benedictine abbey.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North Wales, with two markets, on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It stands on the strait of Menay, and was fortified with a calle, by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common-council men, and fends one member to parliament. Here the general quarterfellions are held, and the county jail is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheefe. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hamault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the cassle. It is seated between the rivers Maese and Sambre, to miles E. of Maubeuge. Lon.

4. 19. E. lat. 50, 12. N.

* BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town in the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the river Oise, sive miles N. E. of Pontoise, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 2, 26, E. lat. 49. 9. N.

of France in Upper Normandy, 22 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lou. o. 56. E. lat.

49. 7. N.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alencon. Lon. o. 12. E.

lat. 48. 4. N. There are several other towns of the same name in France.

BEAUMONF, a village in Swifferland, in the territory of Vaud; feated between the river Oib and Mount Jura, and the chief of a small government, de-

pending on the canton of Bern.

* BEAUNE, a handsome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an holpital founded here in 1443. It had a strong castle built by Lewis XII. which was demolished by Henry IV. It is seated in a fruitful country, 25 miles S. W. of Dyon. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 47. O. N.

* BEAUFORT, or PORTO-HERMOso, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee islands; it stands on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of

St. Domingo.

BLAUVAIS, an epileopal city, in the ille of France, and capital of Beauvoisis. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and much admired for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relicks, and a library of curious books. There are leveral other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was belieged by the English in 1443 to no purpose, and in 1472 by the duke of Burgundy, with au army of 80,000 men. In the latter, the women figualized themselves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who fet up a standard, yet preferved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raile the fiege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they walk helt in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniverfary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry.. It is seated on the river Therin, 53 miles S. of Amicus, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* BEAUVAIS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tescou, 10 miles E of Montauban.

Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquifate; 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

* BEAUVOSIS, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, now of the life

of France; Beauvais is the capital.

* BEBELINGUEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, Stated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

REG

feated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handsome Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

SECANOR, a town of India, in Afia, seated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar; 160 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. W. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

BECCLES, a town in Sulfolk, with a good market on Saturdays. It is a large town, with a handsome church, and a tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church; 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 108 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt, in 1619; and is scated on the river Laufnics, 10 miles S. of Tabor, and 55 S. of Prague.

Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

* BECKLY, a village in Sullex, fix

miles N. W. of Winchelfes.

* BECKUM, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, seated at the source of the river Verse, so miles S. E. of Munster, and 14 W. by N. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8, 3. E. lat. 51, 44. N.

*BECSANGIL, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the sea of Marmora, on the S. by Proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolls. It was anciently called Bithynia; the principal town is Bursa.

*BEDARIEUX, or BEC-D'ARIEUX, a town of France. in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Besiers, seated on the river Obe, so miles N. of Besiers. Lon. 3.

so. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

BEDAS, a people of Afia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but very kilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the forest.

BEDEL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a good market on Tuesdays. It is a small place, seated on a little brook, 40 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 220 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suffex, 13 miles from Lewes, flanding neur a mer of its own name, which runs into the fea at New Shoreham, and produces Some battle is supposed to have been fought between this and Lewes, from the many graves with human bones discovered in the road.

* BEDER, a town of Afia, in the reninfula on this fide the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 100 miles N. of Golconda, and 190 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 78. o. E. lat. 17. o. N.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordfhire, with two markets on Tueldays and Saturdays. Bedford is feated on the river Oufe, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occationally. It has five churches, and formerly had a firong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two ferjeants at mace. The Tuesday market is on the fouth-fide for cattle; and that on ? Saturday, on the north fide, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. It has the title of duchy, and fends two members to parliament. Lon. o. go. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village of Wiltshire, five miles S. W. of Hungersord,
which has neither market nor fair; but
is a borough by prescription, and sends
two members to parliament. Some tell
us it was a considerable place in the time
of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications are still remaining. It is 73
miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, a fort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deferts of Arabia. There are also some of the same stock in the deferts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently shift their abodes in search of grais and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be the stronger party.

BEFORI, a small, but strong town, the capital of Suntgaw, in Alface, ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbelliard, and 28 W. of Basil. Lon. 6, 54. E. lat. 47.

26. N.

INTRODUCTION

inch as Europe, Afia, Africa, and America; and even kingdoms; as for instance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great-Britain, and the like, However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and sigure; but as it is impossible to make one large enough to shew every part of the earth and fex. distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular

map

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself;

some of which have relation to the earth, and others to the water,

A Continent, called by fime Terra Firms, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends leveral countries not feparated by any fea: thus Europe is a continent.

An Idand, or iffe, is a portion of the earth entirely furrounded with

A Peninfula, or chersonose, is a quantity of land which is only joined to water. a continent by a neck of the fame, it being every where elfe encompassed with water.

An Isthmus, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined

to the land, as the 1sthmus of Suez and Darien.

A Promontory is a high part of land, which advances or ilretches into the fee, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An Ocean is a large collection of waters furrounding a confiderable part of

the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A Sea is a imaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict fense, as the British and Irish Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the fea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is faid to confift of land and fea.

A Gulf is a part of the fea furrounded with land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the gulf of Bengal, the gulf of Florida, and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfa, as well as

A Bay is faid to differ from a gulf only in being left, and more narrow the gulf of \ enice. at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than fome gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged bays in general are much smaller. A creek is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A Road is a place upon any coast where there is good anchorage, and

where veffels, in some tense, are thettered from the wind.

A Strait is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; fuch as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the straits of Gibraltar. between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A Lake is a collection of standing water furrounded by land, having no visible communication with the lea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late discovery. It is about one third as big as the Caspian Sea, and several rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were faid to fall into the Caspian Sea. Smaller lakes are those of Laduga, Geneva, and several others to be mentioned herenster. A River

A River is a threath of water that has its fource from a fpring, which always keeps running full it falls into some other river, or into the sea.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom of the Map as the fouth, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the well. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a Flower de Luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward; the north, by which the other points are eatily known. On the top of the Map between the marginal lines, are placed the several figure, which thew the number of degrees, of eatlern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the fame figure, as those at the top; but, in Maps of the bell fort, intrad thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies diffant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is fituate one degree east of another, will appear to have the fun four minutes of time before it; and any one place, fituate one degree west of anciber, will appear to have the sun few minutes of time after it. Agun a place fituate fifteen degrees ealt of us, as Naples, will appear to have the fun one complete hour before us at London; and a place hour's fifteen degrees west of us, as the islands of Medeira, will appear to have the fun car hoar efter us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal line, are placed figure, that show the number of degree, either north or south, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. This, I condon is structed 51 degree, 30 minutes of north latitude: that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over some Map, is drawn line, from the top to the bottom, and soon the right hand to the left those which can from the top to the bottom, are bases of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are frequently omitted, where

a Mip is too full to admit of them.

Linguists or Pre view are divided from one another by a row of suple points, and they are often painted or thained with different colours fittes on great towns are made like little houses, with a small circle in the n. dair of them; but finalter terms or welleger are marked only with little cir les. Monutains are imitated in the form, of little ruling hillocks; and fore, is are "repretented by a collection of little trees. The names of suluge, are writ ten in a tunning hand, those of cities in a Roman character, and those of prozu es la 'age capitale. The m is generally left as an empty frace on the Map, except where there are rocke, fands, or thelves, currents of water or wind, deferbed. Rocks me homenmes made in Maps like little pointed things finking up therp in the fea. Sunds of fortues are denoted by a great he ip of little points placed in the shape of these land, as they have been found to the in the ocean, by founding or fathoning the depths. Currents of waters are deferibed by feveral long parellel crooked strokes imitating a currents. "I he con le of winds is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaste, toward, which the wind blows. Small rivers are described by a ungle amoked waving line, and large rivers by fuch double and trebic lines made frong and brack; bridges are dulinguified by a double line croft the filter.

A, a small river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rifes near Muniter, waters that city, and falls into the river

Linbs, overagainst Greven.

AA, a small river of Dutch Brabant, that has its fource on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and after having received leveral imali rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of Flanders, that rifes in Picardy, in France, beyond Rumilly-lecompté, runs N. E through Artois, becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of fluices, passes on to Gravelin, and falls into the English Channel.

 AA, the name of two imali rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a morals named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Westerwold, where they are called the Westerwold An, and pass on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

ΑА

* AA, a small river of Westphalia, that rifes in the diocele of Muniter, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goet, in the diffrict of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the imall town of Omme.

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland, that sifes in Samojitia, and falls into

the bay of Riga.

* AA, or ALPHA, a small river of Swillerland, in the canton of Zurick, waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river in Wellphalia, that has its fource in the county of Lemgou, washes Dermold, passes on to. Hervorden, and after that falls into the Weier, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* AA, or ALPHA, a final river of Westphalia, that rifes in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length,

waters the town of that name, and entering Sallant, joins the Vecht, a little below the imall town of Omnic.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river of Swiller-Jand, that riles in mount Branig, in the canton of Underwald, crolles it from S to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* AA, on ALPHA, a fmall river of Swifferland, that riles in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two imali lakes in its courle, waters Lentzburg, and talls into the river Air.

AALBORG. See AIBURG, as also other words that begin with two AA's, and not found here.

AAIHAIDI, a large barren heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, between Skive and Kolding.

ABACH, or WELTINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaila, defended by a citadel, and feated on the river Danube, feven miles from Ratifbon, Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, feated on the river Janeska; it was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725, it is provided with artillery, and has a garrifon. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Alia, that falls into the Jeneli foon after it Clics.

ARALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolikoi, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, constantly vilited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in procellion to Tobolskoi. Lon. 68. 20 E lat. 58. 11. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths near it. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or flime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10, 47. I. lat. 45. 30. N.

* ABARANER, a town of Turcomania in Alia, where the archbilhop of Nakfivan often relides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics faid to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Naktivan. Lon. 63. 59. F., lat. 39. O. N.

* ABASCIA, a country of Alia, which may be faid to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E the Circallian Tartars, or Black Circuflia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and those of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abascians, and are well made and strong, but live in continual dread of each other; Exteraule those that have most power seize as they can of the poorer fort,

to fell them to the Turks. Lon. from 39 to 43. E. lat. 43. to 45. N.

· ABASCIA, a river of Mingrelia, h

Alia, which falls into the Fallo.

ABASKAJA, a town in Alia, in Siberia, feated on the river lichim. The church is furrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragoons Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

ABBI VILLE, a confiderable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu: feated in a pleafant valley, where the river Somme divides into feveral branches, and leparates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen cloth was let up here in 1665: they also make fail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green foap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide riles fix feet. It is 17 miles from the British Channel, 20 N W. of Amiens, jr. S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat 50. 7. N.

ABBEBOYIL, a town of Ircland, in the county of Rolcommon, and province of Connaught, 23 miles N. of Rolcommon. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 53. 56. N. It is remarkable for an old abbey

ABBEY-HOIM, a town in Cumberland, to called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It flands on an arm of the ica, and had a market on Saturdays. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carlifle. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient but mean town in Dorlethire, where there was formerly a low abboy. The market is come to nothing. It is 12 miles N. E. of Dorcheller. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

ABBOIS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordshire, situated on a losty round promontory, and a fleep ridge of hills extending for a mile in length, having hollows cut in the ground, over which it is supposed tents have been pitched. It is conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and the hill at each end frems to have been a kind of ballion, and to have been a work of the ancient Britons. lies on the boiders of Shroplhire, feven miles from Wolverhampton, and on the north fide of the road from Shrewlbury to London.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwise called PAGET'S-BRONLEY, a town of Staffordthire, with a market on Tueldays. At is fix miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 1.53. W lat. 52. 50. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorfetshire, where there is a famous swannery: it has a market on Thursdays. It is seven miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* APENOW, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furflenberg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Thousherm.

ARENRADE, or APENRADE, a ju-

Denmark.

ARLNRADE, a town of Denmark, in Slefwick, now in a flourishing condition, being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taste, it is leated on a spacious open bay on the Baltick, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, that render the harbour secure. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

ARENSPIRG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, subject to the duke of that name; scated on the river Abers, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

ABERATON, a town of Glamorganthere, in Wales, that had a market which is now difused. It is feated at the mouth of the liver Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and 195 W. of London. Lon. 3 48. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

ABBREROITTC, or ARDEROTTIOC, a town of Scotland, in the flure of Angus, on the fea-coast le had a monastery, which was demolished at the time of the Reformation, but there are yet magnificent ruins to be seen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advintageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburg. Lon 2 39. W. lat. 56. 36 N.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY.

ABLRDLEN. There are two towns of that name in Scotland, Old and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen stands near the mouth of the River Donne, where there is a fine bridge of one arch, but no harbour. It is a fmall place, about a mile from New Aberdeen; but has a hand fome college, and was formerly a billiop's ice. New Aberdeen stands at the mouth of the river Dee, over which there is a fine bridge of feven arches, is a large town, with a college, called the Marischal College, a good tide-harbour, and very confiderable, and a noble falmon-fishery. It fends a member to parliament in conjunction with the boroughs of Bervie,

Montrofe, Arbroath, and Brechin. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

* ARERDEENSHIRE comprehends the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and fends

two members to parliament.

ARERDOUR, a small town of Scotland. It stands on the north-coast of the Firth of Forth, in the county of Fise, about three miles from Edinburgh, and gives title to the Earl of Morton's eldest son, who has a fine scat near it.

ABTREORD, or ABIRIORTH, a town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 18; N. N. W. of London. Lou. 1. 21. W. lat. 53. 50 N.

* ABIRIRAW, a town of North Wales, in the ille of Angleley, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a finall village. It is fix intles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4 36. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

of Monmouthshire, containing about 500 houles, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has two markets, on Tuefdays and Fridays. It is fixteen miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. of London. I on. 3. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

Wales, in Denbughfinie. It is five miles W. by S. of St. Afaph. Lon 3 42. W.

lat. 53. 10 N.

"ABLECTILLY, or ABLEGUE.

I rou, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenflur. It is *2 miles N. by E. of
Carmarthen, I on. 4 10. W. lat 52. 6. N.

ARERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a diffrict of Perthilhire; feated on the river Tay, a little below the place where the Erne falls into the Tay, formerly the feat of the Pictish kings; and afterwards the fee of an archbishop, fince transferred to St Andrew's.

ABLES ST WILL, a town of Cardiganflore, in Wiles, feated on the river Ridoal, near its confluence with the Islanth,
where it falls into the feat. It is but a
finall town, yet the market on Monday
is confiderable. It is thirty miles N. E.
of ardigan, and 203 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4 o W. lat 5.25. N.

As Ex, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyfinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the Nand the coast of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Ercoco and Suagnam,

2 wi

which is the capital, and the feat of a governor. It is very fandy and harren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* ABIAD, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, remarkable for its trade in abony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a finall town of Italy, feated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan.

Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ABINGER, a village near Darking in Surry. It has two churches, both built by one of the abbots of its monaftery, now no more. One of them has a fine ring of bells, much favoured by the echo of the neighbouring hills.

ABINGTON, or ABINGDON, a town of Berkshire, which is a good thoroughtere, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays. It lends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London.

Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

ABILIT, a small town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon.; 10. W. Irt. 40. 20. N.

fubject to the Russians; but their chief is a Kalmuck prince. Lon. from 72. to 83. E. lat. 51. to 54. N.

* ABLIS, a town of France in the ge-

nerality of Orleans.

As i e E, a town of Little Taitary, hing between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* ABNAKIS, a people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be

brought to cultivate the ground.

Ano, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is furrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour and a bilhop's fee, scated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, stear the gulph of Bothnia, 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-11 US, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninfula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often fuffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABUIM DE NOBREVA A COATO,

Entredouro è Minho.

ABOUTICE, ABUTISH, or ABO-HIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 20. 50. N. ABRAHAMSDORY, a small town in a lungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 150. E. lat 46. 20. N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo, belonging to a marquis of the same same. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7. 18. W. lat. 39. 13. N.

ABRUTRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal, containing between two and goo inhabitants; the district belonging to it comprehends ten parishes. Lon. 7. 10.

W. lat. 41. 20. N.

* ABROLHOS, dangerous shools, about 50 nules from the coast of Brasil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRON, a mer of France, in the go-

vernment of the Nivernois.

ARREST RANKA, a well inhabited town in I malylvama, feated on the river Ompay, 3.5 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are nines of gold and filver, and the mine-court is kept here. Lon.

23. 21. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Vemce, on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna of Rome, and on the S by the Terra di Lavoio and Molife. It is divided into two parts by the river Pefcara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital, and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. Besides the Appennine Mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this last is always covered with fnow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and faffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

* ABSPERG, 2 small town in Suabia,

in the Norgow, near Anspach.

Answelnen, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, be-longing to the kingdom of Prullia. It is a mountainous, but pleafant country, and abounds in coin and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Leser Asia, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Philippine islands, in the East-Indies, between Mindingo and Luzon, where the Spaniards have stort. Lon. 122, 15. E. lat. 10. O. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, Heunded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancala; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at prefent, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the Eaff. The land is feitile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy teston, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its fource in this country. It contains mines of all forts of metal except tin, but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by feveral fireams, except in The emperor, or the mountainous parts king, is called Negus. His authority is abtolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyfinia is not without cities, as loine pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly relides when he is not in the field The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not to ugly as the Negrocs. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism. The habit of persons of they is a filken veft, with a fort of fearf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of diawers.

SCOILAND, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by New-England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661, but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. The capital town is Halifax. The province was, in 1784, divided into two governments. See Bruns-

WICK, NEW.

* ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Gumea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

* ACANNY, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. o. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

ACAPULCO, a confiderable town of

Mexico, in America, scated on a bay of the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. One of these laden with silver was taken by commodore Anson in the year 1743. Lon. 102. 90. W. lat 17. 22. N.

in Paragnay, built by the Jefuits in 1621.

long. 51. 5. W. lat. 26. o. S.

ACTRENZA, a finall town of Italy, in the province of Bafilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the fee of an archbishop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ACLENO, a town of Italy, in the citerior principality of Naples, with a bishop's sce. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 6. E.

lat 40. 45. N.

ACFRRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Napies, and in the Terra di Lavoro pfeated on the river Agno, feven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens, at present named Saithines, or Settnes, was the capital. See Livadia.

East-Indies, bounded on the N. by Bouton, on the E by China, on the S. by Ava, and on the W. by Paran and Jesuat, in Bengal This country is very little known

to the Europeans.

ACHEN, or ACHEM, a capital town of a kingdom of the fame name, in the N. part of the illand of Sumatra, in the East-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very superflitious. It has for a confiderable time he in a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a fayde, or preacher, had interest enough to obtain the government. It has nothing of its own but gold duft, which is exceeding good, for the elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They punish theft very feverely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is scated by the side of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being so well fortified that it commands the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and

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is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkish empire, now called Delichi. The ancient poets made it one of the rivers of Hell.

ACHONRY, a small town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, seated on the river Shannon.

• ACHEN, or ACKEN, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and stands on the river Elbe, five miles below Dessaw.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninfula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the khan of Tartary. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 45. O. N.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukrain, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Uorsklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

* ACOMA, a town of North America, in New Mexica, leated on a high moultain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. O. N.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninfula; bounded on the N by Maryland; on the E. and S by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chefapeak. Cape Charles is at the entiance of the bay, being the most fouthern promontory of this country.

ACQs, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Forx, in France, so called from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. O. N.

Acgs. See Dix.

Acqua, a town in the grand duchy of Tulcany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called Sibari Rouinata.

ACQUARENCENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Paglia; to miles W. of Orvieto, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

ACQUARIA, a small town of Italy, in Frigura, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles south of the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 14. 22. N.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

ACQUI, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N.W. of Genon, and 30 S of Casal. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

ACRA, a town of Africa on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have strong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. o. 2. W. lat.

5. o. N.

ACRE, or ACRA, a sea port town of Palestine, in Asia. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the crusadoes, and underwent several sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are addited to husbandry, and sell their coin to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch saftory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, that lies in the sea of Candia.

Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 2 ;. N.

ACTON, a village in Middlesex, noted for its medicinal waters. It is six miles from London, in the Oxford road.

ACTON-BURNLL, a village in Shropthire. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. wherein a statute, called the Statute-merchant, was made for the affurance of debts, when the lords fate in the caftle, and the commons in a barn, the property of the monks of St Peter and St. Paul, at Shrewfbury, which is also standing. A great part of the castle remains. Such of the walls as are flanding are exceedingly firong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curioufly carved. The building is square, and in many places entire, having fuffered lefs from the injury of time than any other, and must, from its present appearance, have been a magnificent ftructure. It is eight miles from Shrewibury, and three from Great Wenlock.

ACCMOLO,

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo

sulterior, in the province of the kingdom
of Naples.

ADAMSHIDE, a district of the circle of Rastenburg, belonging to the king of Prussia which, with Dombrosken, was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or fix feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge, for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names, for the first man is not called Adam by them.

* ADANA, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natolia, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a biskop's see. It is seated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 125 E. lat. 37 26. N.

ADDA, a river of Swifferland and Italy, which rifes in mount Braulio, in the country of the Grifons, and passing through the Valteline, runs through the lake Como and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

East coast of Afrea. See ADE1.

ADEI, or ADEA, a kingdom of Africa, called allo Zeila, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their steep weigh 25lb. cach. The anhabitants are Mahoinetana.

ADELIORS, a gold mine in the parish of Alsheda, and an the district of Jonksoping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was first discovered in the year 1738, and there are ducats coined with its gold.

ADEN, formerly a rich and confiderable town of Arabia the Happy, in Afia. It is feated by the fea-fide; but has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

ADENBURG, OF ALDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg subject to the elector Palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologné, and 17 N. N. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 16 E. lat. 51. 2. N.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdiffan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 47. to 52. E. lat. 36. to 39. N.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon.

15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

AD JAZZO, a handsome town and cassle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the soil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Coite. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its fource to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADERBITISAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan, on the S. by Irac Agemi and Cuidislan, on the E. by Ghilan and the Caspian sea; and on the W. by Turcomania.

a filver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of filver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weislenburg, belonging to Hungary. It has in a fruitful country, near the river Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47 30 N.

Abot R, a river of France, which rifes in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, through Galcony, afterwards turns F. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

in Spain, 17 miles S. E. of Granada, and 22 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 37. W.

lat. 36. 42. N.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. At present it is very inconsiderable, though it has a bishop's sec. It has in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

ADRIANO A SIFRRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guipuscoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 40'or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over, which is one of the highest of the Pyrenees. These mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except

except a, few thepherds who live in cot-

iages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's tee. It is scated on a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The Grand Sigmior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the fireets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26. 27. E.

lat. 41. 45. N.

ADVENTURF ISLAND, a finall effand in the South Sea, lying in 43. 21. S. lat. and 147. 29. W. lon. So called from the thip Adventure, in which capt. Furmeaux failed to the South Sea. Capt. Cook found there people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which lavages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of perional activity or genius, and were nearly on a par with the wietched natives of Terra del l'ucgo.

ADLLA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampeluna and St

Jean de Pie de l'ort.

AD/LL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia.

Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

ADZENOTA, a finall town of Valencia, in Spain, scated on the mountains Pegna Golola, where they have plents of medicinal plants. Lon. 2 16. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

* ADWALTON, a village in the Westriding of Yorkihire, five miles 5. W. of Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53 45. N.

ACCIDEN, or ACATEN, three small islands, lying on the W side of Sicily, oppolite to the main land, between Marfella and Trapaut: their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Marciama.

ACGPLSTANIK, a good harbour, lving about half a mile from the town of Sodertledge, in Suder-torn, a diffrict of

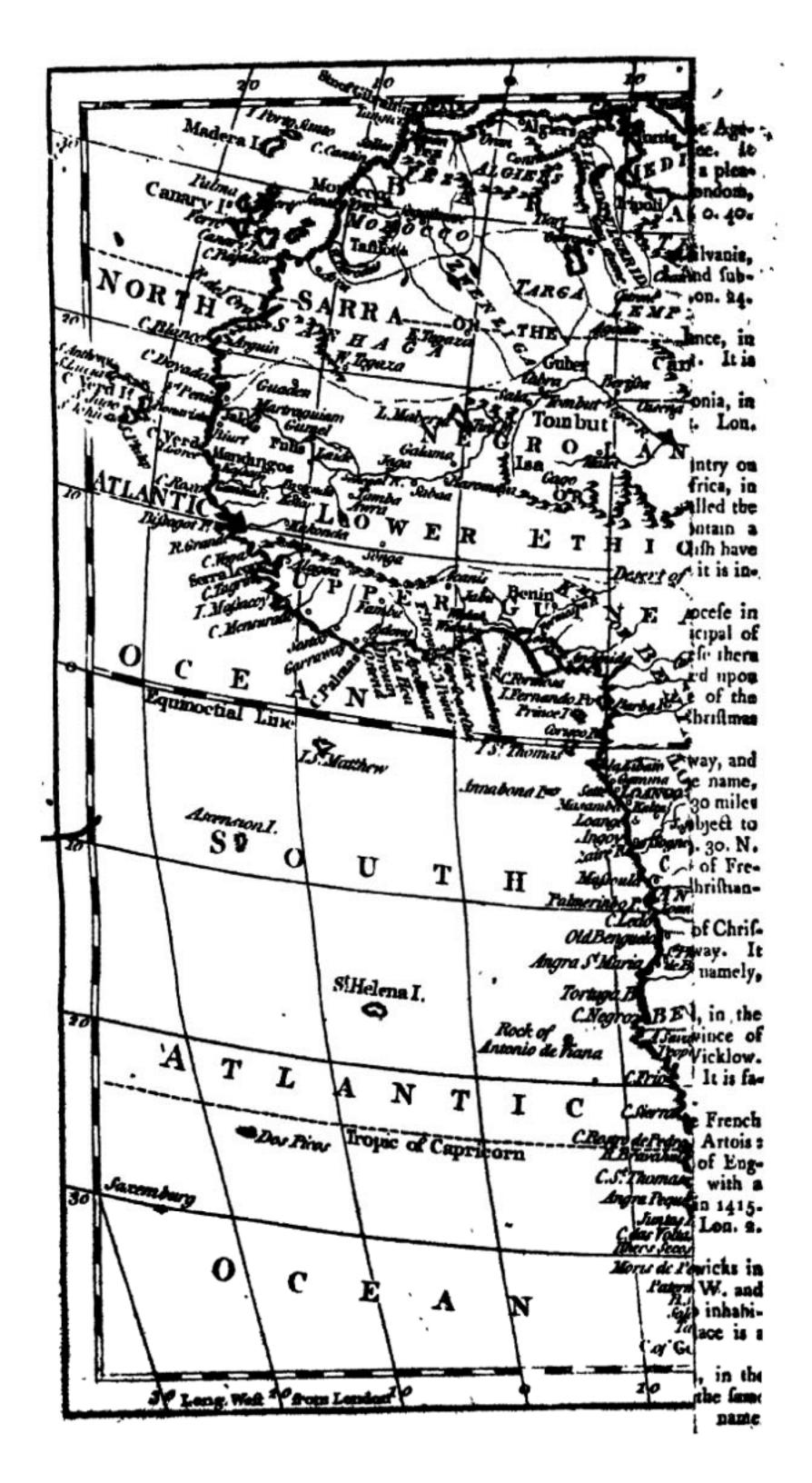
Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÆNGINA, one of the islands in the Archipelago. It has on the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houles and a calile; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent structure, which was probably a temple.

Agretiot, a town in the Netherlands, in the ducky of Brabant, and capital of the duchy of Aershot. It is scated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain.

Lon. 4. 49. E lat. 51. 1. N. ACTURA, a river of Sweden, that rifes za the lakt Alfuugan, and runs by Falken-

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world, bounded on the No. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea, and the ifthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose bases from Tangier to the illumin of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to lay, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guard a ful, it is 3,00. The greatest part of it is within the forrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The field of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild Leads than in any other part of the world; fuch as lions, tigers, leopaids, panthers, thinoccroics, and elephants There are also some animals peculiar to this country, fuch as the hippopotamiis, or the lea horle, whole teeth are to large that they ferve inflead of ivory, and are much better, the rhinoceros, with two horns on its note; and the most beautiful striped rebra, which is effermed a time protent for the greatest princes. As for the crocediles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at least creatures so much like the that it is haid to know the difference. Belides thele, they have offriches, came is, various forts of monkies, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are leveral deler's, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water, and whole lands are so loose, that, by means of a flrong wind, they will fonictimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of passure, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negrocland and Abyfinna. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, and the Niger. This last is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite scross Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into 2 the Atlantic Ocean in several branches. of which Senegal is the chief; but this is doubted by others, and not without reason. There are very high mountains ? in divers parts, particularly in Abyffinia hurs, in South Holland, and falls into the land Barbasy; in which last country is Thurson &



mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in fome parts, as in Abysfinia, and among roully divided, according to different geo-graphers: however, the bilt diffinguish them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffreria, Abyllinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the illands that furround it. See thele articles.

AFRICA, a fea port town of Tunis, feated on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. S. E. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11. 10 E. lat. 35. 36. N.

At WESTAD, a large per-work belonging to the crown of hereden, which lies on the Dala, in the so, once of Dale-carlia, in Sweden. It is like a town, and has its own church. copper-plates, and it has a mint for small filver coin, as well as a roval post house. Lon. 1; 10. W. lat. 61. 10. N.

At WIOWARA, a village in the diltrict of Lametino, in Lapland, lituated among the mourtains. It has a bailiwick and a court of jultice. Lon. 26. 19

E. lat 69 2 . N.

* AGADIS, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a to vn of the fine name, tributary to the king of I ombut It pro dates excellent icna and mania. Lon. 13. 10. E lat. 19. 10 N.

AGAIHA, St. a town of Itals, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E of Naples. Lon. 14, 36 f.

lat. 41. 5. N.

AGNITON, a town of Africa, feared pear the mouth of the river Formola, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S. of Benin

Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 7. 20. N.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's scc. It is leated on the river Eraut, a nule and a half from its mouth, in the Gulph of Lyons; on which there is a fmall fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N L. of Narbonne, 30 S by W. of Montpelier, and 340 S. by E of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDENAS, a small diffrict of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into

which the bay of that name runs.

ACDESIDE, a small district in the diocele of Christiansand, in Norway. contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Ruabygdelauet, Listen, and Mandal.

town of France, the capital of the Agenois, in Guienne, with a bishop's fee. 12 is feated on the river Garonne, in a please fant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 40. L. lat. 44. 19. N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transitivania. 10 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and Subjest to the house of Austria. Lon. 24.

50 E. lat. 40, 82. N.

AGENOIS, a district of France, in Guienne, whole capital is AGEN. It is

very fruitful.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a viscount. Lon.

1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGI, or AGGONA, a country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. I he English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by filhermen.

AGGURNOS, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole I ingdom. In this diocele there 4. a callle of the fame name, frated upon a mountain, and on the W. fide of the hry, under which the town of Christman lics.

AGGIRIII YS, 3 town of Norway, and capital of a province of the lame name, s firth is full of no means. It is 30 miles N. W. of brederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lon 10 3. 1. lat. 59. 30. N.

At (1 10, one of the caltles of Frederickfladt, in the di ile of Christianflact, belonging to Norwiy.

AGGERS-LERR ", ... dillr. Cl of Christradound, and a dir fe of Norway. It confills of three juridical places; namely,

Alcher, Well Buum, ad Ager.

Achrin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles 5 W. of Wicklow. I on. 6 21. W. lat. 52. 45. N. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

A.INCOURF, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois: near this place Henry V. king of England, obtained a fignal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is leven miles N. of Heldin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the illand of Corfu. It lies to the W. and has so villages, with above 8000 inhahitants. The most semarkable place with convent, called Palleo Cattrizza.

* AGMAT, a town of Africa, in t AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient province, and on the niver of the fall same, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is feated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat 30. 56. N.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.
AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Como, famous
for two battles: of which the first was
fought in May 1509, and the other in
August 1705 It is scated on the canal
between Adda and Serio; hie miles S. E
of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9.

26. E. lat 45. 25 N.

*AGNANO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, furrounded with mountains.

AGNIREINS, a small place in the chattelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogue, in France It was formerly the seat of the chattelany. Lon. 2 5. E lat. 47. 10. N.

AGON, an island in the N part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which shipping resort.

*AGOSTA, a fea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earth-quake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the same name, in Indollan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. looked upon as the largest city in these parts, and is in the form of a half moon A man on horie-back can hardly side round it in a day. It is furrounded with a wall of red ftone, and with a ditch too feet wide. The Great Mogul fometimes relides here, and his palace is prodigioully large, and the Icraglio commonly contains above 1000 women There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which traveliers admire molt, is the mauloleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was eo years in building. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of all that comes from the East Indies. It is feated on the river femma, about 50 miles above Rs confluence with the Tchemel, and is 300 miles N. E of Surat. Lon. 76. 45. 4. lat. 20. 43. N.

AGRIMONI, a small town of Catalo-

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old le, eight miles S. W. of Taracona.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger,

gary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men, but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women showed a great deal of jourage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 168; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Cassovia. Lon 20. 10 E. lat. 48. 10 N.

* AGRIGNAN, one of the islands of the I adrones, which is about 10 miles in compals Lon. 146. E. lat. 19. 40 N.

of St Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean Lon. 25 40. W. lat. 38. o. N.

Portugal in All 1 It has an audiencecourt of its of . Lon. 7. 10. W. lat.
39. 5 N.

AGUA REVES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los-montes.

Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

in Estiemadura, with a utilist of two parishes Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40 N.

Habat, in the kingdom of Fer, in Africa, feated on the river Aguila, and subject to the king of Morocco.

*AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Effella. Lon. 2. 30 W. lat 42. 35 N. There is another town called Aguilar delcampo, in Old Caffile.

Acuir, a finall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a ville in the provedom of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

fmall town of Irance, in Berry, with a chattelany. Lon 2. 10. L lat. 47. 00. N.

*AGURFNDL, a small town of France, in la Maiche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 2 5. E. lat. 46 25 N.

Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, eight miles S E of Gueret. Lon. 2. 4. E. lat 46. 5. N.

AHUYS, a sca-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S E of Christianstadt, and near the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 56 15 N.

A 1.1.2.0, a sea port town of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

AJAZ4O,

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silesia, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently shood, and near which Alexander sought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. V.

Aton, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, scated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and some time after reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 20.

E. lat. 48. 30. N.

Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrania, which is in the church: it is of matheold, of great weight, and is enrich 50. It is 350 diamonds, 1,000 pearls, M. rubies, and other precious stone. It place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 30 S. of Nureinberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 57. N. The bishoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence, or Meniz.

Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon

. 13. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

Orleanors, in France, that rifes at Mee, in Beaulle, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pine. It is 97 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. O. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Basigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the duchy

of Langres.

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and in the duchy of Montpensier. Near it is a spring that pours out its water in a great stream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is scated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 19. N.

in Lower Languedoc. It is very firong on account of its fituation among the moralles, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choaked up; and it has still an admiralty a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

in the valley of Offau, the finest in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm spring that is oily, saponaceous, and spirituous; and is used outwardly to cure wounds and swellings, as well as

inwardly for internal disorders.

*AILAH, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, scated on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red Sca. It is near the road which the pilgiums take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Loh. 36.

40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

Attesbury, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 42 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 42. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

in the diocese of Nisines, and government of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Veiltre, among morasses. Lon. 3. 20. E.

lat. 44. 5. N.

AIME, or AXIMA, a small town in the county of Tarentaile, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, seated on the river Isere.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, feated on a plain on the river Ara.

Atre, a fea-port town in Scotland, in the shire of Aire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 55. 30. N. It is small, and seated in a sandy soil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful.

Atre, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's sec. It is seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 16. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

AIRE,

lands, in the county of Artois, with a casse. It was taken by the French in 1750, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Az. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 80. 42. N.

ALSAY, a small town and chattellany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, which rifes in Champagne, and runs W. by Soifons, in the ille of France, and falls into the river Oife, a little above Campeigne.

AITONA, or HITONA, a small town in the principality of Catalonia in Spain, and the capital of a marquisate. Lon.

o. 39. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AIX, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parhament, and an university. It is feated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little liver Arc. It is 40 miles 5. W. of Avignon, 75 E. of Montpelier, and 82 W. of Nicc. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 32 N.

of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget, with the title of a marquifate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of persons. It is eight miles N. of Chamberry, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

France, between the life of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an unfuccessful expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is feated; but returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1.5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELIE, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charlemain was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he choice it for his relidence. The is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the Four Evangehils, written in letters of gold, which are made use of set the coronation of the emperors. The samous mineral waters draw's great number of persons every year. It is feated with a bottom, surrounded with mountains,

17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of . Liege, and 40 W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

*AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Afia, built in chandsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with com and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000

Mahometans, and is feated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo.

Lon. 28. 30. E. lat 38. 48. N.

ALABA, one of the three smallest districts of Biscar in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley and fruits. There are very good mines of the property it had formerly

the title of a magdom.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey, in Afia, lying between Amafia and the Mediterranean fer owards Mount Tanrus. The country is high floney, and inaccessible, on a first of the great number of mountains. The excellent horics and camels.

Al Aforna a diffrict in the province of Beira, in Partugal, comprehending 37 parishes: in 148 it was raised to a duchy.

ALAGNO one of the micipal rivers in the governmen of Auvergne, in France; it rife at Cantal, is very rapid, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores; it has two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ATAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoe, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 35 miles N. of Montpelier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

ALAND, an island of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It has between 20 and 21 degrees of E. lon. and between 60 and 61 degrees of N. lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an ironforge in the circles of Cathrinenburg,

belonging to Siberia, in Afia.

Alar-

ALARCON, a small town of New Cafile in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demolished by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALATAMHA, a large giver in North America, which has its Cace in the Allegany mountains, and tenning S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

*AIATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is ave miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 12. N.

ATATYR, a town of traffia, in Afia, in the circle of Alatyrskoy, leated on the river Suru, in the government of Casan, and 40 miles E. of that The.

ALAVA, a diffrict of heain, about 20 miles in length, and 50. breadth, containing very good iron N, tes. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of surky, in Europe; it has its source in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transilvania, runs S. through Walachia, and discharges itself into the Danube, alm beopposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Itall in Montfertat, with a biner's fee. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is feated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

*At BA-JULIA, a strong and considerable town of Transilvania, capital of the territory of Gualaferwax, a bishop's see, and an university. The princes of Transilvania generally reside here; it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the liver Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hernian-stadt, and 190 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 24. o. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessalia and Macedonia, and on the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are Christians of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 18. to 22. E. lat. 39. to 43 30. N.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the Campagnia of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they pass the summer. It is near Castel Gandolfo, 15 miles S. E. of Rome, Lon, 12, 50. E. lat.

41. 43. N. There is likewife another town of the same name in the Bestience of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* AIBANOPOLI, a town of Turky, in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is feated on the river Dim, 40 miles E. of Eleffio. Lon. 20. 12. E lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S, Sr. a town in Herifordshire, with the title of a ducky, and two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several perfons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 11. W. lat. 51. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

AIBANY, a fortress belonging to the English, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 59. 20. N.

ALBANY, a town of North America, about 150 miles from New York, upon the river Hudson. This town is not of so much note for the number of houses and inhabitants, as for the great trade which was carried on with the Indians. This trade took off a great quantity of Righth coarse woollen goods, and also guns, hatchets, knives, kettles, powder, and shot, besides several other articles. These people, or rather a combination of five nations, are the greatest and most formidable Indian power in all America. Lon. 75. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBANY, or BRAIDALBIN, a diffrict of Scotland, in the shire of Perth. Albany formerly gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family of Stuart; and Braidalbin now gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Campbell.

ALBAREGALIS. See STUL WEIS-

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, but has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a diftrice of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e Minho, confitting of eleven parishes.

AIBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Cashile, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and strong place, and its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on

the Guadalavir, 12 miles W. by N. of Teruel, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon.

1. 16. W. lat. 40. 80. N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a firong fortrels to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Molcow to Pekin. Lon. 103. 20. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, or AUBE, a lordinip of France, in the government of Lorrain and Barre. Alb, or Sar Alb, is the capital town,

and is feated on the river Saar.

ALBEGNE, a imall town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government

of Guienne and Galcony.

ALBEMARLE, OF AUMARLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The lerges of this town are in high effeem. It is feated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, the moll northern part of the province of North Carolina, in

America.

At BENGUA, an ancient firong leaport town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's fre. The place is furrounded with olive-trees: but the air unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigois, a finall territory, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bithop's fee, and the cathedral is very handlome. The inhabitants are called Albigenfes, and were the first that difputed the Pope's authority; but were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is feated on the river Tarn, go miles S. by W. of Rhoder, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI, a limall town in Abruzzo Ci-

terior.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa; here is a porcelain manufacture, and feveral countryhouses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOIODUY, a finall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 3. 30.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the diocele of

the same name, and a bishop's see. It is called Albourg, which fignifies Eeltown, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the fea, 30 N. of Wyeburg, and 50 M. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for incrchants, and a safe and deep harbour They have a confiderable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufactory of sins, piftols, faddles, and gloves. Long 9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

ALBRE I . town of Galcony in France, 37 miles S. Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Ld por 40. W. lat. 44. 10 N.

ALBRIDATON, a village in Shrop-

thire, on the ege of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgenorth.

ALBUQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, the frontiers of Portugal, desended by the Calle. It carries on a considerable the in wool and cloth, is 22 miles S. Wey. Attentara, and 17 N. of Baduox. Let 7. a. W. lat. 28. 50 N. Badajox. Ld., 7. o. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

ALCALA E GUADAIRA, a town of Andalulia in spain, seated on the river Guadaira, fint miles S. E. of Seville.

Lon. 5. 16 -4 lat. 37. 28 mis-

ALCALIEN er "OFARTZ, a large handlome to at Spain, in New Castile, with a famous, univerlies a fine library, and a calile. Without the walls there is so fine a spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is scated on the river Henarcz, 10 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, _. and 15 E N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalulia, with a famous monallery; leated near the river Salado, fix miles S. of Seville. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

ALCAMER, an ancient and handlome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, a part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the best butter and cheefe in Holland; and have the finest tulips. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Harlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 44. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13. 52. E lat. 38. 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a fmall but flrong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 142 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 7. W.

lat. 39. 20. N. There is another ALCAN-. TARA, in Andalufia: it flands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morals, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

* ALCARAZ, a town Caspain, in La Mancha, defended by a straig cassle, and has a remarkable ancient acaleduct. It is fituated near the fource of the river Guadalquiver, and 135 miles S. S. E. of Ma-

Africa, in the kingdom of he, and in the province of Habat. It M ken by Alphonfo king of Portugan live 1468; but foon after abandoned to the floors. It is feated on the coast of the S raits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. V. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR DO SAI, Thewn of Portugal, in Efframadura, 150. The reckonfalt here, and from whice where town takes its name. It is feated on the liver Cadoan, 15 miles from the lea, and 35 S. E. of Lifbon. Lon. 9. o. W. lat 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Saun, in New Which has a forther engel be rdamana, defence, and hes in a Verall toful country, 100 miles N. W. Carthagena. Lon. 4. 20. W. latves 8. 15. N.

AICMINA, a marquante in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a rever of France, in

the government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOL, a callle of Spain, on the frontiers of Efframmdura, scated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. by W. of Badajox. Lon. 6. 58. W. lat. 38. 12. N.

ALCOVINDAS, a finall town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a fmall town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo. It is leated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a diffiict of fix pa-21 fhes. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in the illand of Majorca, confishing of about 1000 houses, feated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor, Lon. 3. o. E. lat.

39. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a sca-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated in Ta dale, between a high hill to the Westward, and the sca to the East; a river runs ! on the S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 N. E. of London. It fends two mem-

bers to parliament, and is governed by * beiliff, 12 aldermen, and 24 commoncouncil. The harbour is tolerably goods but finall; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the lea has taken away whole ilreets. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

AI DROROUGH, a town in the Westriding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Oule, had formerly a market, and flill lends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. to. W. lat.

54. 8. N.

* AIDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eftramadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lalbon.

Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 38 36. N.

AIDERBURY, a village in Wiltshire. It itands on a healthy hill, in a good sporting country, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fullians, and received confiderable damage by a fire in Sept. 1777, when 200 houses were deftroyed. It is two miles from Salifbury.

ALDERHOIM, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. A confiderable trade is carried on here in planks and

deals.

AIDERNEY, an illand in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a flight called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous pallage, op account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one chutch. The inhabitants live together in a town of the fame name, the illand being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 7.. W. lat. 49.45. N.

* Alegriter, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajox. It is leven miles S. E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 25 W. lat. 39. 2. N.

ALEI, a river of Ruffia, in Alia, which

falls into the Oby.

ALFACIN, a small town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Molcow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the foil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and industrious. The principal town is Ebora.

ALENZOM, a large and handsome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a fort of cryffal like Briftol flones. It is feated in

an open country, abounding in all forts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris.

Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the principal town of Syria, in Afia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four forts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, belides Maronites, or Koman Catholics. The city and luburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Confantinople and Cairo, it is the most confiderable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The caftle flands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turky. They have a great many flately mosques, and caravanseras, with fountains and refervoirs of water; and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruit. The Christians have they houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very confiderable trade in filks. camblets, and Turky-leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the English live in a quadrangle refembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leiture hours, divert themfelves with hunting and fowling. Alseut 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large falt sake, from whence they bring falt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Luphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent of him. Aleppo is feated on a fmall brook called Cownick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, and 270 N. by E. of Damalcus. Lon. 37. 25. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

ATESHAM, a fmall neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1, 17. E. lat. 52.53. N. The town confills of about 400 pretty good houles; but the streets are narrow, though well paved.

ALESSANDRIA, OF ALEXANDRIA, a throng and confiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the diffict of Alexandrino, with a bishop's see, and a frong caltle It was taken by prince Euene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; nt it was retaken next year by the king Sardinia. It is feated on the river

Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Cafal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N. The ter- . ritory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milau; butten 1707, it was ceded to the him by the caty of Utrecht.

ALESSA 10, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 18.

25. E. lat. 1). 10. N.

ALESS I a cown of Turky, in Europe, and por a province of Albania; it is a bill as ice, and leated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E.

of Antivaria and 40 W. of Albanopolis.

Lon. 20. 6. Flat. 42. 8. N.

Al Essie town of Turky, in Dalmatia, and Ringdom of Hungary.

It is a bishop to and feated on a mountain, 25 min watom Spalatto.

ALLT, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold fairer found in the ffream which the Pyrotten mountains, at the form or her franches. It is scated on the riving, and, 15 miles S. of Carcaffone, and gov. W. of varbonne. Lon. 2. 25. E. la . 42-459. N.

ALEXAN RETTA, OF SCANDE-ROON, a town of viria, in Alia, at the extremity of : 3 Mediterranean Sea, and the sea-port wn of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome in account of the marshes among which it flands; for which reason, while the heats are excellive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, seated among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, a handiome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are full some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelifks full of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the feven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a caffle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now confift chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great Iquare towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 foldiers, and

and a ciffern in it. to which the water of seight miles S. E. of Lewes. he Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the ticulutes of the East-Indies being deposited there: but fince the Portuguele have discovered the way to those rich countification ica, this trade is in a great measure loste The land on which the town flands is for low, that the scamen can hardly discoverat till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaic and granite murble, and Pompcy s pillar is one entire piece of ranite, 70 place is subject to the Grant or, who however has but a limited butle fity is feated on the most westers branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N W of Caro Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 27 m

AI FACKS, the name of heolain illands near the mouth of the 2.50. 20 the principality of Catalonia, in Spy, a

AIIAY VIES, a total C. Bura, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a diffrict of two parithes.

AIFCUINO, one of the bur bails wicks of the ill ind of Corti, by Boung to the Lurks. Quesultains 28 vee 7 about 10,000 inhabita

madura, in Portin d feated of Font lea-Altelzerao, a fmalli to fide, and containing about 7 thinhabi tants. Lon 9. 10. W lat payo. N.

Attito, a town f Germey, in the bishoprick of Heildesheins, withcircle of Lower Saxons, 15 miles S. S. F. of Heildelheim. Lon 10. 4 L lit. 4758. N.

AIFIDENI, an ancicut 9 wn of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquifate. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 14. 20. L. lat. 41 48 N.

Allord, a town in Lincolnihire, with a market on Tueldays for provisions and corn. It is leated on a finall brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is fix miles from the fea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. o. 13. E lat 53 16 N.

ALFORD, a villige in the counts of Aberdeen, where the Marquis of Montrole obtained one of his victories over the Covenanters, during the civil wars between Charles I. and the Pirliament

ALFRITTON, a town in Drbythee, with a small market on Mondays. Is pleafantly feated on a fmall hill, 13 miles N, of Derby, and 141 N N W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

* ALFRISTON, a village in Suitex,

AI GAGIOLA, a Imali lea-port town in the illind of Cortica, fortified with watts and baffions. It was almost destroyed by the milecontents in 1731, but has fince been repaired. Lon 8.55 h lat 42 go Na

ALGARRIA, a diffrict of Spini, in the most northern part of New Castile. It is

very fertile.

AIGARVA, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S by the fea, on the E by the river Guadian i, and on the N by Alentejo. It is very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine, belides, the fishery brings in large fums. The capital town is Pharo. It contains four cities, 19 towns, 67 paribes, and 60,600 inhibitants.

At GI / IRA, a fliong town of Spain, in And daha, with a hisbour on the coalt of the Straits of Gibi slive. It was taken from the Moors, after a long frege, in 1344; 18 10 miles N W. by W. of Gibraltar, and 10 N I of luif Lon 5 23. W. lat. 36 14 N. It is at prefent in a mean conduson, on account of the harbour being dicayid.

AI GIII R, or AI GER, a town of the illind of Sardinia, leated on the N W. coaft, with a bifhop's lee It is fix miles 9. of Sallari I on 8 40 E. lit. 40 40. N.

ALGIFRS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E by the kingdom of Tunis, on the Proby the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W by the kingdom of Morocco and Tablet. It extends 600 nules from E to W. along the Harba-IV coast. The air is very temperate, and the land towards the N very fertile in corn , the values are full of fruit , but a great part is dry, mount imous, and barren. The melors have an exquisite talle, fome of which are ripe in fummer, and others in winter. The firms of the vines are follinge, that a min can hardly grain them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemfan on the W. litters on the 9 and Conflanti on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number, and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no thare in it It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who kceps a balling, or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of confequence without the council of the Janislaries The Arabs. who live in tenti, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though

they please. The dey of Algiers is an abfolute monarch, but elected by the Turkith foldiers, and frequently depoted, and but to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and depoied two, within the space of 20 years. The revemuce of the government arise from the tribute made by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being fent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at les fometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has feveral thousand Moors in his fervice, both horfe and foot; and the beys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanian, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewife a jargon, compoied of Italian, French, and Spanish, called langua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are firong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and ftrong town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; informuch, that the houles appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the fea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take thear; belides, they are covered with earth, and terve for a fort of gardens. The fireets are extremely parrow, and lerve to keep off the extreme heat of the lun. The mole of the harbour is 500 pares in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a caftle and a large tattery of guns. The number of inhabisants is faid to confile of 100,000 Mahometans, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Christian flaves. Their chief sublistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants refort in the hot featons The English burnt their veffels in the harbour in 1635, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. It stands on the sea-fide, over-against the alland of Minorca, 880 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

ALGO NQUINS, a people of North merica, in Canada, who live a wander-

though the Turks interpole as often as language is the most esteemed of any in they please. The dev of Algiers is an ab-

ALHAMA, a handsome and pretty large town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best plain. It is scated in a valley surrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36, 56. N.

W. lat. 36, 56. N.
ALHANDRA, a fmall river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls

into the E.o.

town of the common of Valencia, and territory of the fact in Spain. It is remarkable for it harbour, which is defended by strong befores; for its excellent wine, and for the statility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rolemary of a proordinary size. It has a great trade that the English, Dutch, French, as a recknick, have consult there. The castle, which stands on a high rock, was recknick impregnable: however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was like taken by the French and Spaniary of the taken by the French and Spaniary of the same of the french and spaniary of the same of t

At a town of Sicily, remarkable for Carlo and good wine. It was plundered by Carlo in 1543, and is feated in a form peninfula near the fea, 22 miles S. E of Gergenti. Lon. 13. 48. E.

lat. 37. 11. N.

ALIGANY, See APALACHIAN.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Warwickfhire, about feven miles in circumference.
The Roman Ickneld-street passes through
it. This village was formerly a borough,
and had a market, and several streets, the
names of which are now lost. The bishop
of Worcester had formerly a palace here;
and the church, several parts of which are
of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles from
Bromsgrove, in the road to Leicester.

ALLE, a river of Pruffia, which rifesin Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel,

near Wehlaw.

* ALLEGRANZA, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying of the N. of Graciusa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

* ALLEGRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquilate.

It is feated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a ftrong castle. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLENDORF, a small own in the cirele of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Helle-Casser, markable for its salt-works, and three state bridges. It is seated on the river West, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 59. E. la. 51. 19. N.

ALLER, a river which rifes in the duchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the duchy of Ir nenburg, in Lower Saxony, and partially Zell, continues its course of the river Weser, a little to Verden.

ALLERIA, an open de ayed town in Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain. It is a billion see, and the place where king Theodor first landed in 1736. Lou. 8, 50.

*ALLERTOWN, ay of Northumberland, 8 miles S. W. or xham.

vernment of Languedoc; in the gobellier, in Gevaudan, run through the province of Nivernois, Boy nois, and Auvergne, and at length to be the Loire.

ALLOA, a small to ocotland, fituated on the . "h of Fo nd in the thire of Clackmanan. It its of onc ind thaded Spacious street, well pave with rows of his. trees, carries on nd, Hama confiderable trade with burg, and the Baltic. the merchants of Glasgow have choules for tobacco, fugar, and oth erican commodities that are intended for the northern parts of Europe, and for those they import from thence. Hard by the town stands Alloa-house, one of the most magnificent feats in Great-Britain, surrounded with beautiful gardens, woods, and plantations. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 0, 56, W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Caffele, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles 6. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alieant. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 88. 54. N. ALMEDA, a town of Possogal, in filtra-

fite to Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 34.

AI MEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguele in 1663, 17 miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portney
gal, in the province of Bicira, on the river
Coa; it contains but one parish church,
though near 2200 inhabitants; it has also
an alms-house, an hospital, and a convent; its district comprehends two parishes. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMENDVALATO, a small town of Estramadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMERIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a hishop's see. It is scated on the river Almeria, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

MLMISSA, a small strong town at the mouth of the Cettna, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies, 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, where Alemond, the father of Egbert, the hist sole monarch of England, is said to have been buried. Here is a sottification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn. It is situated eight miles from Bristol, and 29 from Gloucester.

ALMUNECAR, a fea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S.S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat 36. 30. N.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays. It is a populous well-built town, with a town-house, where the quarter-fessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and shew that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumber-land, and has been lately repaired and beautified by the present duke. It is go miles N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 305 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

ALOST, a town in the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, Subject to the house of Austria, sessed on the river Dun-

der_s

4: 12. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ALPHINGTON, or APHINGTON, a village in Devonshire, two miles S, of Exeter.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the fide of France towards the coall of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa, and county of Nice; and they terminate at the gulph of Carmero, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few palles over them, and those of difficult accels, which are the chief feculity of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Swillerland takes up a good part of thele mountains, or rather the vallies between them, and for that realon are lecure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to crofs the Alps on the fide of Piedmont, in the winter feaion, when he invaded Italy, and loft most of his elephants among them.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the ancient Morifcoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excel-

ient wines and truits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thurldays. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W.S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, ' two principal ffreets, which are large and broad, and a imall manufacture of lindleys. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

Alsace, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Swilferland and the French Comte, on the W. by Lorrain, and on the N. by the Palatihate of the Rhine. It & a very fertile country, producing plenty of all forts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, slax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-tiees. There are mines of filver, copper, and lead, as well as mineralwaters. It is diverlified with pleafant hills, and mountains covered with foreits, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, but Stralburg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catho-Jic, though the Protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is full accounted to by fome geographers.

ALSEN, an island in Denmark, in the Leffer Belt, or entrance into the Baltick Ses, between Sleiwick and Funen. It

der, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. has nothing remarkable but two castles, is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen, and fub. 3 ject to Denurrk.

> ALSTIEIn, a town of Germany, in the landgravi it of Helle Callel, 12 miles N. W. of No. purg, and 35 S. of Helle Callel. Long. o. E. lat. 50. 55. N. It is an ancient own, and well-built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

> ALSHEDIN, a parish of Sweden, in the province of [maland, where a gold-mine

*ALS Tarket on Saturdays. It is feated on a fall, at the bottom of which runs the rive Tyre, with a stone bridge over it, and ther it is plenty of lead-ore. It is 20 miles fruit S. of Carlifle, and 303 N. N. W. don. Lon. 2. 14. W.

AISUNG an inland lake of Swe-den, in the province of Holland, from

which the river Falkenburg arises.

of Italy take kingdom of Naples, and in Carrier in fiergrist, 15 i.es N. W. of Bafigr

At The ster A, a tout of Naples in the territory he with the title of a prinnine mout. on the foot of the Apen-41. 6.

ALTE and ca-port town of Valencia, in Spanie archdeke Charles; but loft, after the famous battle of Akmanza. It is feated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTEMBERG. See ALTENBURG. ALTEN, a district of the Danish mikfion, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

AITENA, a sca-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but fince been beautifully rebuilt; the merchandize brought from Alia by the Danish East-India company, is fold here. Lon. 9. 52. E fat. 53. 37. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany. in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a firong caffle; formerly an Imperial town, but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is scated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leiplick. Lon. 12. 28. E.

lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTEN-

nia, belonging to the house of Austria, 18 miles S. of Weissemberg. Lon. 23.

15. E. lat 46 o. N.

ALTENBURG, or P. AR, a small firong town of Lower Rangary, in the territory of Moson. It is leated on the river Danube, 15 miles Sof Prefburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lan. 17. 13. E. lat. 48 o. N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDANBURG, an ancient town of Germany in the duchy E. lat. 54. of Holftein. Lou. 1 20. N.

ALTESSON, a town of admont, be-tween the rivers Dore and Stura, two miles E. of Lauvenerica Jon. 7. 20. E.

lat. 44. 36. N.

 ALIEZLY, a→ ind cattle of latinate, and Germany, in the Low Capital of a territory tame name; feated upon a brook 15 mes S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8, 12. E. lat 49, 40 N.

ALIIN, a lake of Rulli, in Alia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad the northern part is frozen over in the v ot not the fouthern.

ALIKIRK, a town. rance, feated on thee wer Ill, 198 W. of Bahl, and 45 S. W. fraiburg Lon. 7. 20. E. lat 47.

nd, in the ALIMORE, a town of county of Tyrone, and nr of Ulffer, feven miles N. W. of D h. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

my, it riics ALTMUI, a river. fpach, and in Franconia, runs S. E. then turning E. passes by rapenherm and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kell-

heim, 12 miles above Ratifbon.

* Al TOŖ, a town in Hampiliic, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 47 W S W. of London. Lon. o. 56 W. lat 51 12. N. It is governed by a conflable, and confifts of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad fireet, a part of which only is paved. It has one church, a Presbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ferge de Nitmes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALTORY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a hprary, and a plytic garden. It is subject

<u>~</u> .

AITENBURG, a town of Transylva- | miles S. E. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

> Altore, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Conflunce, and subject to the house of Austria.

Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

Altore, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of U11, of which it is capital; icated near the mouth of the river Rus, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lou. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tueldays. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 180 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

AIVA-DE-TORMLS, a confiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a ftrong callle, and the title of a duchy; leated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N.E of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

AIVESION, a village of Gloucesterthire. On the top of a bill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where feveral antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles and a half from

Britol, and 28 from Gloucester.

AIUIA, a principal river of Tranfilvania, rifing at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running through Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, feated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of the town of Valencia.

Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

ANADABAI, a populous town of Alia, and capital of Guzurat, in the East-Indies. It carries on a large trade, and has an hofpital for birds and fick animals, which the Gentoos take great care of. Here the English and other Europeans have their respective factors, and purchase fine chintz. callicoes, and other Indian merchandize. It has 120 miles N of Surat, and 40 N. L. of Cambaya. Lon, 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 10. N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a handforme town of Persia, in Asia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35.

13. N.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninfula of India, in the province of Decap, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 18. 10. W.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Curdillan, belonging to the Turks; feated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lon. 41. 5. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

AMAK, or AMAKA, an illand in the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, sepato the boute of Brandenburg, and lies 10 | rated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. pennagen. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 55. 85. N. AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Deland, leated on the river Wefer. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, especially in timber, deals, and tar. Lon 12.40. E. lat. 58. 50 N.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbimop's fee. Some authors fay, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compale, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is feated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulph of Salerno, 13 miles S. W. of Sa-Jerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorrain, on a rivulet of the fame name, fix miles E. of Nanci, and 20 S. of Mentz.

Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri, feated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E lat. 46. 45 N.

AMAND, ST. a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and difmantled by the French in 1667, and is feated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50 ₽7. N.

AMANTEA, a sea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

AMAPALLA, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of Guatimala, scated on a gulph of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatimala.

Lon. 86. 40, W. lat. 12. 30. N. AMASIA, an ancient town of Turky, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a Bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and the best fruits in Natolia. It is feated near the siver of Casalmack, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Lon. 36. o. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

. AMAZON'S, a supposed race of warlike women, who lived in Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted, whether they ever had any existence in the

manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its fource in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running Ex falls into the ocean directly under the equinoclial line Its course is at least 2000 miles, and is supposed to be the there are some Roman Catholics among

it takes in a frest number of other fivers . and fireams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condemne, who went into those parts to measure a degree of the meridian. Hit sade particular enquiry after the war ? women called Amazons, but could ge to no account of them; and therefore we thay conclude, that what has been said by travellers relating to this affair is a mere fiction. Orellana was the first that enterd this river, about the year 1539.

Part of Short Time to the N. E. by Landsperg and Dachan, and falls into the

Ifer a little stove Landshut.

AMBERG Priandfome town of Germany, in Nothithw, and a capital of the Upper Palat rrus f Bavaria; it has a firong castle. it is feated on the river lils, 40 mil d. he Nuremberg. Lon. 12 7. E. la 49. 30. N.

* AMBER , a town of France, in Lower

Auvergne, remarkable for its trade, and its manufe? les of paper and camblets.

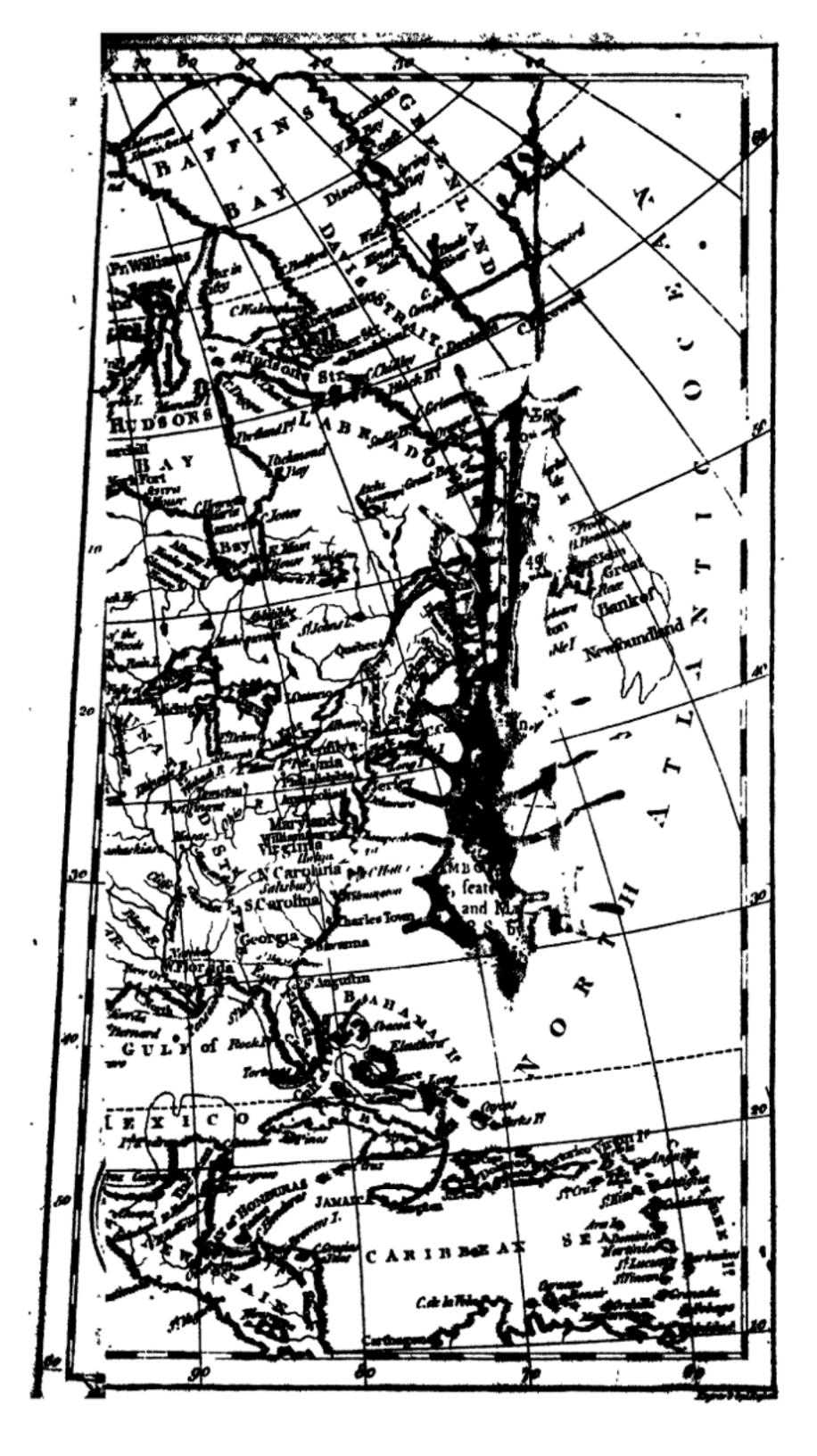
A take Dr., a town Westmore-land, a fie a town a town of Westmore-land, a fie a town of the fdays; seared at one of th N Wind and of Kendal and 271 N. N. men. 1 n. 3 6. W lat. 54. W. q 28 N

S. USE, a fea-port town of Je is eight miles N of France tery 4 udd S. W. of Calan. Lon. Boule

town of France, in Tou-Амвор Louie and Malee, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. By W. of Paris. Lou. 0. 54.

E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, with a garrison town of the fame name. It is the chief of the Molucras, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and numegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have policiled the entire dominions of the Spice Islands, and excluded all the reft of the world from trading there. The natives wear large whiskers, and their drefs is only a flight piece of fluff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents; and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometens; but there are fome Roman Catholics among



Taken by their gallants, the give them a dole of porton. Lon. 191. o. E. lat.

AMBRUNE. See EMPLUNF.

AMBRYM, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, lying in 2. 10. S. lat. and 168. 12. E. lon.

the duchy of Spoleto, with the duchy of Spoleto, with the fee; feated on a mountain, beth trivers Tiber and Nira, in a pleasant peak country, 20 miles S. W. of Spot to N. of Rome. Lon. 12, 20, Resturation. N.

of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. Exterdible AMERICA, one of River the world, and by much 11 ca is bounded on all fides by appears from the latest disco Parva ing formerly supposed to join Ri ort d hni east part of Asia. It took Americus Velpucius, a Fl is faid to have discovered to country feated under ral good authors have pro mittake. America as firit Christopher Columbus 1491. Some call it the New with a great deal of prope only the men, but the differ in some respects from before. It has likewife! of trees, fhrubs, and p no where elle, being planted to other places "A planted to other places. "All themen except the Elkimanx, near Granuald, feem to have the fame original for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudfon's bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with greafe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any neher part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, firaight, and coarfe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vaft continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to Tay how many different languages there are in America, a valt number being spoken by the different people in different s gords; and as to their religion, there is no giving any spierable account of it in gehorse, though fome of the most civilized : bearing 'shine false to have machines!

the fun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in fending to many colonies. here was the third of gold; and intent they and the Portuguele are policifed of all those parts where it is found in greatest pleney. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in their are Mexico and Peru; but the Portuguele are in polletion of Brafil in S. America. Befides thefe in S. America. there are Paregusy within land, Chili on the S. Sen, and Terra Magellanica, to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whole .. bounds are not certainly describined. The names of the English settlements are New Britain, or Labrador, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The illands that belong to Great Britain, are Newfoundland, St. John, and Cape Breton, in the Norths and in the West Indies, Bermudas, the Bahama Islands, Jamuica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Granada, and the Granadines, St. Christopher, Anugua, Nevis, Montferrat, and Dominica. Before the late unhappy differences between the coloaies of North America and the mother Country, the latter policifed the molt exedive empire that ever belonged to any one fovereign; but, by the late treaty of peace, we gave up to the Americans all our most fruitful provinces, which they have now erected into Thirteen United . and Independent States, comprehending New Hampshire, Massachuletts - bay, Rhode-illand and Providence Plantation Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerfey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

AMERSYORT, a confiderable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; scared in a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 23 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamfhire, with a market on Tuesdays. It confiles of a long street, lying in the road,
about the middle as a cross one, and in
the intersection the church. The townhall, or market-house, is a brick building,
supported by arched pillars, with a lunthorn and clock at the top, and free flower
at the corner. It sends two members to
parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants
of the borough, who pay scot and lot,
about ago in number. It is an miles S.
E. of Buckingham, and ag N. W. of
London. Lon. o. 85. W. ist. 51. 40.

* AMID, a town of Turky in Asia, 40 miles from Amali, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 40 30. N.

AMIENOIS, a town of France, in the

government of Picardy and Artois.

AMIENS, a handlome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy, and a bifliop's fee. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, and the whole firucture flately; belides which, there are 10 parish churches, and one in the fuburbs, feveral religious houses, an academy of belles-lettres, five gares, and about 35,000 inhabitants. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais 40 Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following stratagem: fold diers, difguifed like peafants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and while the guard was buly in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became malters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of About bille, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 54 N.

AMIX, a diffrict of France, in the

kingdom of Lower Navarre.

*AMIWICL, or AMLWOCH, a vit lage of Wales, on the north fide of the

ific of Angleley.

* AMOI, a town of Asia, in the country of the Ulbecks, leated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokhaia. Lon. 61. 30. E. lat 39. 20. N.

AMONI, a diffusct of France, in the government of Franche Comté, contain-

ing three bailtwicks.

AMORGUS, an island of the Atchipelago, ferule in winc, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The belt parts belong to a monaftery, where there are a great number of caloyers, or monks. The greatest inconvenience in this illand is the want of food. It is go miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Caridia. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

AMOUR; a river of Alia, whole fource in Siberia; it runs E. through Chinele Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

'AMOUR, St. a imall town of France, in the Franche Comté, 15 miles from Tournis. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOX, an island on the S. Wicoast of China, in the province of Fokien; the English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impolitions of the inhabitants et those parts.

AMPHIROLIS, a town of Turky in Europe, and intly the capital of Macedo-N. E. of Sonichi. Lon. 24. a6. E.

lat. 41. 38. ..

na.

m

AMPIHUL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, seated pleafantly between two hills, but in a barren forl. It is fix miles S. of Bedford, and 40 N. W. London. Lon. o. 30. W. la**k** 52. 6.

A a diffrict of Corfica, 50n this lide the mountains. in th

is, a sea post town of Spain, Αı in Ca leated at the mouth of the o miles N. E. of Barceloriver 3. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

> ery ffrong callle, in Gerleated in the Tirol, two Inspruck. It is remarkh library, adorned with the many learned men. Lon.

t. 47. 9. N.

Fi, or Ambersbury, a bire, with a market on Friering place, fix miles , and 78 W. of London.

ome city of the United Pro-

ipital of all the Dutch Ne-

J. lat. 51011. N. AM a large, rich, populous,

* as formerly a lordinip be-Lords of Amitel; was ruinthe afterwards rebuilt. The are the and well fortified; and the ridge which joins ampart is built over he river Amfel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings to fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handlome churches, and holpitals for perfons of all ages, fexes, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousnels of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, , who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a valt number of merchant thips may always be teen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great fecurity against foreigns enemics. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morals. and under the liadt-houle alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spaceous, and well paved, and most of

them pane caused with toms of trees on

each fide. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a comege of 30 fenators, who hold their plays for life, and 12 bargo-mallers, four dewhom are always fitting. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Long 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N. ranile

AM F, or the German d. nil Di re. in the government of Lorrall It lies along the river Saar, and i called, because the inhabitants speak the

German language.

AMWELL, a village of Hatfordibre, famous for giving rife to the River which supplies London with a course of 39 miles. One] It is car Ar-well-Magna, and the other Parval at which is the head of the New Riger This river was began in 1606, and finited by the affiliance of the city and the aid of parliament perfection, but to the great his private fortune. It is fitte S. of Ware, 21 miles from L.

ANADIR, a confiderable beria, in Afia, that falls into.

occan.

ANAGNI, a small town & A Campania, and in the territory church , it is a bishop's see, go mies E Rome. Lon. 13. 25 lat. 41. 56. N.

ANATIOM, one of the illands called Hebrides, in the South Sea, whose lat. is

.20. 10. S. and lon. 170. 9. E.

* ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Ascoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E lat. 42. 48. N.

AKCASTER, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S of Lincoln, and eight from Grantham. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

ANCENIS, a town of Brittany, in France, leated on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of

Nantz. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 15. N. ANCLAM, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent passures. It is seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripswald. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Gainea, having a river of the

of which are very pleasant, adorned with fine lofty trees, affording the molt agreeable shade in the world. On the western bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, an ancient and confiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona; it is a bishop's fee, has a harbour, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews refiding here, who are laid to be 5000 in number. and have a fynagogue. It is leated on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Urbino, and 116 N. by E of Rome. Lon. 13. 35 E. lat. 43. 38. N.

ANCONA, the name of a marquilate in Italy, belonging to the ecclefiallical flate, and lying on the Adriatic Sca. There is art of thell-fith found here, called bafani, among the flones taken out of the

harbour, which is in high citeem at Rome. "ANCRE, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquilate. It is 12 miles S E of Anteno, and 12 W. by N. of Peronne. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old

Calle, that falls into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain about 250 miles in length, and 150 in adth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Granada, on the W. by Aland the fea, on the N. by Estramadura, and on the L. by the kingdom of The river Guadalquiver runs urcia. brough its whole length; and it is the fertile, rich, agrecable, and trading Suntry in Spain The capital is Seville.

TENDALUSIA, New, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to the Leeward Illands, bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W.

ANDAM IN, certain islands on the E. lide of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants age a harmlely inoffenlive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnill flips that come that way. They feldom cat any flesh, though some writers of voyages have represented them as cannibals.

"ANDI Li, a town or France; in Normandy, parted in two by a paved causeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of . their diforders, on the feast-day of the iaint to which it is dedicated. It is go miles S. E. of Ronen, and 40 N. W. of Paris Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the same name flowing through it, the banks | government of Normandy; it rifes in the

pariik

parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, are carried down it to Paris.

* ANDEOL, ST. a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whose bishop formerly resided there. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Bruffels, deligned for an out-work to that

€ily.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the encle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologn, on which it depends. It is scated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 10 miles N. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

Andero, Sr. a lea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up fome d their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of L Bilboa. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

IIEKA, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sca-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magelland They are the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world; for thou within the Toritd Zone are always covered with fnow; and in palling over the lower part of them, you are in danger of being flatved with cold There are great many volcanors, which break or the deondition, though there passed an fometimes in one place, and fometimes another; and by melting the inow, occ fion such a torsent of water, that dimbers of men and cattle have perithed.

ANDIAU, a river of Lower Alface, that rifes in the Walgan mountains, and falls into the 111.

* Andoille, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of l Laval.

* ANDON VILIE, a small town of France, in the generality of Paris, and

election of Effamps.

ANDOVER, a market-fown of Hampthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large town, fends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the wellern road, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lou. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 14. N. Near this town is held an annual fair on October to, called Weyhill, for theep, leather, hops, and cheefe. It is one of the largelt in England, and has booths erected for the fale of all kinds of goods.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Christianstadt, where there is the greate '. alum-work in the whole king-

AND ST. a small town in Lower

Languedor, and diocefe of Lodive.

*Andre de Beaulieu, St:a small town of France, in Tournine, and in the election of Loches.

* ANDRE, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Roanne.

* An As, St. a town of France, in and diocefe of Bourdeaux.

NDREZE, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and election of An-

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, Carinti & with a bishop's see; seated the rive Levant, 35 miles E. of Clafurt, 4 1 95 S. by W. of Vienna. n. 15. 🐞 E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ANDREW's, ST. a town of Scotland, ANDES, otherwise called CORDIL-Lin the confity of Fife, with an university;

erly the fee of an archbishop, hedral church is now in ruins. mn a plain, which has a pro-German Ocean. The unirifts of three colleges, the Old Leonard's, and the New Cole houles, though built of itone, o decay, There being no manuere to support the numerous intants; nor is the harbour in a very ad of parliament in 1728, to repair it. It is 30 miles N. Errf Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's fee, and the title of a duchy. It is scated in a plain, 4 miles S. of Barletta.

Lon. 16 32. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turky, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop, and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in filks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile, being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont. Lon. 25. 30. E. Int. 37. 50. N.

ANDUXAR, a confiderable town of ... Spain, in Andalutia, defended by a firong caffle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, horiey, and all forts of fruits and game. It is scated on the Gundal-

danail'

quivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 3.

34. W. lat. 37. 55. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Godon. It carries on a confiderable trade in serges and woollen-cloth, and is 25 notes N. of Montpelier, and 20 N. W. of Nisses. Lon. 4.2. E. lat. 43. 50 N.

ANEGADA, one of the Cambbee Islands in America. Lon. 64. 7.W. lat. 18. 40. N.

*ANET, a large and handsome palace in the isle of France, near the river Eure, built by Henry II It is 40 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the dichese it Maine.

ANGELO, ST. a small, but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the fia. There are several other towns and castes of the same name in Italy, at particularly the castle of St. Angeld at Roma Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 41. 40.

ANGILOS, a populous and trading town of North America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It was less. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99.

ANGERAP, a river in the Prussia, which uniting with near Insterburg, forms the navig

Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a handsome the kingdom of Prussia, surround pallisades, defended by a strong castle, seated on a lake of the same name, from whence the river Angerac rases.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland and Bothnia, on the E. by the gelph of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemti and Herndel. It is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron-works, and lakes abounding with fish.

ANGERMANSLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on

the river Angermania.

ANGERMOND, a town of the duchy of Berge, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Dusseldorp, subject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 6.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a bi-shop's see, an university, and an academy of Belles Lettres, established in 1685. Part of this town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in a plain, chrough which the river Maine runs. It

contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish and eight collegiane churches, with a great number of convents. It is surrounded with a wall and antique fortifications, and desended by a castle standingon a steep rock. It is scatted near the confluence of the rivers Loire and Sarte, 42 miles E. of Nantes, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30 W. lat. 47. 28. N

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the eastern side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N.W. of Milan. Lon. 8 40. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, the election of St. Flour.

*ANGIF, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

*ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Casties, seated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLESFY, the ille of, is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and fends One member to parliament. It is separated m the continent by the river Meni. which divides it from Carnarvoulhire, and on every fide furrounded by the fea. It is reftile ipot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fleft, fift, and fowls, with very good mill-Hones and grind-flones. The chief town 🛰 Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn harbour is a arry of stone, called asbestos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the linum albeltinum, called here falamander's wool, a fubilance like flax. and will beer a common fire; and not far from this is a yellow fulphureous copperore, which has never been worked. At Llahhadrig, about three miles eastward from hence, is a great body, or vein of stony-ochre, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the cimolia kind, of great fervice, to painters, potters, and itone-cutters.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72, 59. W. lat. 37, 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the river Dande and Coanza, in Congo. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes. and the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements on the coast. However, the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. These are the most lazy and ungovernable of any on the coast of Guinea, because they are generally brought from inland courties, where they have not the least know the good the rest of the world. They go at not naked, and are very fond of dog's win, though they have plenty of other, ovisions. All the males are circum in ; but for what reason they

ANGOULISME, a town of France, and c pital of the duchy of Angoumous, with a bishop's fee. It stands on a mountain, surrounded with rocks; the river Charante runs at the foot of it. It is no miles W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. O. 14. E. lat. 45. 39. No.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limolin and La March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGOURA, OF ANGORA, a town of pri Turky in Asia, formerly called Ancyra. It is a Greek archbilhop's fee, and remerkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be feen in the firees but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which is a species of reddish potphyry, marked with white, and red and wind jalper. Though the houles at prefent are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the total, which are low. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white Tharble and stone, refembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world, and the hair is of a fine white, almost like tilk, which they work into the finest sluffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Conftantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a sca-port town of the island of Tercera, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. Len. 27.

7. W. lat. 38. 39. N

*ANGRIE, a town of Anjou, in the generality of Tours, and election of An-

giers, in France.

ARTROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the lang of Sardinia, feven miles W. of Pignerol. Lun. 7. 15. E. lat. 45. 0 N

ANGUITE, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, 60 miles N. W. of

St. Christopher, and subject to Great.
Britain. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to feeding of cattle, planting of Edian corn, and other parts of
husbands a This island is fertile, and has
the same limate with Jamaicas

* ANGUILLABA, a small town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, 15

miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Mernes on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the lites of Perth and Goury on the W. It has many lakes and hills, but it is fruitful

in corn and pastures.

ANHALI, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 42 m les in leight, and eight in breadth. It bounds on the S. by the county of anticle in the W. by the duchy of alberstass, on the E. by the duchy of Skony, and on the N. by the duchy of Migdeburg. It abounds in coin, and is watered by the Salde and the Muida; its principal rade is in beer.

the coast of Judand, 10 from Zeeland, and seven from Holis dangerous for seamen, for reason there is a light-house.

America; but at present we are better formed.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E. coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have very little knowledge.

*ANIANE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malatar, in the pennsula on this side the Ganges, belonging to the East-India company. Their merchandize confists chiefly in pepper and callicoes.

Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Toursaine. The country is very pleafant, and feittle in wine, corn, pulse, and fruit. Its quarries of slate are the best in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Henry II. by inheritance.

ANNA, a Town of Tucky in Alia, feated

feated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in all their parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are fown with cotton; and the corn grows extrettly high. The town is divided into two Warts, the largest of which is surrounded with old walls, and the houses are built with brick and flone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 S. S. W. of Mouffel. Lon. 41. O. E.

lat. 33. 35. N.

* ANNAMOOKA, an island in the South Scat, discovered by Tasman in 1643, 4 d vilited by Captain Cook in the years 1754 and 1777. This island is well cultivated in many places, confifting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of then are very extensive, and ofter enclose with neat fences of reed. The bica filland of Capri, belonging to the king-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are intersperied don of Naples, and lies on the well fide of with little order, but chiefly near the labitations of the natives; and the other parts of the illand, especially towards the fea, are covered with trees and helics of a luxuriant growth. The inhallor survere 4. 10. E. lat. 45. 55. N. a friendly people, but much and and Realing the property of European This is one of the Friendly Ist. . ated about 187 E. lon. and 20 S. Id

ANNAND, the capital, and a ment-town of the finie of Annanda Scotland. It flands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frite, and 60 S. of Edmburgh. Lon. 3. 4. W.

lat. 55. O. N.

ANNANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was reflored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is feated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Calal. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

ANNAPOIIS, the capital of Maryland, one of the United States of North America, of which the late Lord Baltimore was the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 29. 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Nova Scotia, or Arcadia. It is a fortified town, has a garrison, and belongs to Great-Britain. Lon. 64. 5. W. lat. 44. 52. N.

ANNECY, a town in the duchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, leated on the river Siar, and on a lake of the fame name, about 10 miles long, and four broad, 70 miles S, of Geneva, and \$2 N. E. of Chamberry; Subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

*ANNOBONA, an island of Africa, on

the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other illands on the lame coalt. It abounds with palma trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and leveral other fruits; also with hogs. goats, theep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and of villainous dispofittons; and the women are all common whores, as the failors find to their coff; and yet most of them very ugly. The governor is a Portuguele. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

*ANNONAY, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, leated on the river Duenie, 22 miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon.

4. 45. E lat. 45. 18. N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the ne illand,

*ANSE, an ancient town of France, n the Lyonnois, 10 miles W. of Tievoux, and 25 S. by W. of Macon. Lon.

* Asseco, a kingdom of Africa, unthe line, abounding with two forts of Tindal-wood. The inhabitants are vigorow and courageous, and have been accounted men-caters. Some have faid, having had public markets for human wieth; but this is far from being time. I hey are laid to adore the fun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANSIO, a lea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggribuys, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is feated on a bay of, the lame name, 30 nules N. W. of Frederickfladt. Lon. 10. 19. E.

lat. 50. 20. N.

ANSPACII, a town and cable of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the marquilate of the fime name. It belongs to the House of Brandenburg, and is a very handsome place. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiofities. It is leated on a river of the tame name, 25 miles S. W. A Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bainberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49 20. N.

ANSIRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coall of the llare of Fife, 25 miles N. L. of Edinburgh. Lon, 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rifes beyond Falaile, and, after a courle of four miles," falls into the Vire.

ANTECO, one of the Caribbee islands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to lave the rain-water in cillerns, and to fetch it from other illands. However, it is now faid, they have lately difcovered springs. The chief produce is fugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadalupe. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ANIEQUIERA, a handfome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, divided into two parts, the Upper and the 10. E. lat. 42. 19. N. Lower. The Upper is feated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of falt in the mountain; and tive miles from the town, a lpring famore tor the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N. of Malaga, and 50 N. W. of Alaunecar. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

ANTEQUILEA, a town of America, 1 New-Spain, and in the province of Guax aqua, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a sca-port town of Provence, in France, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit? at ftands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, nine miles W. of Nicesand 10 S. E. of Graffe. Lon. 7. 13. E. la

ANTICOSTE, & barren ifland, lying in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, m North America. Lon. 64. 16. W. lat. from 49. to 52. N.

ANTIGNE, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Pontensy.

*Antigny, a town of France, in

the generality of Bourgies.

ANIIII. s, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands, in America. They were discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. See CARIBBLES.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is an barbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whole ruins ex-

tend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCH, NOW ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Alia of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost come to nothing: however, the magnificent ruins of it flill remain. It is leated on the river Orontes, now called Affa, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon 96.45. E lat. 35. 17. N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turky

in Afiz, in Carimenia, with a bifhop's fee, over against the island of Cyprus. Lon 82 15 E. lat. 86 48 N.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Archipelago, ever against Paros, from which se wonderf grotte, by which fome that have villed it, pretend to prove the vegetation of itones.

ANLIVARI, a flrong town of Turky in Europe, in Dalmatia, a Greek aichbishop's see, and subject to the Turks. It is 10 miles N. of Dolciguo. Lon. 19.

ANTIVENETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to

the S. of Carthagena.

ANTOIEN, a town of France, in Fauphing, in the diocese of Vienne, with celebrated Abbey. It is feated among on. 5. 5. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* ANTONGIL, a large bay in these

is and of Madagascar, which is very lafe for fhips to ride in, and the land about it

is remarkably fruitful.

A OIN, ST. a town of France. ouergue, in the diocese of Rhodez, tortifications are demolished. It ed on the river Aveirou. Lon. 6.

Æ. lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONIO, Sr. one of the Cape de erd illands, on the wettern coall of Aluca, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is leated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 95. o. W. lat. 17. o. N.

ALTRAIN, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, feated on the river Coeinon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 N. by E. of Rennes.

Lon. 1. 22. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

ANIRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulfler, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and all in breadth, and as pretty fruitful: it contains 18,000 houles, 56 parishes, eight baronics, and five boloughs; and lends to members to parliament, two for the county, two for Lifburn, two for Beltatt, two for Antrim, and two for Randalitown.

ANTRIM, the capital town of the comety of Antrim, in Ireland, leated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, as mules W. of CarrichterLon. 6. 6. W. lat. 54. 43. N. It provinces, that have each their own chieff fends two members to parliament. The country is full of high mountains.

ANTWERP, a large handlome town of the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquifate of the fame name, with a bishop's fee, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but now removed to Amilerdam. It is in the thape of a bow, and the river represents the Aring. The harbour is very handlome and commodious, the water being 22 feet, Geep, and 400 yards wide; to that large vellels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very beautiful, and are at haft 200 in number. The cathedral is a line ftructure, and the town-house is thought to be as handsome as any in the world The fireers are very large and signlar, C the citadel is effeemed one of the firon fortrelles of the Low Countries. It The taken by the Prince of Parma in 1585, and furrendered to the duke of Mariborough, after the battle of Ramilies. It was taken by the French in 1740; but reliored mathe house of Austria. It is scated on the one Sebeld, 22 miles N. of Bruffels ? which it communicates by a came miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Sterdam. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 13. No.

* ANVERS-LEE-HAMON, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche. Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

ANWEILER, a town of France, in Lower Alface, feated on the river Quich, above Landan.

Popayan, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. The town is fested on the river Coca. Lon. 75. 25. W. lat. 4. 58. N.

AOUSTA, a town of Italy, in Pird-mont, the capital of a duchy of the lame name, a bishop's see, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. It is seated at the soot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 87 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. W. of Tuan. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

AOUSTA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a duchy. It is a valley go miles in length, and extends from the pass of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvree, to St. Barnard. It abounds in passures, and all forts of fruits: the capital is of the same name.

* AFALACHE, a river of North Ame-

provinces, that have each their own chief. The country is full of high mountains, whose values are very fruitful. These mountains are called by some the Apalachian mountains; but improperly, for their true name is Aligany, from the river of that name, usually known by the title of the Ohio. These mountains lie W. of the United States, between 35 and 44 degrees of lat. It is very doubtful whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not found in modern maps.

Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 36.

56 E. lat. 84. 32. N.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in that part of the Mediterranean Sta, called the Sea of Candia; it has a pacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon; but so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 25.59. E. lat. 36. 18. N.

APEE, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea near Mallicolo. Lon. 168. 32. E.

lat, 46. S.

which divide Italy throughout its whole leagth, as far as the fouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence practed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

*APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Slefwick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered feveral times, and is feated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltick Sea, 27 males N. of Slefwick. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

APENZEL, a town of Swifferland, and the capital of the canton of the fame name, which is divided into twelve communities; fix called the interior, are Roman Catholics, and the fix exterior, are Proteflants. It is so myles S. E. of St. Gall, 30 N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zutick. Lon. 9-31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Aliane Turkey; it is called Aphiom, becauses it produces a great deal of opium, called aphiom by the Turks. Lon. 31. 48. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

Normandy, in the generality of Rouen.

Germany, in the circle of Swabia, leated on the river Keyfell, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night be-

fore the battle of Hochstet. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

APPLEBY, the county town of Wellmoreland, with a good corn market on Mondays. It has gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad fireet of mean houses; however, it still keeps the assizes and sessions, and at the upper part is the castle. The church slands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewife crected a town-house. It is to miles S. E. of Penrith, and 266 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N. It is feated on the river Eden, by which at is almost furrounded, and fends two menibers to pailiament.

APPLEDORE, a town of Kent, feated on the river Rother, not far from its in-It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. o. 56.

E. lat. 51. 1. N.

thire, four miles W. of Andover.

Skipton.

* APRENONE, a town of Franctin Porton, and in the generality of Portiers.

Lon. 1. 38. W lat. 46. 45. N.

APIL, an ancient town of France, Provence, with a bilhop's fee. There are many fine Roman autiquities, and i... leated on the over Calaron, 20 miles N. of Ais, and 25 S. E. of Orange. Lon. 5. 30. L. lat. 43. 51. N.

APULIA, the E. fide of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whole modern names are the Capitanata, Terra

de Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a very rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUA-NEGRA, a finall town of Italy, in the Mantuan, scated on the river Chiesa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Ulliano. Lon. 10. 25 E. lat. 45. 19. N.

AQUILA, a large and handiome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a bilhop's fee, and a strong castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 perfous were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is feated on the river Pelcara, 35 miles from the lea, and 54 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILA DEL CAMPO, a fmall town of Spain, in Old Cashle, lying on the river Pilnigra.

AQUILLIA, formerly a very flourish-

ing, rich, and trading town of Italy, nowgone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who relides at Udino. It is feated on the Triuli, near the fea, 22 miles W. of Trieste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 46. o. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; a bishop's sce, but ruined by the emperor Conrade; and now confifts of about 35 houses. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; lies 20 miles N. of Gaietta, and 30 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ARARIA, a country of Alia, bounded on the W. by the Red-Sea; on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulth; on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the defert of Dyrbekar. flux into the fea. It had a small market. It divided into three parts, Arabia Pe-Deferta, and Felix, or the Happy. * APPLESHAW, a village in Hamp-\and towards the N. is full of mountains, iwith few inhabitants, on account of its * APPLETERWICK, a village in the Parrennels. It had its name from the town W. riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. of Retrea, its ancient capital, now deftroyed. t detera little from Arabia Deferta, fo bufrom the nature of the foil, which fally a barren fand. However, there cat flocks of sheep, and herds of e near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the defert there are great numbers of offriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in feveral places. Arabia l'elix is lo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for that is a kingdom on the S. coalt, whole capital is Sanza. The Arabs in the defert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the take of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this defert from Buffarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Ariabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the defert, have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers foon after his death conquered a great part of Afia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came

ARABO, commonly called RAAB, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary; it has its fource in Steirmack, and falls into the Danube.

ARACAN.

36. N. There is not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alface from Franche Compte. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

* BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ftrong caitle, feated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W. of Tunis.

Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

BEJA, a pretty large and firong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, feated near a lake of the fame name; 32 miles S. of Evora, and 72 S. E. of Lifbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 58. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxon; 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 54. 46. N.

E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* BEINHEIM, a fort of France, Alface, feated on the river Sur, near as confluence with the Rhine; ave miles N. of Port Lewis, and fix S. W. of Rattadt. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmony

lat. 45. 34. N.

Brinn, a province of Portugal, botheded on the N. by those of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the S. by Portuguele Elitemadura; on the E. by Spanish Estremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

* BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worcestershire, three miles N. W. of

Bromigrove.

BEICASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Earther Calabria; feated on a mountain, eight miles from the fea, and 12 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

BEICHAM, ST. PAUI's, a village

in Effex, a mile S. E. of Clare.

BELCHIFE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, feated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 41. 33. N.

* BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulfter, and county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7.

29. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal in Eftremadura, seated on the north side of the Tajo, about a mile from Lisbon, defigned to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the fhips that fail up the river must bring to.. Here they inter the kings I Totamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10 and queens of Portugal.

* BELESMP, a town of France, in Perche, 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 75 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. o. 42. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

* BEIISTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Fore, remarkable for a spring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24

hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELEZERO, a town of Ruffia, and capital of a province of the fame name. It is 170 miles N. E. of Novogorod, and 210 N. of Molcow. Lon. 37. 40. E.

lat. 59. 15. N.

BELFAST, a leasport town of Ireland, in the province of Ulfler, and county of Antrim; scated on Carrickfergus bay; it has a good trade, and fends two membes to parliament. Lon. 5. 52. W. lat.

Brliord, a post town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berlick It is a good thoroughfare, and 16

miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in East Pomerania, in the province of Calfubil, 5 miles from Colbert, and 55 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. 2 N. E. of Stetin; subject to Pruffia. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

> BACOROD, a town of Ruffia, and capital of a province of the fame name; feated the river Donets. Lon. 38. 36.

E lat. 51. 10. N.

Belcoron, a firong town of Beffarabia in European Tutky, feated at the mouth of the river Nielter on the Black Sea, 85 miles S. E. of Bender.

BEIGRADE, a itrong and famous town of Turky in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a large and important place, and has been leveral times taken and retaken by the Christians and Turks. It was taken last by Prince Eugene, in August 1717, and was kept till 1739. when it was ceded to the Turks, after demolishing the walls, so that now they are an pollession of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 400 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* BEIGRADE, a small, but handsome town of Romania, in European Turky, feated on the straits of Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* Beigrado, a town of Italy, in Friuli, subject to Venice; leated near the

from Concordia. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, seated on the Unicorn, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 46 10. N.

BLLLCLARF, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 22 miles S. W. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 54. 1. N.

BELIE, a town in the French Netherlands, nine index S. W. of Yypies. Lon.

2. 40. E. lat 50. 45. N.

BELLIGARD, a strong place of France in Roufillon, above the defile of Perturs, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a pallage to the Priences. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat 42. 27. N.

* Britcoard, a town of l'ance, in Burgundy, scated on the river Saore, with the title of a duchy. It is about to miles below the town of St. Jeane de Laune, and 15 N E. of Chalon. Lon.

5. 10. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

BETTISLE, an ideal of France, 15 miles from the could of Brittany, althout over against Port Louis. It is about 15 miles long, and five broad; divided into four parishes, one of which is that of Pillins, a small fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored by treaty; is divertified with chaggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant sertile plains. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

BILIE-ISLI, an island of north America, lying at the mouth of the slinit between the country of the Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. erd of New-foundland: the passage between them is called the strait of Belle-Isle. Lon. 35. 25. W. lat 31. 55. N.

* Bitte-Ville, a town of France, in Bojolois, scated near the river Saone, sive miles N. of Ville-Franche, and eight S. E of Beaujeu. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat.

46.5 N.

France, capital of Bujey, with a bishop's fee. It was ceded to France by the duke of Savoy in 1601; is seased near the river Rhone, 12 miles N. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

* BILLINGHAM, or BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 294 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

* Bellingona, a town of fully, in

the Milanele, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swils possess in that country. It is seated on the river Jesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

Belluno, a handsome, but small town of Italy, the capital of the Bellunese, in the territories of Venice, and a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alapine mountains on the river Piave, 15 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 15 N. W of Ceneda. Lon. 17. 9. E. lat. 46 13. N.

* BLLIUNLAL, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friult, Cadorina, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-infines. Belluno is the only considerable

place.

BLIMONII, a town in Italy, in the ingdom of Naples, and Hither Calarina, leared on the coast of the Tuscan sea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lou. 16.

5. E. lat. 39. 20 N.

Bellet, the Great, a famous firait of Denmark, between the island of Zeland and that of Funen, at the entrance of the lattic fea. This firait is not fo commodous, nor fo much frequented, as the sound. In 16,58, this firait was frezent over to hard, that Charles-Gustavus, king of Sweden, marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

Bill, the Leller, her to the W. of the Great Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Biltie, though not three miles in

breadth, and very crooked.

* BILION, a village in Leicestershire, seven miles W. of Loughborough.

* Billon, a village in Lincolnihire,

two nules N. of Grantham.

* Bellz, or Belzo, a town of Poland, in Red Rullia, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name; feated on the confines of Upper Volhinia, among marshess, 30 miles N. of Leopol. Lon. 24.5, E lat. 50. 20 N

* Beltz, or Brizo, a province of Poland, in Red-Russia, bounded by that of Leopol on the S. by Chelm on the N. by Little Poland on the E. and by Volhinia, on the W. Beltz is the capital town.

BEIVEDERF, a considerable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the same name in the Morea. This province lies on the western coast of the sea, and is the most fertile and rich in all the Morea, The place is charmingly feated, 17 miles N. L. of Chirenza, and 17 S. of Patras.

Lon

Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. o. N. It is sub-

Belvederes, come from thence.

Belvoir Castii, in Lincolnshire, is four nules from Grantham. It is the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman slation, as many of their antiquities have been dug up there. Its soundation was lain soon after the Norman conquest. It assortes a delightful prospect into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton, as well as over the fruitful valley under it.

Brmber, a chain of mountains, di-

viding India from Tartary.

Dorfetshire, with a market on Thursdays
It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles
N. W. of Dorchesser, and 138 W. b. 9
of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 50. 48

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; feated on the frontiers of Caralonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balfastro, and 27 N of Lerida. Lon 0.45

E. lat. 49. 11. N.

kingdom of Leon, and Terra-di-Campe, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, and 25 S. E. of Astorga Lon. 5. 7. W. lat.

42. 4. N.

BENCOOLIN, a fort and town of Alia, on the S W. coult of the illand of Sumatra, belonging to the English About a quarter of a mile from the fea flands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on poffs. The natives have a fwarthy complexion, and their stature is flender and ftraight. I hey are very defirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few imiths among them; but most of them are carpenters and fishermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholelome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all provisions, except fruit, are learce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Lon. 102.5. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

BENDERMASSEN, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good har-bour. Lon. 113. 50. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turky in Europe,

in Bessarabia, seated on the river Nicher, 100 miles N. W. of Bengorod, and 100 S. by E. of Bracklaw. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who rettred hither after he had been deseated by the Russians at Pultowa. He was maintained by the Turks here several years, till he was at last forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which he returned to his own dominions. Lon. 29. o. E lat. 46. 58. N.

of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44.

44. N.

Benesoeur, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is feated on the western shore of the Nile, the residence of a bey, and the nosques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 10. E. lat.

29. 10. N.

BENEVENIO, a handsome, large, and rich city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ulterior Principate, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquikes, and particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Priedict XIII was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the Paper chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the Pope, and seated in a delightful and fertile valley near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Caloro, 15 miles from Capua, and 35 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 57 L. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFILD, a town of France, in Alface, whose fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is scated on the river Ill, 12 miles S. W. of Strasburgh, and seven N. of Schelestat. Lon 7.45. E. lat 48.24. N.

BENGAL, a country of Alia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jefuat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Ariacan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orixa, and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva, being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province the English, Dutch, and French, have factories, and the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort Myitham. This country has the faine advantage as Egypt, being annually overflowed by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentoos, whose women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead hus-

F 2 bands :

band; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he was afterwards deposed and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleafant country, by some esteemed a fort of earthly paradife, and lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchating their various commodities and manufactures.

BENIARAX, an aucient and confiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, feated in a foil abounding with corn, honey, and paltures. Lon. o. 32.

W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa. Some deferve, though the fireets are valily lung and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephants teeth, and European ware. It was formerly very close built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houses; but at present they fland widely distant from each other; are all built with clay-walls, and covered with reeds, thraw, or leaves, having no flone in the country. The women her are kept greatly in subjection; for, besides their houshold affairs, they are obliged to attend the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is feated in a very large plain, with no other houses near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it stands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marthy, and its banks adorned with great numbers of trees: upon this account it is infelled with mulquitoes, which are extremely troubletome to strangers, and sling them so severely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no thips ever arrive here, without loling a great part of their company. The natives drefs all alike, with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only differs in goodnefs, according to their quality, but their children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumstances will mallow, and take care to keep them from

their own countrymen; but are fo far from jealousy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negro lies with another man's wife, and is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the husband, and the wife is punished severely with a cudgel. The cultom of circumcition is here univerfally practifed, though there is no other reason to be given for it, than that their ancestors have done it before them. The government of this country is vested in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a fort of religion; but it is fo abfurd and perplexed, that it is almost impossible to describe it: however, it is certain that every thing extraordinary is efteemed as a god, and they make offerings the accordingly. These are sometimes a fewohorled yams mixed with oil, which give it the title of a city, which it does not her hay before the image: sometimes they effer a cock; but the idol must be connted with the blood, for they eat the flesh themselves. They have a fort of labbath every lifth day, which the great men obferve by killing cows, theep, and goats; and others are contented with cats, dogs, and chickens, but whatever is then killed, is distributed to the poor. The animals are the lame here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the rest of the productions of this country. They have fome forts of manufactures, and are particularly skilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty, and they export many thousand picces every year to other places. The town is scated near the river, 37 miles N. W of Coffo. Lon. 7. 4. E lat. 8. 40. N.

* BENNINGTON, a village in Hertfordsbire, four miles S. E. of Stevenage.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and diocese of Mentz, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles N E. of Worms, and eight S. of Darmfladt. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat 49. 36. N.

Benshington, or Benson, a village of Oxfordshire, on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Ilis. In the neighbourhood, near Watlington, was a royal palace, formerly a beautiful Saxon firucture, but very much decayed, on account of its fituation in a boggy ground. The Roman way, cast up between Alcester and Wallingford, goes here over the Thames on the W. fide of the church, and is called by the inhabitants Medler's Bank.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name, subject to its own prince, prince, feated on the river Vetcht, 32 miles N. W. of Munster. and 37 W. of Ofnaburgh. Lon. 7. 25. E lat. 52. 23. N.

* BENTHEIM, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapon-

take of Stantleff.

 Bentivogiio, a (mall fown and Callie of Italy, in the territory of Bologna; 10 miles N. E of Bologna, and 18 S. W 6 Ferrara. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44 97 N.

BENULIAG, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whole principal town is of the same name, and under the dominion of the Portuguele. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S of the island of Loando. Lon. 15.5 E. lat. 11. 0. S.

BER, or BERRE, a confiderable river of Germany, in Alfatia, which falls into

the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Alia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in vorm rice, pulse, and poppies; from which last they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almost without cultivation. Shaponi is the capital town.

 BERAUM, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25.

E. lat. 50. 3. N.

* BERBICE, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. fea, in 6°. 30', of fouth latitude. This is the only river in the country; it waters a great number of cotton plantations, and those of a plant called orellana, uled in dying.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbilhoprick of Saltzburg, which ferves all the neighbourhood with falt; seated on the river Aa, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 0.

E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* BERDOA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Grandga; seated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. E. of Grandga.

Lon. 48. o. E. lat. 41. o. N.

BEREBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoli. Their principal riches confift in cattle.

BERENICE, a les-port town of Egypt, at the bottom of the Red Sea, now called

Suez, which fee.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorfeishire, with a market on Wedneloays. It is a fmall place, 12 miles E by N. of Dor-2. 15. W. lat. 50. 44.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eattern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Wellphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, and Dulleldorp is the capital town.

 Bergamasco, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Bressan, the Valteline, and the Milanese. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very industrious, and they have manufactures in hardware and tapettry. They have cattle, murble, and flones, of which they make mill flones. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, itrong, and ancient town of Italy in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamaico, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats, called bronchocele, owing to the badness of the water. It is 30 miles N E. of Milan, and 40 N. of Ciemona. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45. N., 46

BERGAS, a town of Romania in European Turky, a Greek archbishop's see, and leated on the river Landla, 40 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 40. E.

lat 🚒 1. 14. N.

BERGEN, a handlome and ancient feaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a billiop's fee. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; but all their wheat is brought from other It is subject to Denmark, and lies 330 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.

BFRCLN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the ille of Rugen, fubject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralfund, Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* BERGHENUS, the most western province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the sea. Bergen

is the capital town.

BERGEN-OP ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquilate of the It is a handlome place, and lame name one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the morals with which it is forrounded. It has several times been befreged, to no purpole; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It chefter, and 113 S. W. of London. Lon. I is seated partly on a hill, and partly on

£ 3

the

the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon.

4. 23. E. lat 51.27. N.

BERGARAC, a very rich, populous, and trading town of France. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII. It is feated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 42. L. lat. 45. o. N.

* BIRG, ST. VINOX, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flauders, fortified by marshal Vauhan. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

in Alface, nine miles S. W. of Landau.

Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

BLEKLILY, a town of Gloucesterthire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is the largest parish in the county, being 24 miles in compais. It is governed by a mayor and oldermen. Here is a callle began to be built in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen, and enlarged and repaired in the reign of Hem-11. Its hall is very large, and much admired. It it ands on a rifing ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the furrounding county and the river Severn. In the civil wars it fuffered confiderably, as it did a few years fince by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was impuloned is full to be icen. The town confills chiefly of one Breet of mean buildings. In the church are loine elegant monuments of the Berkeleys, who now have a vault built for the family. The Severn, for almost fix miles, runs by this parish, which lies to low, that it is reckoned neither pleafant nor healthy; but it is famous for producing good cheek. It is 18 miles from Gloucefter, five from Duffley, and 113 N. W. of London.

BERKYHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 m breasth; bounded on the N by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry, and on the E. by Middlosex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 partishes, 12 market towns, and 16,000 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-House. It has the title of an earldom.

BERIIN, a large, strong, and handsome

torste of Brandenburg, where the king of Prullia relides. The palaceris magnincent, and there is a fine library, a sich cabinet of currolities and medals, an academy of feiences, and an observatory, befides a fuperbarichal. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved, and there is a canal cut, from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It have communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Occan; feated on the river Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Franciort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienua. Lon. 13. 21. L. lat. 52. 32. N.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very finall islands, nearly in the form of a thepherd's crook, and furrounded with tocks, which render them almost maccesfible to strangers. They he in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Caroliiga. They are inhabited by the English, cujoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-fluft. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building floops. They were difcovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Summers was call away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever fince. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here, but by missake was carried to New-England, which prevented his delign. Lon. 65. W. lat. 32. 20. N. Some travellers talk of spiders webs to flrong here, that they will catch fmall birds.

BFRN, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Swisserland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and scated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 15 miles N. E. of Friburgh, 45 S. of Basle, and 70 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

* BERN, a canton of the largest of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government confiss in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called Avoyers. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of

Vaud into 13. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. O. N.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Swifferland and Savoy, between Valais and Val d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top of it halways covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers grans for three days, without any distinction of religion.

* BIRNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a nich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and feated on the river Carantone, 20 miles S. E. of Lifieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 19 6. N.

* BERNBURC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the liver Sara, 20 miles W. of Dessaw, and 22 S W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

*BLKN-CASIEI, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle, built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the river Moselle, between Traibach and Weldens.

*BERRE, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, feated on a lake of the fame name, in the diocele of Arles. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blatfois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois and the Bourbonnois, on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marché; and on the W. by Tourraine and Poitou. It is feitile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in fome places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Bourges is the capital town.

BERSELIO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese; taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, ten miles N. E. of Parma, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. W of Thouars. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 46. 52 N.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in

Romagnia, with a flrong citadel, and a bishop's lee. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence, and 50 N. W. of Urbino Lon. 11. 40. I. lat. 44. 18 N.

BLRIRAND, ST. an episcopal town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Comminges; seated on the river, 43 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. S. E of Tarbes. Lon. o. 48. E. lat. 42. 56 N.

BLRIY, a sea-port and parliamenttown of Scotland, in the county of Meins, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon 2.0.

W lat. 56. 40. N.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on buturdays. It is a town and county of itfelf, and is a place of great fliength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, orifle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and falmon. It is feated on the river I weed, over which there is a very handlome bridge of 16 arches: it fends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 1; miles N. of York, 5° S. E. of Edinburgh, and 356 N. by W of London. Lon 1. 46 W. lat. 55. 45. N.

*BIRWICK-NORIH, a parliamenttown of Scotland, in the county of Lothan, leated on the Firth of Forth. It is 30 miles N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 20 E. N. E. of Edinburgh.

Lon 9. 33. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

BERWICK, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N by the German Ocean on the E. and by Trutotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the White-adder, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in the county. It lends two members to parliament.

Bistirs, or Betters, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Linguidoc, with a bishop's see, and the title of a viscounty. It has a delightful simution, and the country it stands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is seated on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 43 oi. N.

* Besigheim, a town of Swabis, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in Germany; feated at the confluence of the rivers Entz

and Neckar, between Hailbron and Stut-

gard.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turky, in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, hulbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and customs, are like those of the Crim Tartars. When there are any forces sent against them, they retire among the mountains near the Black Sea, where it is impossible to come at them, on account of the morasses and defiles. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Simield.

BESTRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold-mines near it, 85 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Tocka. Lon. 23. 45. E lat. 47. 30. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, scated on the Mandeo, and on a bay of the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Compostella, 20 S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 55. W.

lat. 43. 12. N.

*BETELFAGUI, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, samous for the wist quantity of cossee bought and sold there, being the mart where the country people bring their cossee to sell; and where the Europeans come, or at least send their factors, or brokers, to purchase it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red-Sea, and 100 N. of Mocha. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palefine, in Asia, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is feated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a most delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a crofs. On the fides are four rows of pillars, 10 in a row, each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully (peckled. The walls are covered with large squares of white marble almost to the top, and the relt adorned with Molaic painting now almost defaced. Over the midst of the choir is a flately cupola, covered with lead, and adorned with Molaic figures. The infide of this church is quite naked. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to thew the manger Christ was laid in; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents: a few poor Greeks full relide here; and, not far from thence, is a monaftery of the Franciscans, surrounded with walls. It is fix miles S. of Jerufalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles N. of Louvain, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 4.49. E. lat. 50.55. N.

BEIHUNE, a town of France, in the county of Arton, with a castle, and several sortifications by marshal Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Biet., 20 miles E. of St. Omer's, and 120 N. of Paris, Lon. 2. 53. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 156 on the same point from London. Lon. 2. 10.

W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BETIES, a strong town of Asia, in Curdistan; seated on a steep rock on the frontiers of Turky and Persia, but subject to its own bey, or prince, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* BEITUS, a village of Merionethfbire, in North Wales, fix miles N.N.E.

of Bala.

BEITYWAYS, a village in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 10 miles S. by

E. of Aberconway.

BETUNE, or BETAW, a territory of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland, between the rivers Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moult, and the rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E.

lat. 50. 36. N.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands in the province of Zealand, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld, and part of the United Provinces.

BLVERGERY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and diocele of

Munster, 22 miles from that city.

Beverly, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minster, and sends two members to parliament; seated on the river Hull, and well inhabited by the better fort of people and tradesmen, nine miles N. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

BLUKRUNCEN, a town of Germany,

confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30.

E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, standing on the river Leven, above Sollom Moss, and is faid to have been built about the time of the Norman conquelt. The church is now in ruins, but the church-yard is an ancient crofs, five yards high from a base of two seet figure, riling to a putil like a fpire, on the lides of which are several sculptures, but the inferiptions are not legible, suppoled to have been let up to the memory of a Pichilli or Scottish priest.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated on the river Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 128 N. W. of London. It fends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 32, 20, N.

BEZANZON, an ancient, handlome, large, and very strong town of France, in the French Comté, an archbishop's see, and an university. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever fince. It is 52 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

BELIERS. See BESITRS.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, of Africa, in Negroland, feated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

* BIALUGORUD, OF AKEPMAN, a strong town of Bestarabia, seated on the Lake Vidono, near the lea fide, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of Neister, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

*BIANA, a town of Alia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra.

Lon. 80. 50. E lat. 26. 30. N.

BIBERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Surbra. It has a large manufacture in fustians, and is seated in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Russ, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Presburg. Lon. 17.

15. E lat. 48. 31. N. * BICERTE, a castle of the Isle of France, two miles from Paris, where they

and diocele of Paderborn, leated at the imprison madmen, beggars, vegabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad couries.

> * BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordibire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and sheep. It is a straggling place, and seated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

> * BIDACHE, a town of France, in Lower Navarre; scated on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1.

9. W. lat. 43. 31. N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the sea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is commodioully feated on the river Torige, over which there is a large stone bridge, with 24 arches. It is a large well-inhabited place, carries on a confiderable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb. and 203 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. la≱. 51. 10. N.

* BIELZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, feated on the river Wefeloke, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandomir. Lon. 21. 5. E.

lat. 49. 50. N.

BILL. See BIENNA.

* BILLA, a town of the empire of Rusha, and capital of a province of the lame name, feated on the river Opfcha, 125 miles W. of Mofcow. Lon. 33. 23. L. lat. 55. 50. N.

* BILLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. and capital of the Bellefe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W. of Verceil, and 14 N. E. of lvice. Lon 7. 58. E. lat. 45.

Bieto, Osfro, or Bolozero.

See BELLIFERO.

BILLGOROU, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the fame name. which is pair of Little Russia, and inhabited by Collacks. It is an archbishop's ice, and is scated on the river Donis.

BIELSE, or BIELSKOI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the fources of the river Narew. 100 miles N. E. of Warlaw, and 55 S. S. W. of Grodno. Lon. 28. 39. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

BIELSKOt, a town of Russia, in the province of Smoleniko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolensko, and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 5. E. ist. 55. 40. N.

BIENNA,

*BIENNA, a town of Swifferland, scated on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg, 17 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 S W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7, 10. E. lat. 47, 11. N.

*BIEROLIFT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Benkelings, who invented the method of pickling herrings, died, in 1396. It is two miles north of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 3. 39. E.

lat. 51. 21. N.

Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is feated produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near Befikheim, Stutgard, and the strong

caffle of Alperg.

BIGGLESWADF, a town in Bedfordfhire, with a market on Wednesdays. It
is leated on the river Ivel, over which it
has a handsome stone bridge. It is much
more considerable than it was formerly,
on account of the great northern road
which runs through it, and has several
commodious inns for travellers. It is
one of the greatest barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 45 N. N. W. of London. Lon.
o. 21. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Efferac; on the E. by the territory of Cominge; on the W. by Bearn; and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe

is the capital town.

*BIH VI Z, a strong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia; seated in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Carlostad. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat.

44. 51. N.

BILDON, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscav, with a good frequented harbital; its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel; is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Schassian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Anabaptist meeting: is seated on the river Breton, and consists of about 400 low houses. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and

blankets, but, at prefent, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

BII EDULGERID, a large country of Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Defart on the S. The air is very hot, but wholelome; and though the foil is dry, it yields a frat deal of bailey, but little or no wheat. There are valt quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no confiderable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horles, and offriches. The inhabitants are of two forts, the original natives, and the Arabs. The latter live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the conveniency of pasture. Many of them rove in the Defert, and lie in wait to rob caravans, though they profess the Mahometan religion.

BILEVELLE, a town of Germany, in the curle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburg; seven miles S. E. of Ravensburg, and subject to the king of Prussia.

Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

BIILLRICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a hill, nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BIILINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 297 N. N. W. of London. I on. 2. 3. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

* BIIIINGHURST, a village of Suffex, four miles S. S. W. of Horsham. Lon. o. 13. W. lat. 51. 11 N.

BILION, a town of France, in Auvergne, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BIISDEN, a small town in Leicestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is nine miles S. E. of Leicester, and of N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 51. W. lat.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Demur, eight miles W. of Macstricht, and 15 N. of Liege. Lon. 5.29. E. lat. 50. 50. N. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the duke of Marlborough went to attack the French, and gained the battle of Ramillies in May

* BIMINI, one of the Luccaya Islands, in North America, near the Channel of Balcama. It is about eight miles in length.

1706. It is subject to the house of Austria.

and as much in breadth; covered with of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 531 trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasunt place. Lun. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

BIMLIBATON, a fea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It has bout 12 miles to the N. of Vikigapatam, and be Dutch have a very small factory here, defigned to buy up all the cloth ma-Pulactured by the tiliabitants. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

* BINACAR, a village in Somersetshire,

four miles N E. of Wells.

* BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is feated near the fea, go miles S. of Tortola. Lon. o. 35. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

BINBROLE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wedneldays, teated in a bottom, and has two panish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 161 N. of London. Lon. o. o. lat 53. 30. N.

BINCH, a little fortilled town of the Low Countries, in the country of Harnault, Subject to the house of Austria; nine miles E. of Mons, and ten W. of Charlesoy.

Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

BINCHESTIR, a village lituated on the river Weie, near the city of Durham. By feveral inferiptions and montiments, it appears to have been a Roman town (Vinovium) and many Roman cours are often ducep here, which are called Binchester Pennics. Two altars were lately discovered here, importing, that the both legion was flationed in this place during the wars between the Picts and Calcdo-Diaus.

* BINGAZA, a lea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat 32. 20. N.

BINGEN, an ancient and handloine town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz; feated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rbine, 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 25 S. L. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottinghamthire, feated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thurlday, is finall. It is eight miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 52.

56. N. BINCLEY, a town in the West Riding

of Yorkshire. It is seated on the siver Aire, near Skipton in Ciaven, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W.

* BINTAN, an island of Asia, in the East-Indics, to the S. of the peninfula of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. lat. 1. o. N.

BIORKO, an illand of Sweden, three miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a confiderable market-town.

and the royal leat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N Finland, scated on the river Koune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Chriftianfladt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

BIE, or BLER, a town of Turky in Alia, in Dierbeck, with a caffle, where the governor refides, feated on the caftern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a very pleasant and fruitful courtry. They have a particular kind of vultures, to tame that they lit on the tops of the houles, and even in the freets, without fear of dillurbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35. W. of Orfa. Lon. 36. 20. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

BIRKENFILLD, a town of Germany, and apital of the county of the fame name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is leated near the river Nave, 22 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 47 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two conflables, and two bailitis, and therefore free for any perion to come and lettle there; which has contributed greatly to the incience, not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourithing of any in England for all forts of mon-work, believes many other curious manufactures. The town flands on the fide of a hill, forming nearly a helf-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-thops and warehoules of the manufacturers, and confifts chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular fireers, and a handsome iquare, elegantly built. It has two churches, one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall fpire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a fquare flone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells and a let of mulical chimes, which play feven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has allo two chapels, and riceting-houles for every denomination of differers. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000.

ing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 30 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 116 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. North.

*BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 nules N. of Burgos. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 42. 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

*BISACCIA, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conza, and 18 S. E. of Arieno. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Labez. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Austria de Santillan, on the S. by Old Cassile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuscoa. It is about 27 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in tome places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. have excellent fifth, and all forts of shellfish from the fea, as also wood for building thips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are active, brave, and the best feamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbox is the capital town.

America, in Mexico, noted for its filvermines. The river De las-Nassas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25.

to 28 N.

*BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the curle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archloshoprick of Mentz, seated on the over Tauber, near the fronuers of Franconia, two miles W. of Wurtsburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

*BISCHOIS WIRDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, three miles from Dicsden.

*BISCHOLS ZELL, a handlome town of Swillerland, in Turgau, with a callle, where the bishop's bailiff of Constance residence. The inhabitants are independent, governed by a supreme council, and are all Papists since 1529. It is seated on the river thur, 12 miles S of Constance, and fix N. W. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 13. L. lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of Alsace, five miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in possession of the French. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BISEGLIA, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Bari, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulph of Venice, six miles from Trans. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 41. 28. N

BISERTA, a sca-port town of the bingdom of Tunis. in Africa, scated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly stood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See AUK.

LAND-BISHOPS.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays. It is
seated near the river Clun, is a corporation, sends two members to parliament,
and its market is much frequented by the
Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, eight E. of Montgomery, and 152
N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55.
W. lat. 52. 22. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat.

51. 57. N.

* BISHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somerfetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursday. It is seated on the de of a hill, and has several good inns; but the streets are not paved. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quakers meeting. Here was formerly a castle, called Weymore-castle, wherein a garrifon was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 19 miles N. E. of Hertford, and go N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 15. E. lat 51. 54. N.

Bisignano, a town of ita'y, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 18 miles N. of Cozena, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

* BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirencester.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well, near the church of that name, whose water is said to be colder than any other in the summer, and warmer in the winter. It is three miles N. of Woking.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Afia, in the East-Indies, and in a province of the same name, in the peninsula on this fide the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and lies 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon.

28, o. E lat. 13. 28. N.

BUSSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the equalt of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the of Rio Grande, and 200 miles to the S of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 miles in circumference, and inhabited by Pagan negroes, who are glad to trade with itrangers, and use them very well.

BISTRICZ, a handfome strong town of Transilvania, seated on a river of the fame name, 142 miles N. E. of Coloswar.

Lon 25 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* BITBURG, a town of the Nether-Jands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 40.

E. lat. 50. O. N.

* BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name, and leated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wisemberg, and 30 N. by W. of Strasburg Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* BITE 10, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bilhop's lee. Lon. 16. 59.

E. lat. 41. 18. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Leffer Afia, near the Straits of Constantinople. It has no modern name.

* Brass, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the S. of the river Niger.

BITON TO, an epileopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, feated in a pleafant plain, eight miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 41 23. N.

* BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Milnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.

* BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, seated upon a mountain,

with the title of a duchy.

Bizu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Escoura; seated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulfter, seven miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 6.

35. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays. It has its name from the brook Black-water, which runs through it; and is feated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston. and 203 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat 53. 42. N.

BLACK FOREST, a forell of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortnau, Brilgaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fultemberg, and towards the fource of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Balle. It is part of the Hyrcanian forest.

* BLACKHFATH, a village nest

Greenwich, in Kent.

* BLACKMOOR, a village in Effex.

seven miles S. W. of Chelmsford.

BIACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Alia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circaffia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beffarabia. It lies between Lon. 33 and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46 N. entirely furrounded by the Turkish domimons.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland. running through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharging itself into Youghall bay.

BIACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Ar-

magh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a caltle belonging to the duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is leated on a small river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28 N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAISOIS, a province of France. bounded on the N. by Brauce, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Bloss is the

capital town.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorrain, feated on the little river Vefouze, 12 miles S. of Luneville, and 28 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 52. E lat. 48. 40. N.

* BLANC, a town of France, in Berri, with a caltle; feated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Pomers. Lon. 1. 13. E.

lat. 46. 38. N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island in America, to the N. of Magnerita, near Terra Firma. Lou. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 60 N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, on the coast of the. the South Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lon. 83. o. W. lat. 3. 45. S.

Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17. 5. W.

lat. 20. 55 N.

BIANDFORD, a town of Dorfetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly seated on the river Store, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place, but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt snore beautiful thin before. It has the title of a marquisate, and is 15 miles S. W. of Salisbury, 18 N E. of Dorchester, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

BLANES, a tea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S of Gironne, seated near the river Tordera. Lon. 2. 50. E.

lat. 41. 40 N.

in the circle of Wellphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne.

Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 42. N

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle. The castle, or palace, is lately built, and the residence of the princess-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50 N.

of Gormany, part of the county of Eystel, near the archbishopric of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a castle, built upon

a mountain.

*BIANZAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, leated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whose principal has the title of an Abbé.

Netherlands, in the province of Hamault. Near this place the English, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof at least 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

* BLASEY, ST. a village of Cornwall,

five miles N. W. of Foy.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany,

Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and & 32 E. of Tubengen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLANET, a sea-port town of Brittany, in France, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, one of the stations of the royal navy of France. It is some times called Port Lewis, and is 65. miles S. E. of Brest, and 75 N. West Nanter. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 40 N.

BLAYO, a. mancient and strong town of France, in Guienne, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is seated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 50 S. W. of Angouleme. Lon. o. 35. W. lat 15. 7. N.

BIECHINGIY, a town of Surry. It is 20 miles E. of Guildford, and 20 S. of London. Lon. o. o lat. 51. 15. N.

* BLEGON, a village in Some fetthire,

feven miles S. S. E. of Huntspill.

B! EKING, a territory in the S. part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S by the Baltic fea, and on the W. by Schonen; 15 miles in length, and four in breadth; is a pleafant, though mountainous country, and con-

tams about 5000 inhabitants.

BIENHEIM, a village in Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In mercory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenneim was built, near Woodslock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochstet, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 48 40. N.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, scated on the river Liffy.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a cassle and a priory, of which there are some obscure remains. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* BLOCK LEY, a village in Worcestershire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, seven miles S. E. of Evesham. Lon. 1.

50. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

*BLOCKZII, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zec, where there is a good harbour,

Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

of France, in Orleanois, and in the district of Blasois, with a magnificent castle, and a bishop's see. Here are very fine fountains, and a handsome bridge. The inhabitants are said to be very politic, and carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly the relidence of some of their kings, and is an elegant place, seated on the over Loire, in one of the most agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleanois, 47 W. of Johrs, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1.25 E. lat. 47.35. N.

Province of Warfovia, 20 miles W. of Warfaw. Lon. 20, 35. E. lat. 52, 10.

North.

*BLYTHBOROUGH, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, but is a post-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a stately handsome church. It is 98 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 26 N.

*BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weterivia, with a castle; three miles from Francfort on the Maine, and seated on the small river Gersbrentz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milancie, and territory of Pavia; seated on the river Tiebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* BOBIO the largest river of Chili, in S. Amesad. It has its source in the great mornains, called the Andes, and falls into the sca in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

Bocca-Citica, the strait, or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South America; defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait so called, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America.

BOCHAR. See BOCHAM.

BOCHER. See Both the Bocheta; in the territory of Gener, which was famous in the war of 164's and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa, and on the very peak of the highest mountain is a narrow pass, which will hardly admit three men to go a breast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken

in 1746 by the Imperialiss, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the diocese of Munster, capital of a small district; 20 miles E. of Cleves, and subject to the bishop of Munster. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 51. 42 N.

BOCKING, a very large village in Ellex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only feparated by a small stream. Its church is a deancry, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houses, but the market is kept at Braintree. In both parishes there are about 1500 houses, which are in general but indifferent, and the streets are narrow and badly paved. I here is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 41 miles N. E. of London. Londo. 40. E. lat. 51. 56 N.

* BODGAM, a village in Suffex, nine

miles N. W. of Winchellea.

BODINTON, a village in Gloucester-shire. The river from Cheltenham runs through it, as does the turnpike road from theree to Gloucester, and from whence it is distant six miles. Thirty-six parish charches may be seen from Barrow-hill. At Barrow and Moredon are medical purgative springs. It is sive miles from lewkesbury, and four miles N. W. of Cheltenham.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholelome. It chiefly confills of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has been a place of greater note, is a mayor-town, and sends two members to pulliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tip. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 234 W. by S of London. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an arch-bishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Viden. Lon. 23. 54. E.

lat 44. 10. N.

on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 52.

E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* BOEDODOF, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa. It consills of about fifty-houses, or huts, and governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese Veador; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

BOEN, a town of France, in Forez,

feeted at the foot of mountains, on the fide of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

BORSCHOT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, feated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 4 42. E. lat. 51. 8 N.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the Provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-Sea, between Ockzakow and the river Nieper.

*Bospois, a considerable nation of Eastern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade confists in the skins of sables

and black foxes.

BOCLIO, a district in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the

chief place is of the fame name.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the same name, seated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, mear which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 73. 53. W. lat. 4. o. N.

BOHRMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Mifnia and Luface, on the E. by Silefia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very tertile in corn, faffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains there are mines of gold and filver, and in fome places are fine diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldaw, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. eapital town, or city, is Prague. subject to the house of Austria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying to the N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon.

122. 5. E. lat. 10. O. N.

BOIANO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese; seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 20 miles S. of Molese, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of faffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10.

E. lat. 48, 42. N.

Bots-LE-DUC, a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated between the rivers Dominel and A4, among moralles, 28 miles E. by N. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. S. E. of Amsterdam.

Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

BOKEARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Ulbecks, and capital of 4. kingdom of the fame name .. It is a large populous-place, and feated on a riling ground, with a flender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The honses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanteras and molques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazais, or market places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins: thele were generally built of brick and stone. Here is also a flately building for the education of the priefls, who, though Mahometans, hate the Pertians more than the Christians. The air and foil are wholesome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the thin and the fleth, of great length. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the Khan scizes on their policitions at his pleasure. The produce of the country is cotion, furs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture foap, cotton, and callico. They import rhubarb, musk, and castor, besides many other valuable daugs. from the Black Calmucks and Taschund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Aino, and 150 W. by S. of Samarcani, Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

province of the same name, lying under the Line, in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring

them to Guinea for fale.

of Silefie, feated on the river Bober, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, and 25 E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* BOLINGBROOK, or BULLING-BROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, though now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, 131 N. by L. of London. Lon. o. 7. E. lat. 53, 12. 17.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 35 miles N. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15 22. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

· BOLKOWITZ, a town of Sileha, in

Atomn of that name. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. g1. 58. N.

* BOLNEY, a village in Suffex, nine

miles N. of New-Shoreham.

BOLOGNA, an antient, large, rich, and wery handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bologne's; an archbishop's see, and an uni-Profity. The public buildings are magni-Scent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, cipecially the paintings, which are done by the greatest masters. There are a great number of superb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio relides; the private houles are also well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the fummer, infomuch that you may fee into their apartments and gardens, where are valt numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It is a place of great trade, which is in lome-measure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the filkworks; belides, they deal in wax, loap, hams, faufages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly effected. It is feated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. L. lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNESE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Ntodena, on the S. by Tulcany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called Bo-LOGNA THE FAT. It produces abundance of all forts of grain and fruits, particularly muskadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alumand iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

on a lake of the same name, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; eight miles S. W. of Orvietto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon.

12. 13. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

مسادر

Provinces, in West Friesland, and in the country of Westergoe, eight miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. g. N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays. It is 11 miles

N. W. of Mancheffer, and 230 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

*BOLTON, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles N. E.

of Skipton.

* BOIZANO, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated on the river Essach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOMAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, feated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

BOMBAY, an illand on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the linglith by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water icarce. It was tormerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is generally altered for the better. This illand is eminent for little elle belide its fort and harbour. They have abundance of coloa-nuts, but learce any corn or cattle, but what are brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of feveral nations, and very numerous. It is very well lituated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal fettlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and thole depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 44. E. lat. 18. 57. N.

* BOMBON, a barren province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of

Lima.

BOMENE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite to the island of Goree. Lon. 4-0. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOMMEL, a hat some town of the United Provinces in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is feated on the N. shore of the river Wahal, and is four miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

BONAIRE, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firms, to the S. E. of Curassou, and to the N. W. of Margaritta. It belongs to the Dutch, and it abounds in kabrittoes and salt. Lon. 68. 18. W. lat. 12. 16. N.

Bonais,

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BONAIS, very high mountains in Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, not far from Lasineburg; in some seasons they cannot be ascended without great danger.

fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands. Its lat. is 16 N. and lon. 22.

end of the island of Newtoundland.

BONIFACIO, a fea post town of the island of Cossica, near the mountains. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Agreeia. Lon. 9.

20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

BONN, a small, but strong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the elector commonly resides. It was taken by the duke of Marshorough in 1703. The palace of the elector is handsome, and the gardens magnificent. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, so miles S. by E. of Cologne, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 12. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Bonna, or Bona, a fea-post town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. in 1535; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Constantine, and 200 E. of Algiers.

Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine; it carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles N. F. of Mans. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is feated on the river Lone, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1, 20. E. lat.

48. 12. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, feated on the N. fide of the river Arve, and lubject to the king of Sardinia; 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 32. N.

BONNY, a town of France, in Gatinois, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Loire, five miles 8. of Braire.

**BOOTEL, a village in Cumberland, re miles S. of Ravenglass. Lon. 3. 30.

W. lat. 54. 15. N.

*BOPFINGEN, a finall, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, feated on the river Eger, four miles E. of Awlen. Lon. 10. 21. W. lat. 48. 55. N. the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopick of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

BORABORA, one of the Society Ifles in .

the S. Sca. See SOCII TY ISLLS.

BORBERLE, a town of Transilvania, in the county of Werliemburg, leated on the river Maros, with a castie on Thigh rock, fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Madgeburg; feated on the tive Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Madgeburg.

Lon. 12. 2. W. lat. 52. 19 N.

Bore HI GEN, a town of Germany, in the bishepirck of Liege, subject to that bishop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat 50. 50. N.

BORDOE, an island belonging to Norway, and one of those called the Faro Islands. It has a secure harbour on the

N. W. fide, called Klack.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, fituated on the gulph of Finland, and in the province of Nyland, 20 miles N. E. of Helfingfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-FORTF, a town of Italy, in the ducny of Mantua, feated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 53.

E. lat. 45. O. N.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Paima, 15 miles N. W. of Paima, and 20 S. E. of Placentii. Lon. 10. 6. E. 11. 44. 58. N.

Borgo-Di San-Sepulchas, an epifcopal town of Italy, in Tufcany, 40 E. of Florence, and 7 N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

BORGE-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Paima, 20 miles 5. W. of Paima, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10 16. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

Borja, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragossa.

Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

BORIQUEN, an island of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The English settled there, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of land crabs, from whence some call it Crab sland, Lon. 66. o. W. lat. 18. o. N.

Boristhenes. Sec Nieper.

* BORKELO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zut-

phen,

phon, scated on the river Borkel, to miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 18. E.

lat. 52. 11. N.

BORMIO, a handlome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the fame name; feated on the river Adda, 40 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 10.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the East-Indica, and the largest in the known world. It was discovered by the Portuguele in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces rice and many forts of fruits, befides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the weltward they have finall diamonds of a yellow water. Sambals, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and beeswax, which laft is used instead of money. The people in general are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost There are Mahometans on the fea-coaft; but all the reft are Gentoos, or Pagans. The East-India company have had factories here; but differences ariting between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered; however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the fland. The sea-coast is usually over lowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is co. vered with ouse and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or polts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacasa. Lon. 111. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Isle of Rugen.

Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

Borno, or Bournou, a kingdom of Africa, on the eaftern part of Negroland. It produces plenty of corn, has no towns, but several villages; the inhabitants go almost naked, living in a brutish manner, and having their women in common. However they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at least none that could be difcerned by those who have been

among them. Many of those people rove about in tents, like the Arabs.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the S. fide of the river Your, over which there is a handsome itone bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and fends two members to Pailiament. It is 17 miles N. W. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

Bosa, a sea-port town in the western. part of the island of Saidinia, with a bithop's fee, a cattle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and feated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Alghier, and 27 N. of Oristagni.

Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

 Bosco, or Boschi, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the tiver Othe, five miles E. of Alessandria, and 12 N. E. of Aqui. Lon. 8. 52. E.

lat. 44. 54. N.

BOSCOBEL, a village of Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tongue, whose grove is noted for the oak, in which Charles II. was hidden, and faw the parliament foldiers pais by in quest of him, after the battle of Worceffer; but they were diverted to the other fide of the grove by the chace of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered as if it had been broken-winged. The tree was enclosed with a brick wall, but is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosna Serago, a large and strong town of Turky in Europe, and capital of the province of Boliua. It is 110 miles S. W. of, Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jaiofa. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Creatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a beglerbeg, who refides at Bagni-Aluch, the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen the last king, and slead him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, or the Channel of Constantinople, a strait by which the fea of Marmora communicates with the Black Sea. It is about so miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles over-against each other, to defend the passage. It separates Afia from Europe, and the country about it is very pleasant. On the one side of it

Eands



fiands Confiantinople, and on the other Scutati, where the Grand Signior has a palace, and is looked upon as a suburb

to Constantinople.

Bossiney, or Boss-Castle, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

Bossora. See Bussaran.

BOSSUPT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

Bost, a very strong town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Sablestan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome high, wooden bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; as also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world, and serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 115 N. from London.

Lon. o. 5. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

Boston, a town of Mallachulett's-Bay, in North America, feated on a peninfula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by fmall islands and rocks, and detended by a caltle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a creicent about the harbour; and the country beyond using gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that fo narrow, that three thips can fcarce fail a-breaft; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 fail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which thips of the greatest burthen may come up close to; and, on the N. side, there are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are to churches of all denominations, of which fix belong to the Independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, a beautiful fliong castle, with a large garrison in time of war. This is the chief town of Massachusett's Bay, now one of the Thirteen United States of

North America. This place was also one of the principal scenes of action in the late unfortunate American war. Lon.

70. 33. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

Bosworth, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richard Richard Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown. It is 13 miles N. W. of Leicester, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1.18. W. lat. 52.40. N.

Sweden, lying on a gulph of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coasts of

this gulph are full of inhabitants.

BOTTESDALE. See BUDDESDALE. BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sunbia, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbion; subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 32. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

*BOTZENBURG, a handsome town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 10. 48.

E. lat. 53. 30. N.

Bova, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated near the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault; divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciepnes, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* BOUCHART, a town of Touraine, in France, fituated in a small island, formed by the liver Vienna, 15 miles from Tours.

* BOUDRY, a small town of Swifferland, in the principality of Neufchatel, and capital of a chatelainry of the same name. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

BOUFFLERS, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, defended by a castle, before which is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Terraine, eight miles from Beauvais.

* BOUGHTON, a village in Northamptonshire, two miles N. E. of Kettering.

* BOVEY-TRACEY, a village in Dovonshire, five miles N. E. of Ashburton.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and in the tertitory of Luxemburgh: it has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* Bourn, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and has one town.

Metherlands, in the province of Namur, feated on the river Maefe, or Meufe, ten miles S. of Namur, and two N. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

BOVING, an episcopal town of Ita, in the Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, seven miles S. of Tioga, and 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon.

15. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULOGNE, a large and handsome feaport town of France, in Picardy, capital of the Boulognois, and the fee of a bishop. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is strong, both by nature and ait; the latter is only furrounded with a fingle wall. The halbour has a mole for the fafety of the flips; and which, at the fame time, prevents it from being choaked up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, and confifts of three large streets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the fide of the river. It is feated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, and 14 S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N. This place is commonly called by the English BULLEN.

BOULOGNOIS, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; the prince.

Its capital town is Boulogne.

BOURBON LANCI, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its castle and baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is seated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 4.6. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town of France, remarkable for its baths, which are exceedingly hot. It is seated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 46.

35. N.

BOURONNE LE-BAINS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Bassigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 5.45. E. lat. 47.54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the Waby Berri and a small part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, pastures, wood, game and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.

ders, whose fortifications are demolished.

It is seated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk, 13 miles N. W. of St. Omer's, and
10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 14. E.

lat. 50. 55. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handfome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the fling. This river is bordered by a large key, and the water rifes four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle, called the Trumpet, is feated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates and near another caftle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The most remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the tutelary gods, now entirely demolished, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Galienas, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It is a town of very confiderable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince refided feveral years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handfome square near the river, with an equestrian statue of Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and 5 N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

Bourg, the capital town of the island of Cayenne, in S. America, and a French settlement on the coast of Guiana. Lon.

52. 50. W. lat, 5. 2. N.

Bourge-en-Bresse, a town in France, and capital of Bresse, in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the river Resousse, almost in the centre of Bresse, so miles S. E. of Macon, and

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283 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

BOURGENEUF, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 200 from Pans. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, an ancient and large town of France, the capital of Berri, is an archbishop's see, and a famous university. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very small. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almost in the centre of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, seated at the S. end of a lake of the same name, fix miles N. of Chamberry, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 5. 50. E.

lat. 45. 41. N.

BOURGOONE, or BURGUNDY, a confiderable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comié, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and especially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a sea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour; seated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Gaionne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux.

Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

rois, and the principal of a bailiwick; 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Charmont. Lon. 5.43, E. lat 48.14. N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnthie, with a market on Saturdays. It is teated near afpring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

Bouro, an island in the East Indian ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is, well cultivated, and subject to the Dutch, who have built a forces here. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127, 25. E. lat. 3, 30. S.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village of Gloucestershire, situated on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect over Morton-in-Marsh into Oxfordshire. There are two springs in this parish, one of which runs eastward, and empties itself into the Thames, and the other, by a contrary course, into the Severn. The turnpike from Worcester to London passes through this village. It is situated five miles from Stow, five from Campden, and 30 from Gloucester.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village lituated about a mile from the preceding place, and near the Roman Fols, being watered by a river that rifes near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, over which a stone bridge was built in 1756, belides leveral others of wood at proper diffances, having many good houses and a tolerable trade. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, enclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are frequently dug up. A paved aqueduct furrounded the camp, which was lately discovered, and bones are frequently found in digging the foundation for walls.

* Boussac, a town of France, in Berri, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a castle almost inaccessible.

Boussevillier, a small town of France, in Alface, capital of a canton of the same name, on the confines of Loriain. It is seated in a very fertile country, between three small hills.

BOUTON, an island in the E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles distant from the S. E. part of the island of Celebes, or Maccassa. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callasujung, which is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, and round it a stone-wall. The houses are not built on the ground, but upon posts. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123. 30. E. lat. 5. o. S.

BOUTONNE, a river of Saintonge in France, that arises at Chef-Routonne. It becomes navigable at:St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charante between St. Savinian and Tonnay Charante.

* Bow, a village in Middlesex, two miles E. of London.

Bow, a town in Devoushire, with a market on Thussdays. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a small pretty town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 188 W. by

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S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. Telin. . Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 48. 49. N. 50. N.

* BOXTED, a village in Suffolk, five

miles N. E of Clare.

BOXTEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, feated on the river Bommel, eight miles S. of Bois-le duc

Lon. 5. 15. E. lat 51 39. N.

BOXINUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bremen It is leated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 12 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, 11ling 11. Queen's-county, in the province of Lein iter, and running N. E by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish Channel a little below Drogheda. Here a battle was fought between king James II. and king William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name; subject to the house of Audria, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10 35. E. lat. 45. 6 N.

BRABANI, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N by the province of Holland and the duchy of Gue decland, on the E. by the fame duchy and the bilhoprick of Leige, on the S. by the province of Namui and Hamault, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brahant and Austrian Brahmt; watered by feveral rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief The foil is very fertile; contains twentyax fortified towns, of which Bruffels is the capital.

* BRACCIANO, a duchy of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter. lying round a lake of the fame name; there are celebrated baths a little to the W. of the city.

BRACCIANO, a finall handionre town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, scared on a like of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12 94 E. Lat. 42. 3. N.

*BRACKI IW, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eaftern part of Podolia, called Lower Podolia; it is almost desolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the

Lartars.

BRACKIAW, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years after. It is feated on the river Bog, 85 miles E. of Kaminieck, and 112 N. of is feated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N.

BRACKIEN, atown of Northamptonthire, with a market on Wedne Idays. It is leated on a branch of the river Oute, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free school, and lends two

members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 64 N. W. of London, I on. 1. 10 W lat. 52. 2. N.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, feated on the N. fide of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Polega. 1.on. 18 56. E. lat 45. 19. N.

BRADISLLY, or BADESICY, a villege near Bromigiove, in Worcestershire, where a very superb abbey was founded by the Empress Matilda, or Maud, in the reign of Henry 11. Some of the remains of this flately edifice are first flanding, by which we are enabled to form an opinion of its ancient iplendour.

BRADEILID, atown of Effex, with a market on Thursdays. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmstord, and 63 N. E. of London.

Lon o. 30. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

*BR VPFII ID, a village in the Well-Riding of Yorkinire, and in the wapontake of Strasforth.

BRADIORD, a town in Wilithire, with a market on Mondays. It is leated on the river Avon, on the defeent of a hill, 11 miles W of the Devices, and 102 W. of Lendon. Len. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRADIOR III, a town in the Well-Riing of Yorkibire, with a market on Mondays. It is leated on a branch of the river Are, 36 miles S W. of York, and 193 N. N. W of London. Lon. 1. 40. W.

lat. 53. 49. N.

* BRADNICH, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, and was a confiderable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRAF-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the flure of Aberdeen. where the last Earl of Marre began to raife a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

BRAL-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the thires of

Elgin and Nairn, in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Minho e-Douro. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulse, wine, and fruits; and there are also abundance of thee p and game. It

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of Porto, and 180 N. of Lisbon. Lon.

8. 29. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

Portugal, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in the province of Tra-los Montes. It is divided into two towns, the Old ard the New. The Old is feated on an eminence, furrounded with double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four bastions. It is seated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa Real. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

*BRAHMIN', formerly called BRACH-MANS, a fort of Indian philosophers, who believe the immortality and transmigration of fouls; for which realon they never kill any animal, for fear it should be one of their ancestors. They affirm, that Brahma was the first man; that he had the power of creating eight luch worlds as that which we live in; and that he governs by deputies. They have holpitals for bealls, but think the fouls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to animate mankind again. They take care of the schools; and, by their fasting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.

BRAIDALBIN. See ALBANY.

BRAILA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Walachia, scated on the Danube. It has a fortified castle, with seven towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711; but afterwards given back.

* BRAILES, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles W. of Shipston. Lon. 1. 30. W.

hat. 52. 5. N.

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BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, scated on the river Bog, 30 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. o. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Soissonnois, with a monastery. It is scated in a pleasant plain, on the river Velle.

Austrian Netherlands, in Hamault, 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays. It is a large town, scated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting-house; and is 11 miles N: of Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 41 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

BRAKEI, a town of Germany, in the sircle of Westphalia, and in the bishop

rick of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, scated on the river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

BRAMBER, a town of Sussex, formerly of some account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of West-Grinslead, and 47 S. S. W. of London.

Lon. o. 12, W. lat. 50. 52. N.

BRAMPORE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candish, with a castle, wherein the king resides. It is an inland place, and has a considerable manufacture in cottons; it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Itshin, not far from the Picts wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is eight miles N. E. of Carlisse, and 311 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

*BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordfhire, one mile S. of Ross. Here are the ruins of a magnificent strong castle; great part of the walls are now standing, and the gatehouse, which is entire, is a very curious structure, and conveys some idea

of its ancient grandeur.

BRANCA, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCASTER, a village of Norfolk, on the east shore, to the east of the promontory of St. Edmund's-chapel, was anciently Branodunum, a considerable city, where was a Roman garrison, and where ancient coins have been frequently dug up; but the whole of the camp is totally obliterated. The principal traffic of the place is in corn and malt.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, scated on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N. of Namur, and two S. E. of Ramilles. Len. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, feated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklen-

burg, and on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silefia, Luface, Upper Saxony, and Madgeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warte; the court is Calvinul, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, however, the Papills are here tolerated. We must not consound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburgh, which comprehends, belides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the duchies of Madgeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstade and Minden, the counties of Marche, Raveniburg, Lingen, Meers, and Tecklingburg, and lately Silefia and West Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alt-Brandenburg, feated near the river Havel, on the fide of Westphalia: this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Brennus. The third is New Brandenburg, which is a large well ouilt town, opposite to the former, and is scated on the other fide of the river. Great numbers of French refugees, having fettled here, have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Wariu, and 26 W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued. It is seated upon the little river Oule, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's diffrance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 45. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANSKA, a town of Transilvania, feated on the river Merifh, 35 miles S. of Wiffemburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermanstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 46. o. N.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the prefumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most eastern part of South America is comprehended under

tial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coaft, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vellels may lie in lafety. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguele, was forced upon it by a tempest, and the kings of Portugal . have continued matters of it ever fince. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the king of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguefe, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholefome, infomuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the foil fertile and excellent: there comes more fugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: believes this it produces tobacco, Indian corn, leveral forts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brafil, and hence to called, is of very great ule in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several forts of precious flones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, infomuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several forts of animals not known in Europe; and among the reft, a bird called Colibii, whole body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it lings as harmonioully as a nightingale: it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of fuch a lively red, that it might be millaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper pare of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald : the legs and bill are as black as polished chony, and the eyes relemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of humifhed steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a furprizing luffre; that of the cock is adorned with a fmall tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how to imall a bird can have to loud a note. The Portuguele chiefly inhabit the lea-coaft, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different linguages; but they all agree in wearing no fort of cloaths... They are of a copper-colour, with long coarfe black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are firong, lively, and gay, and, as they are. this name, and lies between the equinoc- subject to few diseases, they live a long:

ume.

time. They love to adorn themselves with teathers, and they are very fond of fealts, at which they dance and fkip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other fign of religion, and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest sclations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palmtree leaves. Then furniture confilts chiefly in their hammocks, and dilhes, or cups, made of calibathes, painted without of a red colour, and black within, their knives are made of a fort of ftone and iplit canes; and they have likewile balkets of different fixes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fallen their hammock, between two trees, and fleep all night therein. The Portuguele divide Bralil into fifteen governments or cipitanaries; eight of which be long to the King of Portugal, and the reft to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a vice roy, who relides at St Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRESLAN, a confiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a calile. It is feated on a finall lake 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon.

25 43. E lat. 55. 56. N.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTAT, a firong town of Transilvania, in Barczland, leated on the river Burezel, 50 miles E. of Hermanstat, five N. of Tergowisk, and five S. E. of Chelburg. Lon. 25. 55. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

· BRASIBAD, a village of Kent, five

miles W. of Sevenoaks.

* BRAISKI, a people of Afia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tungufia, who are subject to the Russians. Father Avril is of opinion they are an bord of Calmuck Tartars.

BRATION-CASILI, on the E. side of Westbury, in Wilishire, shews the remains of a strong fortification, where the Danes, after being deseated in a battle just by, held out against the English 14 days, being seated on a high hill, which commands all the country round, and is encompassed with two ditches, within which several pieces of old iron arms have been dug out or raised up by the plough.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblentz.

* BRAULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rheiic Alps. BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Passaw. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the king of Prussia. It is scated near the Baltic Sea,

Dantzick. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 54 22. N.

*BRAUNSFLLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, or castle. It is 42 miles W. S. W. of Giessen, and 26 N. by W. of Franctout. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat 50. 21. N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coall of Airica, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consilts of mountains, which look like pyramids It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horses, asses, hogs, and salt petre; and there is plenty of sish on the coast. Lon. 24 39. W. lat. 14 52. N. It is opposite to Cape Verd, in Africa.

* BRAVO, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harhour. It is an independent place, and is a about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43.

25. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAY, a fea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, scated on St. George's Channel, to miles S of Dublin. Lpq. 6 1. W.

lat, 53. 11. N.

BRAY, a village of Berkshire, samoue in song for its changeable vicar, who, having been twice a Papist, and twice a Protestant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and therefore taxed of being a turn-coat, said, he always kept to his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray. It is situated one mile from Maidenhead, and three from Windsor.

RRAY-SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of, France, in Picardy, between Perone,

Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BREBINCE, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

BRECHIN, .

lands in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. L. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point from Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E.

lat. 50. 40. N.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockthire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and is leated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Ulk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a flately caffle. The affizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The markets are on Wedneldays and Fridays, which are well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It lends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E of Llanbeder, and 169 W. by N. of Loudon. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, lome of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchde my-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large tertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houles, 61 parilhes, and four market-towns, and there were formerly nine caffles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganilure, on the W. by Carmaithen and Cardiganthires, and on the N by Radnorthire.

BREDA, a handlome and ftrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and moralles near it. The Papills are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garmion; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange It is feated on the river Merck, an a fertile plealant plain, 22 miles W by S. of Bois-le duc, 22 N. E. of Bergenop-zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Answerp, 25 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amther-Mam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

- * Brede, a village in Sullek, five miles N. W. of Winchelles.

* BREDEFORT, or BREFORT. See ! BREVORDT.

BRECHIN, a parliament-town of Scot- and in a small island, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

> BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the fame name, in the Tirol, and is subject to the house of. Austina. It is seated on the lake Constance. on the frontiers of Susbia, feven miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburgh.

Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, about the diffance of 30 miles. It lies between the illes of Micarlo, Guel, Trescaw, and Samson. Is is the roughest and most mountainous of them all. Lon. 6. 42. W lat. 50. 2. N.

BREMEGARTEN, a handsome and pretty confiderable town of Swifferland, in the territory of Tyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, and is very advantageously feated on the river Russ, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 1 N. of Zug. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BRLMEN, a large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the fame name, with an archbilhop's fee, fecularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the elector of Hanover. I he river Weler runs through the middle. and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were affecp, the magazine of powder was fet on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shook, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible consternation. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-mafter; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the ftatue of Rolando. It is feated on the river Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunswick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburgh, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 48 E. lat. 53. 6. N.

BREMEN, the duchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Wefer and the Elbe; of which the former leparates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards fold to the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Ha-* BREGANZON, a strong castle of nover, in 1716. In the winter it is sub-France, in Proyence, feated on a rock, jest to inundations, and particularly in

2517, on Christmas-day, several thousand eattle were drowned, belides leveral hundreds of men; and the country was fo covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dykes. Bremen

as the capital town: BREMEN WOERD, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a firong calife; but, fince the year 1683, the fortifications have been demolished, and it is now an open place. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8.

45. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

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* BRENNE, a territory of France, in Toursine. It lies on the contines of Berry, Between Blanc fur la Creuse and Chattillon fur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now Bardly known; but the town of St. Micheel-le-Brenne is the principal place.

BREKT, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a post-town, 96 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 200 W. by S. of London.

Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 33 N.

BRENTE, a river which has its source in the bishoprick of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlefex, with a market on Tuesdays. That part in which the church and market-place stand is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughtere on the weitern road, and is well furnished with inns. It is feven miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, a town in Allex, with a market on Thurldays. It flands on a riling ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inms. It is 11 miles W.S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

BRESCIA, a firong and bandfome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a bishop's fee. It is the capital of Bresciano, in the territory of Venice, and is seated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 23 N. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. g1. N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Grifons, and the bishoprick of Trent; on the Et by the lake Garda, the Veronele, and the duchy of Mantua; on she S. by the duchy of Mantua, and the Gremonele, and on the W. by the Cre-

maico, the Burgomaico, and the Valtelina. It is watered by feveral small rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brefeia is the capital.

BRESELTO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, feated on the river Po, 27 miles N. W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 10,

41. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* BRESINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 22. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

*BRESLAW, the duchy of a small prevince of Silelia, between thole of Wolaw, Ollie, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no confiderable town except Brellaw.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silefia, with a bishop's sec, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with flone, and it is furrounded with good walls, itrengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two illands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whole tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The bilhop's palace, and the canons houles, built not long fince, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an univerfity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handlome library. It was taken by the king of Pruffia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the king of Prussia became master of of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 115 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* Bresle, a town of France, in Lyonnois, feated on the small river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains. Part of

it was laid under water in 1715.

* BRESLE, a river of France, that has its fource in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it separates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the ica.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Compté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the princie.

Pilled

as the capital town.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou in Rrance, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon.

0. 25. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

BREST, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the best and most secure harbour in the kingdom, and a caltle feated on a craggy rock by the lea-fide. The fireets are narrow, crooked, and few in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all lorts of foreign commodities. There are two small bays, which are very commodious for building large thips; and the thops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpose. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. At. 48, 23. N.

* BRESTE, the palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploeiko, Rava, and Lincici-Wiadillaw. It is divided into four chatelanics, and Brette is

the capital of the whole.

BRESIE, or BRESSICI, the capital of the palatinate of Breflici, and of Poleha, in Poland, feated on the river Bug, 100 miles E. of Warfaw, and Jubject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous lynagogue, relorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon.

24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BRETAGNE, a confiderable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninfula, furrounded on all fides by the ocean, exeept on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large forests. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is feated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon.

\$ 00. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETON, CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of North America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is about soe miles in length, and so in breadth.

pality of Dombes and the Sonne. Bourg | It is a barren country, producing but little t corn or grafs, and subject to fogs throughs " out the year. It is covered with frow in winter, and is excessively cold. There is likewife an excellent fifthery on this coaft, from which we reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and reflored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, confishing of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the lols of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, funk, or deltioyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

* BRETTICAW, a territory, or valley, of the Grifons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lenbuet. The fortrels of Callels is

the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, feated 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat.

52 2. N.

BREUCH, a river of France, in Alface, that rifes in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachslein; one of which receives the Molley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the III below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chilor, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces bere in 1643, deligning to get pollellion of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. 42. 30. S. Lon. 74. o. W.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is a small place, and the market is almost come to nothing. It is to miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 130 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 48. N. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, feated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Maseick, and 14 N. of Maestricht.

Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Up. per Dauphiny, capital of Brianzonnois. with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in on the leaves and small branches of a fort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and three momasteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 6.

95. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Gremoblois, Gapenzois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends feweral vallies, which he among the mounmains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and
pastures. The inhabitants have a great
deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the
mables with their cattle six months in the
year to keep themselves warm. Brianzon
is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Gatimois, feated on the river Loue, and remarkable for a famous canal of commumication between the Loure and the Seine.
It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88
S. of Paris. Lon 2.47. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

bamfhire, three miles S. E. of Fenny-

Stratford.

* BRIDFORD, or BIRDFORD, or BIRTFORD, a village in Wiltshire, one

mile S. E. of Salifbury.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganfhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, sattle, and provisions. It is seven miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 178 W. of London. Lon. 3.

38. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of the parishchurch, and is the finest and largest place in all these islands; for it contains 1200 boufes, built of stone, with glazed windows, and many of them fashed. The Areets are broad, the houses high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are fo frong, that, when they are well-manned and furnished with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as some eathedrals, and t has a very fine organ. On the E. side of the town is the magazine of gunpowder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a town in Shrops thire, with a market on Saturdays. Lik 19 a corporation-town, governed by 24 andermen, 48 common-council, and confifts of about 500 houles. It is leared on the river Severn, which divides it into two. but is joined together by a handlome. flone-bridge. They are called the Upper and Lower Town. The ffreets are broad and paved, and it has two parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately callle, scated on a rock, now in ruins. It lends two members to par -. liament; and is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, 20 S. E. of Shrewfbury, and 139 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

fetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons builthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament. There are in it several large inns, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is eight miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 31 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3.

10. W. 51. 7. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a seaport town, scated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 208 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W.

lat. 54. 8 N. BRIDPORT, a town of Doriethire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choaked up with fand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices) and a town-clerk; and it fends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houses; it chiefly confills of two streets, which are broad, and mostly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making fail-cloth, and nets for all the large. fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchef. 3 ter, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2, 52, W. lat. 50, 42, N. BRIE.

BRIE, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Isle of France and Southernois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about 55 miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne, and the other in that of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* BRIE COMIE-ROBERT, a town of France in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris.

Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BRIEG, a handlome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a hand-some college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 15 N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 17. 35.

E. lat. 50. 50. N.

Briel, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Queen Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is leated at the mouth of the river Mense, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* BRILNNE, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are a 1000

paces diffant from each other.

which lies on the river Loire, and in the fouth division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, OF BRESSICI. Sec.

* BRIESCIA, a palatinate so called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polesia, and it is bounded on the N. by Novogorode and Troki, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhing, and on the E. by the territory of Rzeczica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripese; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces

BRIEUX, a confiderable town of France in Upper Britanny, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a

one mile and a half from the fea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and e40 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 48. 31. N.

* BKILL, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the bulliwick of St. Miciel; it is feated near the river Mance, 29 miles

from St. Miciel.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions. It is leated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. o.

20. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

BRIGHTHEIMS 10 \ E, a fea-port town of Suffex, with a market on I huridays. It is a large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by filtermen. It has a pictry good harbour, and is nine miles W. by N. of Newhaven, feven E. of New-Shoreham, and .9 S. of London. Lon. o. 6. W. lat. 50. 52. N It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Wor-ceffer.

BRIGNOLIS, a town of France, in Provence, tamous for its prunes. It is feated among mountains, in a pleafant country, 325 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15 E. lat. 43. 24. N.

BRIGSTOCK, or BRICKSTOCK, a village in Northamptoniare, three miles

N. W. of I brapflon.

New Callile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prefoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is fated on the foot of the mountain Lajuna, 49 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 4, 10, W. 40, 50 N.

Surbia, feated on the river Briget, in a periodula, it has pretty good walls.

legal apartitio, a village of Gloucelleibur, fituated on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a callle long defleosed. It had also a numery. The head of the river Stour arries here, and the turnpike road from Glouceffer to Cirenceller, the Ermine fireet of the Romans, extends along the fide of this parish, and divides it from Cowley. It is fix miles from Cheltenham, and seven from Gloue ther.

town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Ve-

Delians.

metians. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 60 S. E. of Bari. Lon.

18. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

BRINN, a strong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the assembly of the states meet, and is of great importance. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 25 miles N. E of Zuaim, 53 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The castle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and is seated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is feated on the river Rille. Lon. 0.51.

E. lat. 49. 35. N.

Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's distance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful structure. It is 16 miles S. of Issoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, leated in the valley of Lucerne, three miles from the town of that name, and four S. of Pignerol. It had a very flrong castle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got tooting in it, it was ruined; that is, before they delivered it up to the duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat 44. 56. N.

BRISACH, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1698, and in 1703; but was restored alterwards both times to the house of Austria. It is scated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Strasburg, and 45 N. of Basse. Lon 7. 49 E. lat. 48.8. N.

BRISACH, NEW, a handsome town of France in Allace, built by the French, over against Old Brisach, and sortified by marshal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 5. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the ealtward fide of the Rhine, which separates it from face. One part belongs to the House

of Auffria, of which Friburg is the capital's and the other to the House of Bade's.

Baissac, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it
in 1607, between two brothers. It is
scated on the river Aubence, near the
Loire, 13 miles 8. of Anger, and 50 W.
of Tours. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 47. 20, N.

BRISSEL, NEW, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, feated on the river Delawar. Lon. 75 8 W. lat 40.15. N.

* BRISSON, ST. an ancient town of France, in Berri, three miles from Gien. It is feated on an eminence on the farther fide of the river Loire, with a castle taken notice of in history for its strength, and for maintaining a siege against Louis le Gros. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

BRISTOL, a fea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somerfetthire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the fecond town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, befides its cathedral, and feveral meetings for Protestant Diffenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, befides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerfet, which fome think is the finelt parish church in the king-There is a bridge over the river Avon, built but a few years ago. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they fend 2000 imps yearly to feveral parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glasshouses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip hills. The hotwell is reforted to for the cure of feveral discases, and is about a mile from the town, on the fice of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a fort of foft diamonds, called Brillotitones. Belides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the fide of the faid river, that supplies the cold . There are feveral manufactures particularly woollen fluffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it flands a Rately high crofs of Gothic Rructure, deenrated with the effigies of feveral of the kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equefician flatue of K. William III The number of flands the cultom houle. houses are computed at 6082, and the inhabitants at 43,483. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are feveral gates yet standing. They use fledges or fleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common fewers will not admit them. It has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, Sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Cirenceller, 40 S. of Hereford, 75 S. of Shrewlbury, 106 S. by E of Chefter, Go N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W by S. of Glouceller, 50 S S. W. of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 124 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat 51. 28. N.

BRITAIN, NEW, called allo Efki maux, comprehending Librador, which is now named North and South Wales, a country in North America, between the river St. Lawrence and Hudion's-bay. It is subject to Great-Britain; and lies between the latitudes of 50 and 70 N. about 1200 miles, and between 50 and 100 W Ion. about 1500 miles. There are innumerable lakes, bogs, and moralles, all over this country, which are covered with ice and fnow for a great part of the year. The principal fettlements belonging to the English Hudson's-Bay Company are Churchill, Nellon, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. fide of Hudson's-Bay. The natives live a vagrant wandering life, feldom remaining more than a week or two in one place, and fubfift on what they take in hunting or filhing. Their only trade is in fur and ikins.

BRITAIN, NEW, is lituated to the north of New Guinea. By whom this land was first discovered is unsertain. Dampier first failed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and Captain Carteret, in 1767, failed through another strait, which divides it into two flands, the northernmost of which he called New Ireland. New Britain, on the north and west, extends to 4. S. and 152. 19. W. but its fouthern and eastern limits are not so well ascertained. New Ireland extends from latitude 20, 30. S. lon. 149. 2. E shores of both are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different - kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black,

and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat nofes and thick lips.

BRITIANY. See BRETAGNE.

* BRIVES-LA-GALLARD, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Limosin, of which it is the capital, with a general hospital, a handsome college, and several religious communities. It is seated in a pleasant sertile plain, overagainst an island formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two sine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which surrounds this place, makes it very pleasant and agreeable. It is 37

of Pairs. Lon. 1 v5 E. lat. 45. 15. N.

BRINEN, a handfome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a hishop's fee 5
leated at the confluence of the rivers Rientz
and Erloch, in a fertile country, noted for
excellent wine, 1, miles E. of Tirol, and
40 N of Frent. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 46.

miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W.

45. N.

* BRIXEN, the bishoprick of, a territory of Germany, inclosed in the Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the bishoprick of Tress, the state of Venice, and the archbishoprick of Saltaburg. It is a country extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* BRIXWORIH, a village in Northamptonshire, seven miles N. of North-

ampton.

of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, leated on the river Adah, 12 miles N E. of Wittemberg. Lon. 13 4 E., lat. 52. O. N.

BROCKWORTH, a village of Gloucestershire, situated in the Ermine road, still very visible here. The tide in the river Wye flows up here, and enables the inhabitants to carry on a tolerable trade in corn, &c. It is six miles from Cheltenham, and sour from Gloucester.

BROD, or BRODE, a strong place of Hungary, in the county of Possega, Teated on the river Save, in Sclavonia, famous for a battle gamed by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Possega. Lon. 19.

95. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* BROD NEMEKI, OF TEUTSCH-BROD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlaw, seated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 20 miles S. by E. of Czazlaw. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

BRODRA, a town of Asia, in the dominious of the Great Mogul, near the gulph

gulph of Cambray, eight miles S. of Ama dabad. Lon 72. 22. E. lat. 29. 2 N

* BRODZIEC, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lubuania, leated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Aliniki, 100 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 28 5

E. lat. 54. 8. N.

* BROFK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and duchy of Berg; the capital of a country of the fame rame, feated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 6 53. F. lat 51 23 N.

BROMESGROVE, a town of Worcefterflure, with a market on Tuefdays. It is feated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses. It drives a confiderable trade in clothing, and has a good market for coin, cattle, and all forts of provisions. It is 15 miles N. E. by N of Worcefler, and 115 N. W. of London. Lon. 1 50. W. lar. 53. 25. N.

BROMFIELD, or BRUMITTID, a village in Somersetshue, five miles N. of Taunton. Lon 3. 17 W. lat. 51. 4. N.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated as or near the liver Raventhorn, fix miles S of Croydon, and to S S E. of London.

Lon o 6 E. lat. 51. 23 N.

BROMIEY, a town in Staffordinire, with a market on Incidays It is but a poor place, and the land about it barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Pagets-Broinles, being given to the Lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is feven miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 50 N.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tueldays. The town is feated on a rifing ground, and contains about 200 houles. It is 18 miles W. of Worcester, and 125 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2 20 W. lat. 52. 8. N.

BRONNO, or BRON, a Imall town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavele, where the Imperialifis beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 26. F. lat. 45 6 N.

BROS, a free and royal town of Tranblyania, in the Saxon territory, feated on the river Maros. It is the capital of a

diffrict of the fame name.

BROUNGE, a flrong town of France, in Saintonge. The falt-works here are the fineft in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the fall is called Bayfalt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paus. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 45. 52. N.

BAOUERSHAVEN, a fea-port town of

the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Schonen, leated on a bay of the fra, on the N. fide of thebilland, mne miles S. W. of Helvoetfluys. Lou. 4. 15 E. lat. 51. 40. N.

. BROUCK, a town of Swifferland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is feated on the river Aar, over which there is a handlome bridge; there is likewife a college, with a public library. It is 22 miles S. E. of Balil. Lon. 8. 4.

E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* BRUICA, a town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, feated on the S lide of the Gulph of Catania; 20 miles N. of Syricuse, and 15 S. of Catama. Lon. 15 30 E lat. 37. 25. N.

BRUCHAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and bilhopitek of Spire; leated on the river Satz, five miles S. E. of Philiphurg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 11 N.

* BRUCK, or BRUGG. Ste BROUCK. BRUGES, a large handlome episcopal town of the Aultrian Netherlands, capital of a territory of the fame name. In the great market place there is a house founded in 1111, where they bring up 130 orphans, tome to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the house of Austria, and formerly was the English staple for wool, and full has a very good trade for foreign commodities, being feated on a fine canal, navigable from Oftend. It is eight miles from the fea, and as much E from Offend. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* BRUGES, the quarter or dillrict of, is part of Spanish Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviate of Ghent, the chattelanies of Courtray and Ypres, and balliwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; besides which, there are

Offend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

* BRUGGE, OLBRUGGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishopri k of Hieldesheim, fix miles from the city of that name. It is to called for a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52 6. N.

BRUGHETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, 35 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30x E.

lat. 44. 15 N.

* BRUNEITO, a very strong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Sula, which it defends.

BRUNSEUTTLE, a fea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Strowy,

and in the duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Libe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstadt, subject to Denmark Lon. g. 2. E. lat. 54 2, N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and firong town of Germany, in the cucle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanfiatic town, till it was taken by the Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a samous stone statue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is also a nich monaflery of St. Blaife, whole prior is a prince of the house of Bevern; and in the arfenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and three in diameter. This town is famous for the well-known liquor called Mum, which has bence the name of Brunfwick Mum. It is feated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S of Brandenburg, and 35 N. W. of Halber-Madt. Lon 10.42. E. lat. 52 95 N.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, macoun try of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of I unenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weler, on the S. by Helle, and the little territory of Peichfield, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne, and is fertile both in corn and pattures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunfwick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are Blankenburg, Dieport and Hoye, besides two or three smaller diffricts.

* BRUNSWICK, NEW. In the year 1784, the province of No a Scotia was divided into two governments. The province and government now fliled New Brunswick, is bounded, on the westward of the river St. Crotx, by the faid river to its fource, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the fouthern boundary of the province of Quebec; to the northward, by the same boundary as far as the western extremity of the bay of Chalcus; to the eastward, by the faid " bay to the gulph of St. Laurence to the bay called Bay Verte; to the louth, by a l

line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river St. Croix aforefaid to the mouth of the Mulquat river, by the faid river to its fource, and from thence by a due east line acrofs the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eaftern lot above deferibed, including all illands within fix leagues of the coaft. Since the conclufion of the American war, the emigration of loyalills to this province, from the United States, has been very great. By them new towns have been railed, as Shelburne, which extends two miles on the water-fide, and is faid already to contain 9000 inhabitants. See ACADIA.

* BRUSSELS, the quarter or diffrict of Bruffels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Ilainault. Bruffels is the capital city of this quarter,

and of all Brabant.

BRUSSIES, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands, the capital of Brabank and the feat of the governor of the Auffinan I ow Countries, to whom they pay almost the lame honours as to their lovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor relides, the town-houle, and the arfenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercises, and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapcstry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houses were burnt; which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was belieged by the elector of Bavaria; but the duke of Marlhorough made him decamp with precipitation. was taken by the French in 1746, but was rendered back again foon after by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is feated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable tertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUCON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on the river Brew, and is a well built and well inhabited town, with a handlome church, a free-school, and a stately almsboule, and has a manufacture in lerges and flockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lon.

2. 38. W. lat. 51.7 N.

* BRUYILRS, a town of Lorrain, in Volque,

Volque, with a provoftship, 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

BRYANS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Counaught, feated on the river Shannon, eight miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

* Bu A, an illand of the Gulph of Venice on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Tran, called likewife the Partridge-Island,

because frequented by those birds.

· BUANES, a town of France, in Gafcony, and in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Bahus, seven miles W. of Aire. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

· BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 13. N.

BUCHAN, a district of Scotland, the greater part lying in the flure of Aberdeen, and the rest in that of Bamff.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most castern of all Scotland. Lon. 1. 26.

W. lat. 57. 28. N. BUCHAN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, feated on the river Tederfee, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a monastery, whose abbets has a voice in the dicts of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* BUCHAW, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of the ab-

bot of Flud.

BUCHOREST, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Holpodar of Walachia commonly resides. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tergowisco. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

BUCHORN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, leated on the Lake of Constance, 18 miles E. of the town of Conflance. Lon. 9

42. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated in a flat, and formerly bad a strong castle, now demolished. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Thetford, and 97 N. E. of London. Log. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

* BUCKFASTLIGH, a village in Devonshire, three miles S. W. of Alhburton.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Sa-Eurdays. It is feated on a low ground, on the river Oufe, by which it is almost furrounded, and over it are three hand-

fome flone bridges. There was ofmerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. There is a county jail, built not many years fince. It is a corporation, fends two members to parliament, and had the title of a ducly. The number of boules are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. Er of Oxford, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon.

o. 58. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonibire, on the E. by Bedfordibire, Hertfortshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkthire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houses, 111,340 inhabitants, 8,5 parishes, and 15 market-towns, whereof fix fend members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the foil is rich, being mostly chark or marle. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, belides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coine; the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is fubject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the fame name, which is leated in an illand furrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon.

71. 52. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

BUDA, the beglerbeglic of, was formerly one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe, including all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teiffe and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Camifca, the eaftern part of Sclavonia, and almost all Servia; but a good part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

Buna, a large, strong, and famous town, and the cap al of Lower Hungary. The churches and public buildings are very handsome, and the situation agreeable, being on 2'. I fide of a hill, on the S. W. banks Line river Danube. In the adjacent country there are vineyards, which produce excellent, wine; and baths fo hot, that they will boil an egg in a very thore ume: these baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had policition of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards belieged feveral times by the Christians to no purpole, till 1000, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the duke of Lorrain, fince which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BODDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E lat. 52. 28. N.

* BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Triers, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Isenburg, or Budingen, with a calle. It is scated near a large forest, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDOA, a small but strong episcopal town of Dalmana, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S E. of Ragusa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* BUDRIO, a town of Italy in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. It is eight miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S. of Prague, and 85 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

*BUDWORTH, a village in Cheshire, four miles N. of Northwich. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BUDZIAC TARTARY lies on the rivers Niester, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the black Sea on the S. and Bessarbia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and is subject to Turky.

BUEN RETIRO, a place clonging to

BUEN RETIRO, a place clonging to the king of Spain, feated in the E. side of Madrid; it is a perfect square, and at each angle is a pavilion. This is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and a great part of the summer.

BUENOS AYRES, OF CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortitica, with defended by a numerous artislery;

and hither is brought a great part of the treatures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Assento contract, negro flaves were brought hither by factors, and fold to the Spaniards, who fent them to their lettlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendola in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it allo; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at prefent inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is leated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the fea, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58. 26. W. lat 34. 35. S.

Bug, a large river of Poland, which has its fource near the river Lemberg, runs northward to Breffe, and then turning westward, falls into the Vistula, between Bootz and Wailaw.

on the E. by Savoy, on the W by Bresse, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comte. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Beiley is the capital town.

Bucia, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Baibary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

Br Gia, aftrong populous fea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, feated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a firong caffle, which, however, was not able to defend the fhipping against Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algerine. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 36. 49 N.

Egypt, on the western coast of the Red Sea; the sea-port town belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 38. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

* BUILTH, or BEALT, a town of S. Wales, in Brecknockshire, pleasantly seated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has two markets; on Mondays and Saturdays. It is 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 174 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

*Buis, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Barronnies; bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gaponsois,

11 3

mar and part of the county of Venasicin
It is a small mountainous country, but
pretty fertile, and Buis and Nions are the
principal places.

BUHL, a little fortress, lying on the line of Stolhoffen in Suabia, fix miles L. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Straf-

burgh in Germany.

of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour. It is feated on the Golfo di Bikeriza, near the Gulph of Venice, ten miles N. E. of Veglio, and 35 E. by N. of Rovigno.

Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, in Africa, feated on the E. shore of the river Nile, two nules W. of Grand Cauo, being the fea-point town of that city, and is said to contain about 400 samilies. On the Nisde of it is the Califeb, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal to Grand Cairo. All the vessels going up and down the river Nile make some stay here. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

* BULAM, an island of Africa, rear the coast of Guinea, to the eastward of the island of Bisagos. The soil is good,

but it is not inhabited.

*BULGAR, a kingdom of Muscovite Tartary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Wolga, having the kingdom of Casan to the N. and Astracan on the S. It has neither town nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about

from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four fangincates, which have the name of the capital places, namely, Vidden, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistia. The three first lie on both sides the river Danube; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by Tartars.

BULLINBROKE. See BOLINBROKE.
BULNESS, a village in Cumberland,
at the end of the Picts wall, on the Solway Frith, from whence Antoninus began
his Itinerary, and from whence the people fay a paved causeway ran formerly
along the shore to Elenborough, of which,
though sew or no tokens appear, yet tracks
of streets, and pieces of old walls, are
often discovered in ploughing the common fields, as well as discovering Roman
mon fields, as well as discovering Roman

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a

market on Thurldays. It is leaged 30 a spot, watered by the river Waven, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two . parish churches, one of which is handfome, and in the midit of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is alfo a differting meeting-house, and, a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houles, and the lireets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewife the remains of a cattle supposed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the castle and the convent consumed. It is, however, now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. The market is large for corn. It is 36 miles N. by E of Ipswich, 15 S. of Norwich, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embally to pope Gregory in 1683; but there is not now one Christian in all Japan.

* BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Thessaly and Achara, extending as far as the Gulph of Zerton. The ancient name was Octa, and is famous for the narrow pass called the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordfhire, with a market on Mondays. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, feven miles S of Rovston, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 6. E. lat. 51. 58 N.

* BUNIZLAW, or BUNTZEL, two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, one on the river Elbe, and the other in Silesia, on a branch of the Oder; the latter is 20 miles W. of Lignitz. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

BUOY OF THE, NORE, is a buoy placed at the conflux of the Thames and Medway, to direct mariners how to avoid

a dangerous egg.

* Burack, G, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of kz, has its fource on the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temesna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallce.

*BURRELL, or CIVITA BURRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Citra, near the river Sangro, 20 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14. 48. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of the United The

of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange.

It is 23 miles W. of Nimegueu. Lon.
5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the eircle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn. It is seared on the river Almer 10 miles S of Passerborn. Lon.

8. 53. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays It is seated on an ascent on the river Windowsh, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of laddles. The downs near it, noted for house-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 51. 46 N.

*BURG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays It is seated in a marsh, 12 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E.

lat. 53. 12. N.

Burg, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, feated on the Old Islel; eighteen miles E. of Nimeguen.

Lon. 6. 15. E. Lit 52. 59. N.

BURG-CASTIZ, or BOROUGH-CAS-TLE, a fortress on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three iniles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. It was formerly a delightful castle, but now only the ruins of its walls remain; near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a maigravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25.

E. lat 48. 28 N.

* BURGAW, the margravate of, is a fmall territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the bilhopric of Auglburg, and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

*BURGDORF, a Attendione town of Swifferland, in the anton of Bern, and in the Argow, with callle. It is pretty large, and is feated of an eminence, eight inites N. E. of Berne. Lan. 7. 19. L.

lat. 46. 58 N.

BURGH-CIERE, avillage of Hampflare, fituated to the W. of King's-Clere.

It flands at the foot of a hill, which has
a finitiary camp on the top, encompassed
with a broad trench, and has an extensive
prospect of the adjoining country. A
beacon used to be placed on it in the time
of the Saxons, from which it could be
freen N. to Cuckhamsley-hill; E. almost
to Reading, and S. over Hampshire, al-

moft as far as the Ifle of Wight.

Burgles, a town of Transitvania, subject to the house of Austria, 30 miles N of Clausenburg. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat.

47 23 N.

Burgos, a rich town of Spain, the capital of Old Callile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, the public buildings, and the sountains, are very fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 inites E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 20. N

BURGUNDY. See BOURGOGNE.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, subject to the king of Prusha. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is agreeably seated on the river Rhine, over-against Welel, 17 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 40 N. W of Cologn. Lon. 6. 18. E Lit 51. 32. N.

*BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, feated on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 50 E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 50 E.

lat 40. 17. N

BURLINGTON. See BRIDLING-

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BURLINGTON, NEW, the capital town of New-Jerky, one of the United States of North America, feated on Delaware river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, and the courts of justice are held here. Lon. 75 10. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

*BURNHAM, a village of Buckinghamiliare, three miles E. of Maidenhead.

Lon o. 36. W. lat. 51. 32 N.

"BURNHAM, a village in Somerfet-

3 12 W. lat. 51. 14 N.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with two markets on Mondays and Saturdays. It is feated near the fea, 29 miles N.W. of Norwich, and 126 N.E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNLEY, a sown of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 208 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

on the Frith of Forth, in Fife, ten miles N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N

BURNIWOOD. See BRENTWOOD.

BURSA, is one of the largest and finest towns of Turky in Asia, the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itself from E. to W. at the soot of Mount Olympus,

H 4

and on the edge of a large fine plain full of [mulberry and truit-trees. There are to] many springs proceeding from the Mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are very elegant, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are allo the caravaniaries, which are very fine and commodious. The bezeltine is a large firucture full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, besides their own manufactures in filk. Here are the best workmen in all Turky, and are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place is in general very pleatant, and the quarter of the Bazais is particularly well paved and neat. It contains about 40,000 I urks, 400 tamilies of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Mullelmen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the fuburbs, which are valily finer, and better peopled, ane filled with Jews, Armenians, and Giceks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. They have excellent wire and other provisions in great plenty: this was the leat of the Turkelh empire before they palled into Europe It is 99 miles S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 39. 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It confiss chiefly of one long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton-ale is accounted the best of any brought to London. It is situated N. E. of Litchfield, and is 124 miles N. N. W. of London.

Lon. 1. 4c. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a hill, near the river Trent, and is but a small place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London.

Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley near a hill called Earleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very small; and it is on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and \$47 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* BURWASH, a village in Suffex, ight miles W. of Battle-Abbey.

BURY ST. EDMUND's, a towner 301. folk, with a market on Wedneldays and Saturdays. The fituation is exceedingle pleafant, and the air is supposed to be the belt in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better fort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was laid to be the fine Mind richest of any if England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and feated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these churches, hes Mary, Q. of France, who was married to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It fends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The streets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houles. which are in general well-built, and 7000 The town took its name inhabitants. from St. Edmund the King, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head levered from his body. Belides the above churches, there are one Preibyterian, one Ind-pendent, and one Quaker's meeting. Here is a ipacious market hall, a grammar-ichool, a fine fair-fled, and a beautiful crofs. The market is very large for corn, fish, and The affizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0.46. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays It stands on the liwell, is much noted for its fustion manufactory, and drives a confiderable trade in the coarfe goods, called half-thicks and kerfeys, notwithstanding it lies out of the. great 10ad. Several Roman cours have been formerly dug up here. A melancholy accident happened at this place, July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were involved among the uns. Some escaped unhutt, while other, were either killed or much bruised. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 199 A. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Kr. 58. 86. N.

Bussarah, or Bassrah, a sea-port town of Turky in Asia, and in Irac Arabi, about 40 miles NeW. of the gulph of Persia. It stands between the river Euphrates, and the Desert, on the W. side of the river which comes close up to the walls. Some geographers place this town at a distance from that river; but it is a mistake, for the E. end is on the side of the river; and there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end.

of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The circumference is very large, which is owing in fome meafure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houses are generally two-fromes high, flat on the top. They are constructed with bricks burnt in the fun, and have the meanest aspect of any place in these parts: there is fomewhat of architecture in the molques; but they lean in such a manner, that they feem ready to tumble down. The ram parts are very much out of repair, and on the walls are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish bashaw, and a mausoleum, and has a garrison, consisting of 3000 Janilaries. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards repeopled by the wild Arabs, who were foon brought under the Subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not to confiderable as it was formerly. which is owing to the infolence of the Turks. It is 240 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, confilts of the islands of Arran and Bute, which he in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-sishery. This shire, together with Carthness, sends one member to parlia-

ment.

*Butraco, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. 20 . lat. 40. 46. N.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, scated on the canal of Corfu, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrances of the gulph of Venice, 30 miles S. of Chimear. Lon.

20. g. E. lat. 39. 49. J.

Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It has between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

DUTZAW, a town of Germany, in

Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Schwerm, 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 30 E. N. E. of Schwerm. Lon. 11. 55 E. lat. 54. O. N.

*BUXSTEAD, or BUCKSTEAD, a village in Suffex, ten miles S. S. E. of

East-Grinstead.

BUXTON-WFIIS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for two fprings which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now loft, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the fame name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company refort there in the funimer-time, as well for air and exercise as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of groute or moor-game for those who love thooting, and trouts and greylings for thole that love filling. In thert, here are divertions of all forts at an easy rate. The water 14 not now to warm as the hot-well at Brillol It is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N.N.W of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

*BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Wateravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of Hanau; eight miles S. of Giellen, and 29 N by E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 44 E. lat. 50. 23. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miscillaw, seated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilaw, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. o. E. lat 53. 38. N.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of

the city of Conffantinople.

BY/IA, or VIZA, a town of Romania, now a small place; but was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still an archbishop's see.

C

* CAANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles 8. of Cairo. Lön. 30. 23. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* CABECA-DE-VIDE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 12 miles S. W. of Port-Alegro, and 30 N. of Estremes. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

Cabenda,

CABBNDA, a lea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. Jat. 4. 5. S.

* CABES, or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulph of the lame name, leated on a river. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABO-CORSO. See CAPS-COAST

CASTLE.

CABO DE ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Illia, in the territory of Venice. See CAPO D'ISTRIA.

". CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is feated on the river Niger, 12 miles from I ombut. The houses are built in the shape of hells, the walls are stakes or hurdles, plaustered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but woollen cloths and stuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of Negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 1200 miles S. of Algier. Lon. o. 50. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

CABRERIA, a fmail iff and in the Mediterrancan Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is diffant feven or eight miles. It has a large lecure harbour, defended

by a castie.

CABUL, a large town of Afra, in India, and capital of Cabuliffan, with two ffrong cakles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Kuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the reft of his Indian co. quetts in 1719. It is on the road from Lahor to Samarcand, about 100 miles E. of Candahor in Perfia. Lon. 69. 40. E. lat. 33. 22. N.

CABULISTAN, a province of Alia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Persia. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, on the E. by Cashmire, on the W. by Sablettan and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. This country is not very fertile, but it is rich on account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

· CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. Moore retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock.

Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Efframadura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the Allies defeated the French they in 1706. It is famous for its fine ! swool, and is feated on the river Sabrot, [circle of Zate, feated on the northern batter

22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. 3. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

CACERES DE CAMARINHA, a town of Alia, in the iffe of Luzon, with a bishop's ice, and subject to Spain. Lon-

124. O. E. lat. 14. 35. N. CACHAN, OI CASHAN, a confiderable town of Perlia, in Dachingemi, where

they carry on a confiderable trade in filks, filver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Christians and Guebies in this place. is frated in a vaft plain, 55 miles from lipahan, and in the road to Kom. Lon.

51 45. E. lat. 13. 20. N.

CACHAO, a large town of Afia, in the E linkes, and capital of a province of the lame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the fea, and on the west side of the river Hoti. It contains about 20,000 houses, whose walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a fmall arched brick building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground; in these they put their goods, to fecure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, fuch as they be. The house of the English factory is seated at the north end of the town, fronting the river, and is the best in the place. The tradingpeople are civil to ftrangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are Pagins, and have a great numher of pagods to place their idols in. I he factories purchase filks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is soo miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 105. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACREO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the l'ortuguete, who have three forte; and carry on a great trade in wax . and flaves. Lon. 14 55. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CACHMIRE. See CASHMIRE.

* CACONGO, Theall kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whole inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Lorngo. Malemba is the capital town.

CACORLA, a win of Spain, in Andalufia, teated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, about two miles from the fource of the Guadalquiver, on the frontiers of the kingdoin of Gianada. 'It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S.E. of Ubeda. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the

Zats. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* CADRA OR THE LEAGUE OF THE House of God, is one of those that compale the republic of the Grilons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishoprick of Cone, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Bragarile, or Pregel. Of the rr great, or as finall communities there are but two that speak the German language; that of the reft is called the Ructic, and The Pinis a dialect of the Italian. testant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied to the Se. ven Swifs Cantons, ever fince the year 1498. Cone is the capital town,

* CADENAC, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Roueigne, feated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. L. of Cahors. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* CADENET, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguite of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

Guienne, and in Bazadors, near the river Garonne, with a handlome calle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. c. 22. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andaluha, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant flups from all parts. It is a bishop's lee, and feated on an illand, about 18 miles in length, and nine in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, on the opposite shore, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and fix in breadth. The S. fide is macceffible by fea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the puffage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phoenicians, and was afterwards a Roman town; there are ftill feveral remains of Roman artiquities. The inhabitants have no water but, what they get from wells. All the panish thips go from hence to the Walnches, and return hither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 4696; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is so miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gabraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malage, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lee. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

has been just faid, it may be observed, that this island has off the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the coast of Andalusia, whence it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceedingly such in pastures a but has no place of note in it, except Cadiz; there are a great number of saltsworks round the harbour.

*CADORE, or PIEVE DI CADORE, & town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Proper Frink, on the S. and W. by Bellunese, and by the bishoprio of Brixes on the N. It is a very mountainous country, but pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

*CAEGWRLEY, a village of N. Wales, in Flintilire, feven miles S. by W. of Chefter.

CAEN, an handsome, and confiderable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 threets, and 12 parithes. Here are mine convents for men, and leven for women a to each of which there is a chuich : the most handlome among them are the Cordrivers, the Urtuline Nuns, and the Vili-The cattle has four towers, built tation. by the English. The town-house is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal Square is the handsomest in all Normandy, and has fine houses on three fides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit. thanding on a marble pedeftal, and furrounded with an iron balluftrade. It is ferted in a pleafant country on the rives Orne, about eight miles from the less William the Conqueror was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 9. 17. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorgan-

hire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a moorish ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans, there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is five miles N. of Landaff, and 158 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CARRLEON, a town of Monmouththire, with a market on Thursdays. It
is a place of great antiquity, and was a
Roman town, as is evident from the
many Roman antiquities found here. It
is commodiously seated on the river Usk,
over which there is a large wooden
bridge. The houses are generally built
of stone; and there are the ruins of a
eastle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S.W.
of Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERWENT, a village of Monmouthfhire. It is famous only on account of a beautiful mosaic pavement, which was discovered here in 1777; it is with confidence afferted to be superior to any thing of the kind discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved by

the king of Naples at Portici.

Wales, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on an ascent; and, though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is five miles E. of St. Asaph, five W. of Flint, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 3.

30. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and confiderable town, capital of Crim Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the feat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns in Alia; but fince it was taken by the Turks, in 1474, it is much decayed ; and their only trade now is in flaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries, and fold to the Turks. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armentans, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conicience [and the Turks have always a fliong garrison here. It is stated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. B. of Constantineple. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

ea, bounded on the N. by Negroland and Abyssia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea, on the S. by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E. by the It is divided into several territories

and kingdoms, of which we know little more than their names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are mafters, who have a town and caftle near the Cape of Good Hope.

"CAGBAN, a province of Afia, in the northern part of the Isle of Louzen, scated on a river of the same same. It is so fertile and full of bes, that the poor burn

nothing but wax candles.

CAGLI, in ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seared at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat.

43. 26. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the island of Saidinia, with an archbishop's see, and university, a castle, and a good harbour. It is the seat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole island, by the English in 1708, who transferred it to the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the duke of Savoy, in her of Sicily, and hence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in Querci in Guienne, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a peninfula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock; there is a large stone-bisidge over the river, besides two other bisidges, and several mills. The principal street is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the town-house. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is surrounded with thick walls. It is so miles N. W. of Albi, and 287 S. of Partis. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or East Bothnia, in Sweden, seated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 27. 45. E. lat. (4. 13. N.

CAJAZZO, or CAZIZZO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di-Lavoro, eight miles N. E. of Capua, and 20 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. V. 10. N.

* CAICOS, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 75.

to 70. W. lat. 21.40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It stands in a bottom; and when besieged Beneged by the rebels in 1642, they orflered the dykes of the river Hohang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. o. N.

lying between 81 and 86 degrees of W. Ion. and in Ia. 21. o. N. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch pertones, which they carry home alive. They lie to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It confilts of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, Cairo properly fo called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient Old Cano town had the name of Meira. is reduced to a very fmall place, being not above two miles in cucumference, tho' the barbour for boats that come from Upper Fgypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they ictire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cano is leated about a nule from the river, and extends near it about feven miles in circumference. It has three or four grand gates, of excellent workmanship; but the streets are very narrow, and look like to many lanes. The finelt houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows next the Breet, which render them very difagreeable to ftrangers. The caftle ftands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the west of the castle are the remains of some very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with molaic pictures of trees and houses: they are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a most delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorne I with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are feveral public baggios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, why go there twice a week; but the wires of great men are deprived of the pleafure, by having baths This city is exceedingly popu-Tous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; for this reason, in the busy time of the day, the fireets are so crouded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have Treater liberty here than in other parts of

Turky; and there are particular greets where the courtexant fit at the doors, richly drelled, to invite in customers. Here are likewise many khans, or carravan(aries, three ftories high, for lodging strangers. The Calish is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 15 or 20 feet broad, and houses built on each fide of it. As foon as the water begins to rife, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to thew the time when this, and all other canals in the kingdom, are to be opened, which is done with great folemnity. The mouth of Joseph's Well is 60 feet in circumterence, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock ; and there are oxen in proper places employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than at prefent, fince a pallige was found to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoes, yellow wax, fal almoniac, and fattron. Belides thele, there are prodigious quantities of wifee from Mocha, drugs, ipices, callicoes, and other merchandizes, from the Ealt-Indies. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cano, and is fur rounded by a fquare wall. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Signior. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans still have their confuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turky trade on that fide. It is leated near the Eastern bank of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 51. 23. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

CAIROAN, OI KAIROAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa, feated on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been long the feat of the Arabian princes. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CAKET, a town of Aha, in Perha, and in the province of Guigistan, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 33. v. N.

*CALA, ST. a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine

abbey.

Enft is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on the B. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town. In the beginning of the year 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by an earthquake, than which there are few more dieadful spon record. It destroyed many cities and villages, farms out of number, and above 40,000 inhabitants. Mountains were levelled, and vallies were formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were funk into the earth and destroyed; plantations were removed from their fituations, and hills carried to places far distant. Curingu, Maidu, Cortale, Giritalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Thiolo, and other countries of leis importance, were destroyed. The greatest montality fell upon the towns and countries in the plain on the west side of the mountains Deip, Sacro, and Cauione. At Cafal Novo, the Princel's Grace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, loft their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina, and Palmi, 6000; at Teria Nove, sbout 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had fwept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The part of Calabria, which was most affected by this grievous calamity, was that which is comprehended between 38 and 39 degrees; and the earthquakes, for there were leveral different shocks, seem ed to have vented their greatest force from the foot of those mountains of the Appenines, called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending weltward to the Tyrrhene Sea. In all which valt tract of country was not a fingle village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged. In Sicily, among other places, Messina suffered dreadfully, and considerable damages were done at other neighbouring places. It is, however, imposfible to attempt here a description of the various calamities, to which a great part of Calabria and Sicily were exposed during these terrible earthquakes.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of spain, in Old Castile, seated in a fertile in, on the fide of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, and 62 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortied harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one fide of which is towards the fen. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monatteries; the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by king Edward III. in 1347; and was fold in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1/896, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest firength is its situation among the maithes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In times of peace there are packet-boats, going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles diftant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkisk, and 152 N. of Pasis. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMATA, a confiderable town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedere. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the sea. Lon. 21.55. E. lat. 37.0. N.

* CALAMIANES, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Boineo and the

Philippines.

* CALAMO, or CALAMINE, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. It has a town of the same name, and is subject to the Turks.

CALATA BELLOTA. a town of Sicily, feated on a river of the fame name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA FIMI, a town of Sicily, in

the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA GIRONA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, feated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, with a good castle on a rock, 37 miles S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

* CALATA NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Note, seated on a

mountain near the Aver Salfo.

in the valley of Noto, seems however the mountains, near the source of the rive.

Callatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. king of Castile in 1158. It is seated in a plain abounding

with

with corn, wine, theep, and game, near l the river Guadiana, five miles N. of Cividad Real, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

* CALBARY, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. The Dutch carry on a confider-

able trade here.

* CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenhurg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pietty good caltle.

CALCADA, OI ST. DOMINGO CAL-CALDA, a town of Spain, in Old Cittile, feated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra, and 41 E. of Burgos.

Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

CALCAR, a very strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated near the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Leffer Afia, and capital of that country. It is now remarkable for Scutari, a tera-

glio of the Grand Signior.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is five miles S. E. of Beigamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9.

52. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CALCUTTA. Sec WILLIAM'S FORT. CALFDONIA, NEW, the largest island in the South Pacific ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from the lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. and from lon. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. It was difcovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. It is a country full of hills and vallies, of various extent, both in heighth and depth. From the hills spring vast numbers of little rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains, and the flat lands bordering on the coaft. The luminits of the hills are in general barren, though some few are cloathed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. Among the trees area fort of pine very fit for mafts or yards, the wood being close-grained, tough, and light. The inhabitants are strong, active, robust, and well-made; their hair is black, and very much frizzled, but not woolly; the beard are crifp and thick, and they Seimear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wiapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the foil with some art and industry, but sublist chiefly on roots and Plantains and sugar-canes are not | the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar,

plenty, bread-fruit is very lcarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly plante ed; but their yams and taias are in great abundance. Their houfes are moftly circular, fomething tike a beehive, and as The framing of their close and warm. houses is of small spars, recds, &c. and both the roof and tides are covered timek and close with long coarse grafs. The floor is laid with dry grats, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people to he or fit on. They deposit then dead in the ground and decorate the graves of their chiefs with spials, darts, paddles, &c. all Guck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are tal more chalte than thole of the mole cattern illands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bruntwick, feated on the river Leine, 10 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the duke of Brunfwick-Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and king of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the duchy of Brunswick, belonging to the electorate of Hanover.

* CALETURE, a fort on the island of Ccylon, at the mouth of a river of the lame name. The Dutch became mafters of it in 1655; but were obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 51. E. lat. 6. 38. N.

* Call, a town of S. Ametica, in Popayan, and in a valley of the fame name, leated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally relides there. Lon. 77. 5. W. lat 3. 15. N.

Calicoulan, or Quil on, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, where the Durch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 21. E. lat. 8. 2. N.

CALICUT, a town of Alia, in the E. Indies, feated on the Malabar coast, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 310 S. W. of Fort St. George, subject to its own prince. The English have a factory here; whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandizes. This was the first place the Pertuguese discovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It is realed on the seafide, and contains about 7000 houses. Lon. 74. 24. E. lat. 10. 31. N.

· CALICUT, a kingdom of Afra, in.

62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marihes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green. There is a particular fort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain fugar and oil. The king s very powerful, and affumes the title of Samerin, or Emperor. Contrary to the cultom of most other countries, the women have feveral husbands, and the fifter's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almost naked, and write upon palmtree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is faid they believe in One God, who commits the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer lacrifices. They have temples, but neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Cahcut

is the principal town. CALIFORNIA, a peninfula of N. America, lying on the S Sca, formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In furemer the heats are very violent along the coasts, for it seldom rains during that feaion; but up the country, the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are excellive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any fickness. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleafant vallies, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs; the rivers and rivulets are befet with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In fhort, Califormia is very fruitful, and has feveral trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen forts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country, one of which is about the fize of a calf of two years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The others are a kind of theep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respector The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially northward, is very populous; but they have no houses, for they live in a fort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in } fummer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite ! zinked, except a piece of fine linen about of Falmouth.

their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other, The women wear a fort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a fort of net-work on their heads. They have also necklaces and bracelets like the men: they make these ornaments of a kind of grass; as also bags for different uses, and fishingnets: with this grafs they also make cups, plates, diffies, and fometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, and no beards like the rest of the native Americans. If this country can be faid to belong to any, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other people have ever made any flay here.

CALHETTA, a considerable town is the Island of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

bary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen. It is seated on the side of a hill between two mountains.

CALIAO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the best in the South-Sea; for which reason it has a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima; but was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 76. 53. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

the island of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, seated within three miles of the anchoring place, and about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a strong slone wall round the town, and the houses are built upon posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahametan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123. 45. E. lat. 5. S.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that rifes in Mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7.6. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

*CALLINGTON, OF KELLINGTON, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Falmouth.

CALLOO,

". CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, subject to the House of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is five miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

CALMAR, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smal and, divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains only the church and a few houses. The New Town is built a little way from the other, and has large handsome streets. It lies 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CALMUCKS, a people of Afia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle hize, robult and well fet, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and sparkling, far alunder, and narrow; the bridge of their notes is so flat, that there is nothing to be feen but a bit at the end, and two nostrils; their ears are very large, their beards thin, and their hair black, and as itiong as horse-hair; and the women have the fame features, but not lo large, and are well shaped. Their shirts are of a fort of callicoe, and their other garments of theep-tkins. They never cultivate the ground, living upon their cattle and sheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion, divided into several fords; live in tents, wander from place to place They traffick for in fearch of food. what they want with the Russians.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a liver of the same name. It has a handsome church, and sends two members to pailiament; is 25 miles E. of Briftol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W.

lat. 51. 30. N.

which Gibialter is feated, in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules.

CALVARY, a mountain of Palestine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terradi-Lavora, eight miles N. of Capua.

Lon. 4. 19. L. lat. 41. 15. N.

CALVI, a town in the island of Corsica, Teated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the same name, with a strong fortiels, and a good harbour. It is 32 miles S. W. of Bastia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. 16. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

CALZADA. See CALCADA.

CAM, a river which rises in Hertford. thire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its course northward to the Ifle of Ely, where it falls into the river Oule.

CAMA, a confiderable river of Russia. in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

CAMARANA, an illand of Arabia, in the Red Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the most fertile island in all the gulph, and here they fish for white coral and pearl oysters.

 CAMARET, a fea-port town of France, in Lower Bietagne. The English made a descent here in 1694, by which they loft a confiderable number of

men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile island of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an affemblage of feveral illands, separated from each other by narrow channels.

* Camarines, a country of Aira, 141 the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines Here is a mountain, with feveral ippings of hot water, one of which petrihes every thing that falls into it.

CAMBAIA, or CAMPAY, a town of Alia, in India, and the peninfula on this lide the Ganges; capital of a province of the fame name, but more commonly called Guzarit. It is feated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, on a finall river; is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade. The product and manufactures are interior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and filk, and cornelian and agete stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 401. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 72. o. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Afia, in the CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of . E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochin-China and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large liver called Mecon. The capital town is of the same name, leated on the western shore of the laid river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the Tropics. Lon. 104. 5. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

CAMBRAY, a handsome, large, and very strong town of the Netherlands, ca-

pital

pital of Cambrelis, with an archbimop's see, a citadel and a fort. It is well built, and stands in a fruitful country, and is confiderable for its linen manufactory, and especially cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the firongest towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occasion. was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever fince. It is feated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 12 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hain-ault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are industrious, active, and ingenious. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine linen cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, with the title of a ducky, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptatchy. The town confifts of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 14 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and suftoms of the univertity, to which he is subservient. Its fituation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town fends two members to parliament, and where are also two sent by the university. It confifts of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, though pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midst of the market-place is a very good conduit, continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the fame point from Bedford, so E. of Northampton, & E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 9. E. lat. 52, 13. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam.
Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, as they returned from a
plundering excursion, loaded with booty,
and killed some thousands of them, together with three of their principal
leaders.

CAMBRIDGE, NEW, a town of Massachusetts-bay, in North America, and three miles W. of Boston. It has an university, consisting of three colleges. Lon. 70. 45. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Effex and Hertfordflure, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdonshire, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdonshire. It contains eight markettowns, 163 parishes, 17,000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants, and fends fix members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and foil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguish; and where there are large wares and meres full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge: belides which there is Ely, a bithop's fee.

* CAMBRON, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth.

CAMELFORD, a town of Coinwall, with a market on Fildays. It is feated on the river Camel, fends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one chuich, fituated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houses badly built, but the slicets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

CAMERET-BAY, is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the barbour of Brest, which is a station for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is ancient, strong, and pretty well peopled, seated on a mountaint near the Apennines and the river Chiento. This 25 miles N. E. of Spoiete, and 37 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. o. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

CAMERON-CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the province of Honduras, in North America. Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is feated at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

CAMMIN, a fea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, seated on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the Isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno, 25 S. W. of Conzá, and 40 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LA-TIUM, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the Sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. by Teria di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on the N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Son.

CAMPBELTON, a parhament-town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is feated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in the shire of Aigyle, 10 miles W. of the Isle of Airan. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament; is 22 miles S. E. of Worcester, 22 N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90. 57. W. lat. 20. o. N.

Provinces, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river

Yffel and Zuider Zee, go miles N. W. of Deventer, and 44 N. E. of Amster-dam. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

CAMPINE, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

CAMPLI, or CAMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abiuzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

*CAMPO BASSO, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

of Lisbon. Lon. 7.4. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743, between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, feated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691. It is feated on the river Ter, 45 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 42. o. N.

* CAMRAS, a village in Pembrokefhire, three miles N. W. of Haverfordwest.

* CAMUL, a town of Asia, standing on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangur, in Tarrary. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Millilippi, on the E. by the northern parts of the United Provinces, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudfon's Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebaitian Cabot, fither and ion, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for fix months very severe. The land that is cleared of tiees is very feitile, and the wheat lowed in May is resped the latter end of August. Pulle in general, and especially pales thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of rees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly effermed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the break and Romach. The original

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natives of this country speak four different languages, and may be divided into as many tribes, viz. the Stoufe, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Elkimaux. Most of them live a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarfe hair, and no heards, except the Eikimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, favage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all feem to worthip the fun, and acknowledge tutelary gods, as well as the First Being. Then wars are bloody, and at present they make use of fire-aims. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the firge of which the brave General Wolfe loft his life, but not before he perceived that the English The whole forces were victorious. country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763.

CANAL ROYAL, or, The Canal of Languedoc, fo called because it paris through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a won derful work; but that which is most furpriling is the place called Malpis, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a passage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finished

in 1681.

* CANANOR, a large maritime town of Alia, on the coast of Malabu, in a kingdom of the fame name, with a very large and fate harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguele, and had a knong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became mafters of the town, enlarged the fortifica- from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N. tions. They have but a very small trade; field. Lon. 74. 19. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANANOR, a small kingdom of Afia, mirobolans, and tamarinde, in which Lon. 15. 34. W. lat. 28. 14. N. they drive a confiderable trade.

Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pa- | quifition, and the Supreme Council of-

god, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is vilited every year by a great number of Sometimes they carry the pilgrims. image in procession, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put into a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the ftreets are prodigiously crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the cultom of burning the wives with their husbands had its beginning, and is practifed to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town cilled Baydor, two days journey from the fea. She may marry whom the pleases, and is not obliged to burn with her hufband, like her female fubjects. They are fuch observers of their laws, that a robbery or muider is scarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are fuffered to ride upon hortes, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make ule of oxen and buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coaft, which are garrifoned with 2 or 300 foldiers, to gund against the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or tice; and the higher produce pepper, hetle nuts, fandil-wood, non, and fteel.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, and are feven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Aluca. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, Gome-1a, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Furteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added leveral imaller illes, as Graciola, Roccas, Allegianza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, Jugarcanes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 12. to 21. W. lat.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that but there is a town at the bottom of the which gives name to the other Canary bay, independent of the Dutch, whose Islands, and is surrounded by the Atlanprince can bring 20,000 men into the tic Ocean, near the coaft of Africa, being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and on the coast of Malabar, whose king can I game, besides oxen, camels, goats, sheep, raife a confiderable army. The natives are capons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large therally Mahometans, and the country partridges; but it is in want of woods produces pepper, cardamums, ginger, The capital town is of the same name.

* CANARY, OF GIVIDAD DI PAL-CANARY, a kingdom of Asia, on the MAS, the capital town of Grand Canary, coast of Malabar. The inhabitants are with a bishop's see, a tribunal of the In-

the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill, but is very mean and despicable. Most of the houses are well built, two ftories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedial is very handlome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the foil is fandy, the threets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harvelts, in February and May, and the coin makes bread as white as snow. They have also twelve lugar-houles, in which a giest quantity of lugar is made. The wine called Palm Sack has its name from hence. as well as common fack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are fent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no relemblance, either in languages, manners, or cultoms, to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a conful at this place. Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side, where there is a road. It was here the English landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and thea retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coast. It is so miles E. of St. Maloes, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 1, 47. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in India, with two citadels. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and now belongs to Persia. It is extremely strong by situation, and is surrounded on all sides by sens and rocks. Lon. 67. 35. E. lat. 33. o. N.

* CANDAHAR, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sagestan, and on the W. by other provinces of Persia.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or marketplace; likewise the barbour of Candia is now sit for nothing but hoats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing,

which are pretty ftrong; and it is fire see of a Greek archbishop. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years fiege. It was attempted to he retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, filk, and excellent honey. The air is good as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the begin beg relides; the fecond is Canea, where there is a balliaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another ballism. Mount Ido, to famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, marppointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no public ipring, nor no purling rivulet, are to be feen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1750 miles from Marieilles, 500 from Constantinople, 325 from Dalmatia in Egypt, and 250 from the illand of Cyprus. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDISH, a considerable province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chytor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

" CANDY, a large kingdom of Alia, in the ifland of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island; and as it is encompaffed about with high mountains, and covered with thick for its, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his hibjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed, which are full of thin; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for hoats : however, the in 1abitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulle, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idotaters. The capital town is of the fame name.

CANDY, a town of Afia, and capital of a kingdom of the fame name, in the iffend of Cevion. It has been often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were maketers of these coasts. I he houses are very poor, low, and bidly turnished. Lon. 80. 52. E. lat. 7. 45. N.

CANEA, a firong and confiderable town of the island of Candia, where a bashaw

refides. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with forests of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrde-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in olive oil. Lon. 24.

15. 1. lat. 35. 20. N.

country in the island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consists in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours. The real of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, catseyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, a strong town in Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialists in 1701; by the French in 17025 afterwards by the Imperialists; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona.

Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

CANIGAU, the highlit peak of the Pyrenean mountains, faid by some to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N. of Valona, at the soot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

*CANNARES, a favage people of South America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and wellmade, though of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several forts of game: if it were cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

Provence, and in the diocete of Marfeilles.

of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of laples. They may be seen between the mouth of the river Offanto and the town Camola. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquished the Romans, and killed 50,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

vence, and in the viguerie of Graffe, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a harbour and a castle. It is five miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CANNINGTON, a village in Somerfetfhire, two miles from Bridgewater. The country about it, in winter, is extremely wet and fenny, and is supposed to have

been that of the ancient Cangi.

* CANO, a kingdom of Atrica, in Negrocland, with a town of the fame name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Caffina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are heidimen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are also many deletts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons and lemon-trees. The walls and houses of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli, in Barbary. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 21. 55. N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the western bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 35 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 44.

E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* CAROURGE, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the diocese of Mente,

from which it is eight miles.

CANSO, a sea-post town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in North America, scated on a narrow frait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Nearthrs town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60. 55. W. lat. 45. 20. N.

Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, feated on the river Neckar, two miles N. E. of Sturgard. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat.

48. 53. N.

*CANTAL, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The summit is almost 2500 yards above the level of the sea.

CANTAZARO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria. It is seated near the sea, so miles E. of Nicastio. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

CANTECROIX, a small territory of the Netherlands, in Brahant, and in the quatter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the same name, but Live is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county

county of Kent, with an archbishop's see,] founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the Airine of Thomas Becket. Befides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of many Roman antiquities. Here is a caltle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, a deep ditch and a great rampart of earth within. It is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good hik manufactory, which was introduced by the Wallooms in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It fends two members to parliament, and is leated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochefter, and 56 on the same point from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 49. N.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, Retching into the Irish sea, W. of the isle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and fea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is leated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, deep enough for laige veffels to come up to this place, where all the curiofities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in filk Buffs, and the number of tradelmen is incredible. It yields a fine prospect going up the river, being almost furrounded with green fields, mixed with pleafant groves and emmences one above another. It confitts of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The flicets are long and fliait, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also bazars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better fort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common fort walk baie-footed and baiebeaded; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street is a bairier, which is thut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to The river is covered be at home early. with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many relide. The number of inhabitants is computed

at 1,000,000. Lon. 113. 7. E. lat. 23. 8. N.

CANTZ, a town of Silelia, fix miles W. of Breflaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, subject to Venice. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, 16 miles S. of Saler-no. Lon. 15. o. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of theep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

* CAPDENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, feated on a craggy rock, and almost furrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE.
CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower seated on a hill, and suinished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negroe town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CAPE DESEADO, a head-land in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 55. 48. S. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

*CAPL DOUGLAS, so named by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. It is a very losty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 206. 10. E.

Capt. Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 235. 38. E. In this very latitude, geographers have placed the pretended strait of Juan de Fuca; but nothing of that kind presented itself to the view of Capt. Cook, nor is it probable that any such thing ever existed.

CAPE of GOOD'HOPE, which is the fouthern extremity of Africa, lies in 81.
23. E. lon. 34. 29. S. lat. Here is a neat, well built town, all white, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains; or, in other words, the

1 4

picture

picture of fuccelsful industry. But its appearance towards the lea is not quite fo picturesque as that of Funchal, in Aladeira. The store-houses of the Dutch Last-India company are all fituated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle afcent. The fort which commands the road, is on the E. fide of the town, but feems not to be of great strength; besides which, there are hatteries on both fides. The streets in the town are broad and regular; all the principal ones are planted with oaks, and fome have in their middle a canal of running water, which, on account of its imall quantity, they are obliged to husband by fluices, fo that parts of it are fometimes entirely drained, and occasion no very pleafant smell. The national character of the Duten strongly manifests it felf in this particular; their fettlements being always supplied with canals, though realon and common lende evidently prove their noxious influence on the health of the inhabitants, especially at Batavia. The houses are built of buck, and many of them are white-walled on the outlide. The rooms are in general lofty and spacious, and very airy, which the hot climate requires. There is but one Calviniff church in the whole town, and that is extremely plain. That spirit of toleration, which has been to beneficial to the Dutch government at home, is not to be met with in their colonies. It is but very lately that they have inhered even the Lutherans to build churches at Batavia and at this place, and at the prefent time a clergyman of that persuasion is not tolerated at the Cape, but the it fiabiliants are obliged to content | themselves with the chaplains of Danish and Swedish East India men, who give them a fermon, and administer the facrainent once or twice a year. The religion of the flaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European chrif tian states. The flaves belonging to the company, who amount to several hundreds, are lodged and boarded in a spacious house erected for that purpole, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building ferves as an holpital for the fail ors belonging to the Dutch East-India Thips, which touch here, and commonly have prodigious numbers of fick on board, on their voyage from Europe towards India. The valt number of men, fometimes fix, leven, or eight hundred, which thele mips carry out to supply the military in India, the small room to which they are 57. N. coffined, and the mort allowance of water

and falt provision they receive on a long voyage through the Forrid Zone, generally make confiderable havock among them: it is therefore no uncommon circumstance at the Cape, that a thip on her pallage thither from Europe, lofes eighty or a hundred men, and lends between two or three hundred others dangeroully ill to the hospital. Nothing is more common, in this and other Dutch colonies, than to incet with foldiers in the company's fervice, who, upon enquiry, acknowledge that they have been kidnapped in Holland. There is an apothecary's thop belonging to the hospital, where the most necessary remedies are prepared, but no expensive drug is to be found there. Patients, who are able to walk, are ordered to go up and down the fliects every fair morning; and all kind of greens, pot-herbs, fallads, and antifeorbuties are railed for their ufe in an adjacent garden belonging to the company. Almost every inferior officer of the Dutch company's government, the members of the council excepted, let their supernumerary apartments to the others and pallengers in the various English, French, Danish, and Swedish ships, which annually put in here, either on their voyage from or back to Europe. The ground behind the town gradually rifes on all fides towards the mountains, called the Table-mountain, which is the highest; the Sigar loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From thefe mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table-bay, False-bay, &c. The higher grounds are covered with an immense variety of plants, amongst which are a prodigious number of thrubs. Abundance of intects of every fort, several species of lizards, land-tortoiles, and ferpents, frequent the dry thrubbery, together with a great variety of small birds. Some antelopes, howling baboons, folitary vultures, and toads, are fometimes to be met with on the Table-The view from thence is very mountain. extensive and picturesque, and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number and variety of delightful plantations, of which that called Paradife is the most remarkable and enchanting.

* CAPE FRANCIS, a harbour in the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a very flourishing town. Lon. 72. 5. W. lat. 19.

CAPE HORN, a cape at the extremity

of Terra del Fuego. Simuted in 55. 58.

S. lat. and 67. 26. W. lon.

Capt. Cook in 1778. It is a rocky point of confiderable height, and flands in lon. 197. 36. E. and lat. 58. 42. N. Over it, or within it, two lofty hills rife one behind the other, of which the easternmost is the highest. This country, as far as our navigators could differn, produces not a single tree or shrub. The hills were maked; but on the lower ground there grew grass and plants of various kinds. They met with no other animals than a doe and her tawn, and a dead tea-horse or cow that lay upon the beach, of which latter they saw a considerable quantity.

CAPE NOIR, a cape at the fouthern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73.

3. W. lat. 54. 33. S.

Ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon.

6. 10. W. lat. 4. 10 N.

*(PE PRINCE OF WALES, difcovered by Capt. Cook, and so named by him, in 1778 This point of land is the western extreme of all America hitherto known Lon 191. 45. E. lat. 65. 46. N.

CAPE-THREE-POINTS, a promontory on the Gold Coast of Gunea, in Africa. Lon 1 16. W. lat. 4. 15. N.

CAPE VERD IST V DS. Illands fituated between 22 and 10 W. ion and between 14 and 18. N. lat. upwards of 300 miles W. o' Cipe Veil. in Africa; many of them are only barren rocks. The chief of them are St. Jako, Bravo, Fuogo, Mayo, Bonavista Sal, S Nicholas, St Lucia, St. Vincent, Sinte C ur, and St. Antomo. St. Jas , the large it, is about 150 miles in circumsterence, a mountainous and rocky courte; but has fome fruitful vallies in "it, which produce Indian corn, cocoaruis cotton, palms, oranges, ingar-canes, La . 15, juiva, and papaw-tree. Here is a telerable river that runs into the ica at Kilina Grande, a town that takes its raine from theire, but most of thefe iffunds are ill tuppled with water, which is only found in pits and wells. The natives of St. Jano are tow in number, of a middle flature, ugly, and almost perfectly black, with frizzled woolly hair, and thick hps, like the most ill-looking kind of Negroes. There is a company of merchants at Lithon, who have the exclusive right to trade to all the Cape Verd Islands, and keep an agent there for that purpole The company perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants, and fell their wretched merchandize at exorbitant prices. The

better fort wear ragged European clothes. but the rest content themselves with a few separate articles of dress, either a hirt. or a waillcost, or a pair of breeches, or a hat, and feem to be well pleafed with their own appearance. Children go perfeetly naked, till the age of puberty. The foil, which is fertile enough in the vallies, confifts of a kind of rubbish of cinders, and ochreous alhes; and the rocks upon the lea thore, as well as the flones upon the mountains, appear black and burnt. These islands were discovered by Aulverio Nolli, a Genocie, in the fervice of Portugal, about the middle of the 15th century.

CAPEI, a village in Surry, and the next parish to Darking, on the borders of Sussex, where it is recorded, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, part of a mountain, being divided from the other part, moved down to the very borders of a farm, leaving the land through which it passed full of hills and holes. If any such thing, happened, it probably could have arisen from no other cause than an earth-

q**w**kc.

* CAPFILE, a town of France, Picardy, and in the Tierache, eight miles N E of Guise. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50. E. lat. 49 58. N.

* CAPENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne, near the river Aude, and the royal canal Lon. 3. 8. E. lat 43.21. N.

CAPITANATA, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra-di-Barri, on the S. by the Balilicata and the Farther I rincipato, and on the W. by the county di Molife and a small part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy soil, and a hot air; the land, however, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The capital town is Manfri donia.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 18 miles

E. by S. of Genoa.

* CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the Gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate: its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is eight miles S. of Trieste, and 25 N. W. of Pising. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

CAP.

Leffer Asia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglies, called Siwas, Trebizond, Marasch, and Cogni.

diganshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E by

N. of Cardigan.

Tufcan Sea, to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a strong cassle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon.

10. o. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

CAPR, an island of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over against Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quarts come here every year, which makes the principal revenue of the bishop, who is bence called the Bishop of Quarts. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth. Capri is the capital town.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle garrisoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embellished with variety of magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat.

40. 11. N.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's fee. It is two
miles from the ancient Capua, and was
built out of its ruins. It is the place
where Hannibal and his officers triffed
away their time in pleasures, during which
the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle Cannae. It was
taken by the allied art an 1707; and is
feated on the river Volume. 15 miles N.
of Naples, and 80 S. It of Rome. Lon.
14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, eight miles in compass. It is

both fertile and pleafant.

CARACAS, CARACOS, or ST. JOHN DE LEON, a considerable town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and seated in a plain abounding in cattle and cocoanuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 64. 48. W. lat. 9. 32. N.

CARAMANIA, a confiderable province of Furky in Afia, and in the S. part of Matolia. Most of the houses have turrets

fo contrived, as to cool the rooms in fum-

rica, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra-Firma. Lon. 75. 15. W.

lat. J. 18. N.

CARAMANTA, a province of S. America, lying on both fides the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the diffrict of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan, and the audience of Panama. It is a valley furrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good falt.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, between the towns of Massa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble, of divers colouis, from whence it probably took its name.

Lon 9. 55. E 44. 5. N.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turky, which takes its infe in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the

Aichipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rifes in Great Carmania, croffes part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is to cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous difease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in the year 1100.

"(ARANUS, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobufian-l'arrars. It is faid to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

*CARAVACCA, or THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, seated among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia, on the confines of Andalusia and New Castile. They pretend to have a cross here, which was brought by an angel to a priest who was going to say mass to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 5. N.

CARBON, antiently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in

European Turky.

CARCASSONE, an ancient and confiderable town of Erance, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a firme

Rrong easile and the cathedral church.

The Lower is almost square, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris, Lon. 2.

25. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Tave, over which there is a handlome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a caftle, a wall, and four gates. It has a confiderable trade with Briftol; for veffels of imalier burden may come to the bridge. At prefent it has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor: belides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common council-men, two ferjeants at mace, and eight constables. It contains two parishes, and about 300 houses, formed into broad paved fireets. Here the affizes and fellions for the county are held; and it lends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Car diganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge with several arches. It is the shire town, where the assizes are held, and the county gaol kept. The shire hall is well built; and it sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 225 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 88. W. lat.

52. 10. N.

 CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in S. Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorthize is on the E. Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3:50 houses, 85,380 inhabitants, 64 parithes, and tour market-towns; and fends one member to parliament. There are feveral small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the fea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and filter ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of filver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage;

and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 20001 a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New-River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARDIGAN-BAY, in the county of Cardigan, is at the mouth of the Tave, and extends to Barley island in Carnar-vonshire; is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords good shelter for ships when the wind is at E. The water is from seven to 25 fithoms deep, but there is no harbour in the whole bay capable of receiving ships of great burthen; so that if the wind should shift suddenly to the W. and blow hard, it would be difficult for them to weather either of the capes, if they anchored in the bottom of the bay.

CARDONA, a handlome strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green, but when walked it became white. There are also vineyards, which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees. It is seated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 40 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 30 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat 41. 36 N.

try of Asia, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. Testis is the capital town.

CARDYKE, OF CAER-DYKE, in Northamptonthire, & a Roman work, bea mile below Peterginning a quarter 1 borough, within urlong of the Nen. and passing thre Bonfield, Newark, porough, ends near Peakirk, and N Deeping-Gate, ce it goes into Lincolnihire. It w probably cut to drain the fenny level treabouts, and made navigable for the menefit of trade.

CARELIA, the eastern province of Finland; divided into Swedish Carelia, and Muscovita Carelia. The capital of the latter is Povenza, and of the former Weiburg. The Swedes and Muscovites have often disputed about this country, but almost all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSCROON, a sca port town of Sweden, in Blekings, or Bleking, on the Baltick Sea, with a very good harbone, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arsenals for the marine a the house of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town,

and here the Swedes lay up their royal may. Lon. 15. 26. E. lat. 56 20. N.

Lower Normandy, and in the Contentin, with an ancient eastle: eight miles from the sea, and 95 W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* CAREX, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Bussarah.

the Province of Dwins, and capital of a territory of the same name, 130 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat.

6≈. g6. N

CARIATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is two miles from the gulph of Taranto, and 47 N. L. of Cosenza. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

NEW ANDALUSIA, a country in South America: the inhabitants have much the

fame customs as the Caribbees.

America in the West-Indies, divided a-mong several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes. St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller belong to the English; Hispaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico, to the French; Eustatia, to the Dutch; besides many others, as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBLES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Island who almost rooted poffeffed by the out, except in fome Enropeans. They had nerally been aceaters, but very counted canibals or a meiancholy, They are faitely. ition, and genethoughtful, and idle rally live a long will They are of a lack coarfe hair, copper colour, with lo Americans. They were flark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now those that live in the small islands with them are a little more modeft. They have feveral wives without any regard to eonfanguinity; but as for their religion, it is hard to fay what it is.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality, feated in a diffrict of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demo-lished the furtifications, but spared the caffle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691; and is seated on the river Po, three

miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignes rol. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the l'erra-di Lavora, seated near Mount Massico, 11 miles N. W. of Capua, and 25 N W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E.

lat 41. 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Austria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Carmola and Friult, on the W. by Tirol, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It abounds in corn, and the greatest part belongs to the house of Austria. Clagenfurt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brifk, bold, comageous, and very well disposed,

confidering they are favages.

middle of the Isle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

in the castern part of the island of Negropoint, near Cape Loro. Lon. 24. 45. E.

lat. 38. 4 N.

Ireland, seated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Lowth and province of Lemster, 21 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon.

6. o. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

CARLISTE, a city of Cumberland, of which it is the capital, with a market on Saturdays It is a place of great antiquity, and leated at the confluence of feveral rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterili being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which food after falls into the fea. It is furrounded with walls, and fortified with a caffle, which flands on the W. fide of the town: the houses are well built, and the cathedral church is a flately firecture, with curious workmanship. It is a place of forme trade in fuffains, linen-cloth, and calico-printing: the latter has been lately introduced by Mr. Brummel, and is now brought to great perfection, and flourishes much. It fends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 84. 56. N. The Picts, or Roman walk, runs hence to Newsallle, of which there are fill some remains. It was possessed

by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

CARLOSTAD, OF CARLSTAD, & town of Sweden in Wermeland, feated on the Lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, OF CARISTADT, & town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the usual relidence of the governors of the province. It is feated on the river Kulp, eight miles E. of Meicling, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* CARLOWILZ, a small town of Hungary in Sclavonia, remarkable for a peact concluded here between the Turks and Chustians in 1669. It is seated on the W. fide of the Danube, five miles from Peterwaradin, and 38 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARISTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurtsburg, scated on the river Maine, 16 miles N. of Wurtfburg. Lon. 9. 12. E.

lat. 49. 56 N.

CARMAGNIOIA, a town of Italy, in Picdmont, which gives title to a count. It has a strong citadel, is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year; it is feated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin.

Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of . Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markers on Wednesdays and Saturdays It is pleafantly feated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the affizes are held; was once fortified with a Wall and a strong eastle, and is at present a confiderable place, fending one memberto parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 from Brecknock, and 207 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

* CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. Briffol Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganiane on the E. and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grais, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and fea-filh, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholefome, it not being fo mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houses, 16,590 inhabitants, 145 parithes, eight

market towns, and lends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the thire town. It is watered with feveral rivers and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* CARMEI, a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the Prophet Elias, and a monastery of Carmelites. It is covered with thrubs and groves, which thelter game of every kind; above it there are several villages belong-

ing to the Arabs. CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, feated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs

to the house of Austria, and is seven miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat.

46. 25. N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is feated in a fertile country, 25 miles E. of Seville.

Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

CARNARYON, a town of Carnaryonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Sztuedays. It is commodiously seated on the fea-shore, and has a prospest into the Isle of Anglelea: it is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being furrounded on all fides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers. It had a strong caffle, now in ruins, and has only one parith church, but the houses and freets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom, and lends two members to parliament: is governed by the conflable of the caltle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is feven miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. N.

N. Wales, 50 tes in length, 13 in breadth, and bout ed on the N. and W. by the fea, on the S. by Merionethibire, and on the E. by Denbighthire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleafant valleys, which feed theep, carrie, and goats; and its rivers are full of hih. It contains 2765 houses, 16,790 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and fix market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the fides of it, yield the lweetell mutton in Wales. It fends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnaryon, which is the principal town. · CAR

 CARNERO, the name of a part of | the galph of Venice, which extends from the western side of Istria to the island of Grotta, and to the coasts of Morlakia.

CARNIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Allos

Delpotat,

CARNIOLA, a confiderable province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and off. Laubach is

the capital town.

CAROLINA, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louifiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the fame as 18 Virginia; fuch as a wild animal refembling a bull, with very long hair, thort legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horns are black and thort, and they have a great beard under their muzzles, and to much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh as effectived good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, 2 fort of tigers, beavers, otters, mulk-rats, poliums, racoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, stags, fallow-deer, several forts of iquirrels, foxes, and two forts of rats. The birds are to numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many forts of hih, quite unknown to these parts of the world. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have some of the best of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same thape, colour, and flature, as in other parts of America, they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet menfioned, are corn, naval stores and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARPAINIAN MOUNTAINS, are

these which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

* CARPENIER'S-LAND, a country of Asia, and the N. E. part of New Hole land, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worft features of any people in the world yet known: their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet icen, want two of their fore-teeth. They live chiefly on shellfifth, which they get on the thore; and have no houses, at least none that the failors could lee.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaiffin. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. F., of Orange, and 14 N. E. of Avignon. Len. 5. 6.

L. lat. 14. 8. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, and the title of a principality; eight miles N. of Medena, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola.

Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronele, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is feated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and Subject to the Venetians. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* CARPIO, a town of Spain in Andalulia, leated on the Guadalquivir, with

the title of a marquilate.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

CARRICK, a district of the shire of Air, in Scotland, very fertile and pleafant.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52.24. N.

CARRICK FERGUS, a town of Ircland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulfter; it is a borough and market town, very rich and populous, with a good harbour and a cattle, and tends two members to parliament. It is cated on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name; 13 miles E. of Antrim, and 86 N. of Dublin. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

CARS, or KARS, a considerable and strong town of Asia in Armenia, seated on a river of the same name, with a fortified castle, almost impregnable. It is 100 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. E. of Trebisoud. Lon. 41. 56. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

A. CARSCHI, a large and populous town of Alia in Tartary, and in Bokaria, scated in a very fertile country.

CARSE OF GOWRY, a district of Perthibire, in Scotland. It is reckoned she most fertile spot in the whole kingdom, but laboum under a scarcity of fuel.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surrey, fituated S. W. of Croydon, near Banffead Downs. It lies among many iprings, which, joining others from Croydon and Beddington, form a river in the very fleet called Wandel. This village has many fine houses belonging to the citizens of

London, some of them built with great grandeur and expence.

CARIAMA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, formerly pretty confiderable. It is feated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-Medina, eight miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTESURA, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an illand of the lame name.

CARTERET, a town of N. America, in South Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous lea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the same name; built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain, but nothing very confiderable, the bilhop's fee being transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leak in 1706, but the Duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is feated on a gulph of the lame name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and frong town of S. America, and capital of a province of the fame name on the coall of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is to narrow, that only one thip can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the King of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege, for want of skill in the commanders of the land forces, and the fickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admital and general. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. **10**. 27. N.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa,

world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans 3 fome of the ruins are yet to be feen on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles N. E. of Tunis, near a promontory, still called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36 50. N.

CARTHAGO, a confiderable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Coltarica, with a bishop's see, and a Spanish governor. It is a very rich trading place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama.

Lon. 83. o. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARIMEI, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated among the hills called Cartmel-Fells, not far from the lea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handlome church, built in the torm of a crois like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London.

Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar in the E. Indics, and where the E. India Company have a factory, fortified with two baltions. The vallics about it abound in corn and pepper, which last is the best in the East Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with: quadrupeds, fuch as tigers, wolves, monkies, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a fort of beeves of a prodigious fize. The religion of the natives is Paganism, and they have a great many strange and superflitious cultoms. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 51. E. lat. 14. 31. N.

CASA DEL CANPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, feated on the W. fide of Madrid in New Caltile, directly opposite the callle on the other fide of the river. It is a delightful place, and has

an enchanting grove.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's ice. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the duke of Mantua fold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became mafter of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 17452 however, the king of Sardinia got possession again in 1746. A terrible earthquake happened here in the beginning of the year 1783. See CALABRIA. It is feated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a fmall frong which once disputed the empire of the town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan,

frated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10 35. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

CASAN, a confiderable town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same mame in the Russian empire, with a strong castle, a citadel, and an archbishop's see. The country about it is very scribe in all sorts of frusts, corn, and pulse. It carries on a great trade in surs, and surnishes wood for the building of ships. The kingdom of Casan is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. Lon. 49. 13. E. lat. 55. 44. N.

* CASBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, scated in a fertile plain,

Eve miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a large town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Perlia have relided. The boules are, for the most part, below the furface of the earth near them; as are also many of the gardens. The air is subject to fuch fudden changes, from heat to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholefome for strangers. Nadn Shah built a palace here, enclosed with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. The town is enclosed with a wall of about four miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 35. 30 N.

madura, seated at the mouth of the over Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8.

43. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Horat, 115 miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 21.

25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CASERTA, an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a CASHMIRE, capital of a proving of the same name, eight miles S. E. of Capus, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 14. is seated on the sign.

CASHAN. See CACHANG.

CASHEL, or CACHIL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, with an archbishop's see. It is 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel. Lon. 7. 83. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

* CASHGAR, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartery, otherwise called Little Bocharia;

bounded on the N, by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deferts of Gobi, on the S. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, from which it is feparated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-flag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous and fertile, but the an is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and filver, which the natives do not meddle with, becaule they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The mulk-animals are found in this country; and they have feveral precious flones befides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

* CASHGAR, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name; it stands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and sastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dies alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is haid to say what their religion is exactly. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

CASHIOBURY, a village of Hertfordflire, in the parish of Watford. It is said to have been the residence of the Mercian kings during the Saxon heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. It is 16 miles N. of London.

* CASHMERI, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; surrounded with high mountains on all sides. It is exceedingly pleasant, very populous, and abounds with passure, cattle, rice, wheat, pulle, and honey. The inhabitants are well made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued in India. They are all Mahometans or idolaters. Cashmire is the capital town.

CASHMIRE, a large town of AGA, capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh-water lake. Lon. 75. 25. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* CASLONA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, five miles N. W. of Baeza.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being about

about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this fea, and yet it never feems to increase, though it has no communication with any other lea. It is foractimes very dangerous for failors, though it hath no observable tide. abounds in filh, which are thought to be better than in other icas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSANO, a small town of Italy, in the ducky of Milan, with a fortified callle; memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705 It is seated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45.

20. N.

CASSANO, or COSSANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bithop's fee; 35 miles N. of Colenza. Lon. 16. 20. E.

lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgr.viate of Helle-Callel, with a palace, where the landgrave relides, which is nearly as firong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handsomest in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The callle or palace, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built with free-stone. The gardens, the ailenal, and the cabinet of currofities, deferve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is leated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 finites N. E. of Marpurg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lou. 9. 34. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

Casset, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellance of the same name. It is leated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect of the sea, though 50 miles from it. It is to miles N. E. of St. Omer's, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 36.

E. lat. 50. 48. N.

· CASSINGGOROD, 2, confiderable towh of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow, seated on a mountain near the river. Occa. Lon. 44. 30. E lat. 55. 20. N.

* CASSOVIA, a ftrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of

Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the malecontents in 1685, after a long flege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles, . N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Calpian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and go in breadth; the principal towns

are Colberg, Belgard, and Collin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Alia, in the East-Indics, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have tactories. It is large and rich, being much trequented by merchants. The country about it is healthy and fruitful, and the > inhabitants have feveral good manufactures. It is leated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 83. 22 L lat. 23. 40. N.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croating feated on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turky; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat.

45. 40. N.

* CASTELAMARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bilhop's fee, and a good barbour; 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a itrong town of Italy, in the illand of Sardinia, with a bilhop's ice, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 20 miles N. E. of Saffari. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat, 40 56. N.

Italy, in the Peronese, and seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat.

45. 5. N

 Cascerbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 35 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9.

15. W. lat. 53. 54 N.

CASILL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira; fested on the river Lyra, 38 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 39.

CASTEL FRANCO, a very Imail, but. well fortified frontier-town of the Bologanele, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL DE-VIDE, a finall from town of Alentejo It was taken by Pin lip V. and is eight miles N. of Pare Alegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 20 15. N.

· CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spaint in Catalonia, scated on an inscociable Abanwyewar, with the finest arlenal in eminence, between Gironne and Change mear the river Fulvia.

taly, in the territory of the Church, with castie, to which the Pope retires in the immer-season; so miles 5. by E of Rome. Lon. 12 36. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

Prance, in Gascony, scattle on the river Avance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 0 25 L. lat. 44. 20. N.

Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians, seated on the gulph of Cataro, 12 miles W. of a town of the same name. Lon. 18. 29

tugal, in the province of Ira-los Montes, so miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo.

Lon. 6. 92, W. lat. 41, 0. N.

MA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fortres. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and scated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E lat. 44. 5. N.

in the Tuscan Sea, in the gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which

it is joined by a flone-birdge.

* CASIEL ST. JOANNE, a handsome sown of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, seated in a country abounding in rice.

- * CASTFLNAU DF BARBARLES, a town of France, in Armagnat, in the county of Asterac, seated on the river Ral.
- * CASTEINIUDE BRASSAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castics, seated on a liver that falls into the Ajoux

town of France, in Quercy, feated on the

Dordogne.

* CASTILNAU D'ESTEROND, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and

a the diocele of Thouloufe.

* CASTELNAU DE MAGNIOC, a nown of France, in Armagnac, scated on the river Gert.

* CASTELNAU DE MORTARTIER, a town of France, in Quercy, scated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargalone.

* CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL, a town of France, in Albigois, to the S.

of La Vere.

CASTEILANE, a town of France, and in the diocese of Senez.

*CASTELLANNETA, a rown of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's fee, and the title of a principality. It is feated on the river Talvo, eight miles W. of Molota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 17. 13 E. lat. 40. 44. N.

the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Aultrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, and to S. W of Tortona.

Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N. W of Rofes.

Lon. 2. 58 E. lat 42 18. N.

CASIEINAUDARY, a confiderable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the duke of Montmorence was taken prisoner. It is leated on an eminence, 15 iniles W of Carcallonne, and 325 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. o. L lit. 43. 19 N.

CASTERION BRIG, a village in Rutlandshire, which has its name from a bridge over the Guash or wash here, two miles beyond Stamford, in the road to York. It is supposed to be one of the Roman stations, from their coins often dug up at this place. It is also called Great Casterton, to distinguish it from the next parish, which is called Casterton Parva.

of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French descated the Imperialists near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W of Mantau. Lon. 10. 32. E lat.

45 P3. N

CASTILE, NEW, OF THE KING. DON OF LOLIDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Caltile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and Andalulia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argana to the N. Mai cha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. Both these provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the laziness of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine, and the fouth good pastures and fine wool. These provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTIIE, OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth;

bounded

bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and Asturia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the

espital town.

CASTILE-DE ORO, a large and fertile country in South America, of Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venisuela, New Andalusia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTITLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, fix miles N. E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria.

Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in Guienne; remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the English in 1451. It is scated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somerfetfhire, with a market on Tuefdays. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 51.

5. N.

* CASTLE-COMB, a town of Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It
formerly had a market, now disused. It
is seven miles N. W. of Chippenham,
and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 2. 45.
W. lat. 51. 30 N.

· CASILE HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, three miles N. of Halsted.

Lon. o. 45. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

CASTIE RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being chosed up with sand; it is, however, a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms house for 24 poor widows. It is seven miles N. E. of Lynn, and 103 N. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

of Man, scated on the S. W. part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour.

Lon. 4. 85. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

Norfolk, with a market on Mondays. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Norfolk, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat 52. 48. N.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is so miles

N. E. of Lincoln, and 159 N. of London. Lon. o. 9. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Language guedoc, with a bishop's see. The Hugue nots made it a fort of a republic in 1640, but being vanquished, the fortification were demolished. It is so miles S. d. Albi. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 43. 37: No.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the Patrice meny of St. Peter, and capital of a ducky of the name name, and 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42, 22. N.

* CASTRO, the duchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tufcany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, is the kingdom of Naples. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537, and is fix miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 31. It lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO-ARRAGON, See CASTEL

ARAGONESE.

in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the fource of the river Minho. Log 3. 24. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloc. It was taken by the Dutch in 1648 and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 42. 4. S.

gal, in the province of Algare. It is very strong by situation, and is seated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles. S. of Beja, and 105 W. of Seville. Long. 7. 12. W. lat 87. 6. N.

" CASTRO-NOVO, a town of Italy in Sicily, seated on a mountain, near the source of the river Platans. Lon. 12. 48

E. lat. 37. 50. N.

* CASTRO-VERREGNA, a town o South America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of filver, good tobacco, and whole fome air. It is 125 miles S. E. of Lims Lon 74. 45. W. lat. 12. 50. 8.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy and Egypt, where the ancients buries

their dead.

CATALONIA, a considerable and populous province of Spain, with the title of principality. It is bounded on the N. b the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. I 1641, the inhabitants revolted from Spain and submitted to the French, who can tinued masters till 1652. The said where

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fome; and though the country is watered with many rivers, is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulle, and has quarries of marble and feveral forts of mines. Barcelona is the capital town.

"CATANIA, an ancient, 11ch, and celebrated town of Sicily, leated on a gulph of the fame name, with a bilhop's fec. It stands near Mount Atna, and has often Antered by earthquakes on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In the laft, the town was entirely deftroywed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has fince been rebuilt, and repeopled, "the land about it being fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuse, and 50 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

CATANZARO, a populous town of ' staly, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a bi-. Thop's fee. It is the usual relidence of the governor of the province, and feated on a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Belcaffro.

Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 39. o. N.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and rapital of the territory of the lame name, with a firong callle, and a bishop's fee. , It is subject to Venice, and seated on a gulph of the same name, 30 miles W. of Scutari, and 30 S E. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat 42. 40. N.

* CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in Cambrelis, with a magnificent maftle or palace, belonging to the arch-' bishop; 12 miles S. E. of Cambray.

Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CALEGATE, the name of a gulph, by which the Baltic Sea communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

· CATH, a confiderable town of Alia, in the province of Kowarelm. Lon. 60.

. #5. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

CATHAY, a country of Afia, forming

the N. part of China.

CATHERIOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinster; seated on the river Barrow, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny.

Lon. 7. 14. W. Jat. 52. 48. N.

* CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ircland, about 28 miles in length, and eight In breadth; bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's county, on the N. by Kildare, and on 5000 houses, 42 parishes, five baparliament, vis. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for

Old Leighlin.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Siberia, in Alia, belonging to the Ruffians. It is built, after the German manner, on the river lifet, and has a fortreis and a garrison.

CATOUCH CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Jucatan, in S. America. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 22. 10. N.

* CATS-STREET, a village in Sullex,

10 miles S of Tunbridge-Wells.

CAITARICK, a village, near Richmond, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and there is a fort of cataract near it, from which it icems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whole highways crofs the river here. On the banks of it are the foundations of great walls, like thole of a calile, and a mount, with the appearance of four bulwarks, cast up, with great labour, to a vait height. Great numbers of Roman coins and urns have The final destruction been dug up here of this city was by the Danes.

CATZENEILINGGEN, a town of Germany, in the, ower part of the Upper Circle of the Rhine, with a flrong caffle, and capital of a county of the faine name.

Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

CAVA, a confiderable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's fee. It is feated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W. of Salerno, and 31 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it rifes in the province of

Tralos Montes, below Barcelos.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaishn, with a bishop's fee; scated on the river Durance, in a fertile and pleasant country, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the fame name in the province of Ulfter, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It fends two members to parliament. Lon. 7.9. W. lat. 54. 4. N. There is another place of the fame name in the county of Doncgal. Lon. 7. 23. W. lat. 54. 52. N.

* CAVAN, a county of Ireland, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S. by Longford, West and East Meath. It has but two towns of any nore, Cavan and Kilmore. It fends fix members to parliament; two for the county, two for

Cavan, and two for Belturbet. It contains 8318 houses, 37 parulhes, feven baronies, and two horoughs.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Alia, which extend from the Black to the Caspan Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops always covered with fnew. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themselves about high trees. Thele mountains are juhabited by different forts of people, who are of a good complexion, handlome, and almolt all chriftians.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is feated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 18 miles N. W of Rouen. Lon. 1. 26 E. lat. 49.31 N.

* CAUDICOSII, a town of France in Armagnac, three miles from the Garonne.

* CAUDIFZ, a town of France in Languedoc, feated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egit.

* CAVINA, a town in the iffand of [Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a fixong cafile, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in thips. It is 'to miles from Manilla.

* CAUNARD, a town of France in Galcony, and in the bishopric of Aire, Leated on the river Adour

* CAUN, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the diocele of Cailres, near the mountains, where the river Agout bas ats tource.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the diocele of Rouen. It comprehends 600 parishes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulle, flax, heinp, and fruits. Caudebec as the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. o. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualapa, the Inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South · Sea, and goo N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. S.

min Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented [

WIDOUR.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridge with a market on Tuefdays. It is fmall, though a poll-town, and a good thoroughfare; to miles W. by S. of Came bridge, and 49 N. of London. Lon. 10. W. lat. 10. N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rife near Postalegre, and running S. E. after wards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajon

in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S America, and capital of the French fee tlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its fituation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 4! miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vellels is between Cape Ceperou in the illand, and that of Corbin in Teria Firma The French fettled here in 1635, but lear ing it in 1654, the English stand here till 1664, when the French took possession of The Dutch became masters of it it again in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. The greatest heats come monly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry lealon; but from December the the end of June, it always rains more of leis: however, on account of their caller ly winds, the air is very healthy. Sugar and roucou are the principal commodities of this ille, for they have neglected the cultivation of indigo: however, fince the year 1792, they have begun to plant cos tee thrubs, and the conce-berries are thought to be full as good as those in Ara-Lon. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

* Cayo, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination

to a hundred.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, in Armagnac, feated on the river Douze.

CVIRE, a town of France in Gaf cony, and the diocele of Rioux, feated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handlome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, leated on a hill covered with trees, 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine islands in the E. Indian feas, between the island of Layte on the W, and Negro on the E.

CLDONGA, a town of Italy, in the CAXEMMOR CAYEM, a town of Afia, kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now i half rusped, and leated at the feet of the Apennine Mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 88. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a confiderable island of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muscadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, of which they make a great desi of money The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the same name. Lon. 20. 36 E lat. 38. 22. N.

CEFAIU, a town of Sicily, in the walley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13. 58.

X. lar 98. 25. N.

kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo
It is seated a mile from the lake of the
fame name. Lou. 13. 39. E. lat. 41.

56. N,

CELEBIS, an island of Asia, in the East-Indian Sea, lying under the equator, and likewife called Macaffer, to the 8. of the Philippines, to the E. of the illand of Borneo, and to the W of the Moluccas, properly so called. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days petors and after the full moons, and dur ing two months that the fun is nearly ver-, tical. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkies, some of which walk only upon their hind feet. The natives profess The Mahometan religion, and are the best soldiers in all thele parts. The Dutch have Itrong forts and numerous garrilons here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Their fettlements are intended to defend the Spice-Islands. The inhabitants almost go naked, as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an Olive colour, and the women well thaped "Ind tolerably handlome; but both fexes if a low flature. Lon. from 120. to 124, 2. lat. from & N. to 5. S.

CELL. See ZFLL.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in be marche of Trevilana, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is 18 niles N. of Trevigio, and 15 S E. of Belung. Lon. 12. 26. E sat. 46 2. N.

of the Alps, and separates the marquisate

Sale from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra litima, eight miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 15: 84. W lat. 10, 19. N.

CEPHALONIA. See CEFALONIA.

rope, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it supplies with water.

CERAM, a confiderable isle of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, and to the N. of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice-Islands, having plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129 E. lat. 3. S

ly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in Roussillon, in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mount Lewis in France.

* CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 12 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 2. E lat. 39. 23. N.

* CERET, a town of France, in Rouffillon, with a magnificent bridge of a fingle arch. It is near the river Tec, 19 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42.

36. N.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S, of Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea. It is full of mountains, with a dry soil, and has nothing very agreeable; however, provisions are cheap, and there are a great number of hares, quails, and turtle doves. This island, which is said to be the native country of Venus and Helen, is about 45 miles in circumference, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

prus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E.

lat. 35. 59. N.

* CERNE, a village in Dorsetshire, five miles N. of Dorchester. Lon. 2. 35. W.

lat. 50 47. N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Gloucefterspire. Near it are the Downs, where Circneester races are run. In a field near it is a camp of considerable extent, and an urn of blue glass was dug up in Calmidenfield. It is four miles from Cricklade, and 21 from Gloucester.

*CERRIGY-DRUIDOIN, a village of Denbighthire, in N. Wales. It is eight miles N. W of Ruthin, and eight S. W. of Denbigh. Lon. 3.48 W. lat. 53.9. N.

CLRTOSA, a celebrated Carthulian monality, in the territory of the Pavele, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavis s

Pavia; its park is furrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are leveral imail towns and villages therein.

* CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, leated on a imali river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Terragona. Lon. 1. 9 E. lat. 41. 25. N.

CERVIA, a lea port town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, scated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, subject to the Pope. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, subject to the pope, and leated on the river Savio, 15 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

CETTE, a lea-port town of France, in Languedoc, leated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean lea. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 24 N.

CEVA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, feated on the river Tanaro, with a ttrong fort, eight miles S E of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 44 26. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Protestants, as a place of security against the tyranny of their go vernors. In Q. Anne's reign there was an attempt made to auit them by an English fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpole, for the French had occupied the pallages.

CEUTA, a lea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour, and a bishop's ice. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It fultamed a vigorous - liege in 1697 against the Moors, and is sented on the Straits of Gibraltar, overagainst that place. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat,

25. 50. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the East-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies : in fome places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some -places there are rich mines, from whence ere got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and catsyes, besides other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of saida-

mums, very large. The pepper here is the good, that it fells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all forth. of ules, and some proper for dying red It abounds in corn, buffaloes, goats, house, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkies, ties gers, and bears: they have a quadruped no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Besides the buffalo there is another of the beeve-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like. thole in other places, and they have lome likewise that are spotted, but very scarce. They have great variety of birds, fome of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous ferpents and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this, illand is the tallipot one of whole leaves. will cover ten men, and keep them from. the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into leveral tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of muts, and all the children follow the lame bulinels as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. Their religion is idolatry; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worthip none but the interior fort, and among thele they reckon the fun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, well executed, though their figures are monttrous; tome are of three. others of copper, &c. The different latte of gods have various pricits, who have all fome privileges. Their boules are (mall and low, with walls mades of hurdless shouthly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen veffels, with two copper batons, and two or three ficols: none but theiking being allowed to fit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and falt, and their commen wink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vellel like a tea-pot, through the fpout, never touching it with their lips. There are inferiptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not underflood by any of the prefent inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the fea-coults. Lonfrom 78 o. to 82. 1. E. lat. from 6. 4. to 10. o. N.

* CHABLAIS, a province of the duchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the Lake Geneva

K, 4

Genera, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faustigny, and on the W by the republick of Geneva. Thousand is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, on the confines of Champagne, 15 miles from Auxere, remarkable for white wines.

Lon. g. 59. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

Sound, was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. It is not a very excellent station, being exposed to S. and S. W. winds, nor is a harbour to be met with in all this Sound. However, further up the Sound are many spacious vallies, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. Lon. 197. 13. E. lat 64 31 N.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccancers, and last of all by admiral Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W of Carthagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon.

8017. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

* CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in Anvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-above, 12 miles E. of Brioude.

Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 45. 15 N.

CHALDEA, otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Iric Arabi, and lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Buffarah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

*CHALLOCK, a village in Kent, 10 miles N W. of Canterbury. Lon. 0. 56.

E. lat. 51 19. N.

* CHALLONE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loir, near the place where the Layon falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALLON-SUR-SAONE, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Challonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see It is seated on the river Saonne, 35 mile. S of Dijon, and 61 N of Lyons Lon. 4. 57. P. lat 46. 47. N "CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a large epistopal town of France, in Champagne. The walk called Jard, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs; is seated between two sine meadows on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHAIUS, a town and castle of France, imoun, remarkable for its horse fair, this held on St. George's-day. Lon.

E. lat. 45. 89. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat: 49. 14. N.

THAMB, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and four broad; Chamb is the only confiderable place, though it formerly had its

own counts.

CHAMBERRY, a confiderable and populous town of Italy, in Savoy, with a callle. It is the capital of the ducky, and well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with feveral fireams, which have their fources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are puzzas under most part of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It hath large and handlome luburbs, and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meets here, which is composed of four presidents, and a pretty large number of lenators, being the supreme tribunal of the whole duchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the Jefuits college is the most magnificent of all the monafleries. This town was taken by the Spanisids in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to escape from the flames It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

nois, in France, built of free-stone in the ancient Gothic taste. It was the residence of king Stanislaus for nine years, as also marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* CHAMOND, a town of France, in Lyonnois, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a confiderable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and the Franche Comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the lile of France and Soulfonnois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meufe, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade confifts in excellent wine, all forts of corn, lineu-cloth, woollen-stutts, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troys is the capital town. Its fubdivisions are Champagne Proper, and Rhemois, the Retelois, the Portois, the Vallage, Balligni,

the Senonois, and the Bric Champenoise. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of underflanding.

* CHAMPAGNE PROPER, is one of the eight parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troys, Chalons, St. Menehold, Eperney, and Vertus.

Toursine, where there was a very handfome callle, of which there remains nothing now but a court, and a magnificent thapel.

America, in New-York, and on the N fide of that province. Lon. 74. 10. W.

lat 15 N.

* CHAMPTOSEAUX, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

*CHANCHA, a rich and confiderable town of Africa, in Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the defert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* CHANGANOR, a town of Alia, in the Eist-Indies, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the Peninsula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very iich pagoda, or pagan temple.

ment town of Rolefture, in Scorland, lying near the Firth of Murray, directly opposite to Aid feir point, from which it is divided by a narrow strait. It was for-

merly a bilhop's fee

* CHANSI, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coil mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyry, marble, pasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron-mines.

castle of France, seated on the river Nonette, three miles below venlis, and 17 from Paris. Before the castle is a fine equestrian statue, in bronze, of the last duke and constable Montmorency. Lon. 2.

86 E lat. 49. 11. N.

Chan The great canal runs through part of this province, which is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile; it abounds in all forts of corp, and pulle; before poultry, pheatants, partridges, quails, and hares; as also several forts of fruits, especially chesnuts, peaches, plums, and walnuts.

* CHAOURGE, a town of France, in

the river Amande. Lon, 4. 13. E. Lat.

CHAPEL-IN-FRITH, a town in Derbyfhire, with a market on Saturdays is feated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S E of Manchester, and 165 N. N. W. of London Lon 1.55. W. lat 58.22.N.

on the N coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109. 10. E lat 6.0. S

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S Sea. It has the finest filver mines in the world; and La Plita is the capital town. See POTOSI.

* CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Mondays It is a post-town, seated on the fide of a hill, on the horders of the county, fix miles W. of Crookhorn, and 141 W. by S of London, Long 18 W lat. 50. 52. N.

there is a house on the borders of the parish that bears the British name of Tofirnbath, and is faid to be of great antiquity. It is fix miles from Chipping Sodbury, and 23 from Gloucester.

Nivernois, feated on the river Loire, 19 miles N of Nevers, and 27 L of Bourges,

Lon 3. 15. E lat 47. 11. N

CII VRINIE, a river of France, which rifes it I imofin, runs wellward by Angoulefine and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Bifeav, over-sgainft the iffe of Oleron.

of hance, four miles S of Paris, famous for a church where the Protestant ministers used to preach; seated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 25 E. lat 48 45. N.

* CHARING, a village in Kent, to

miles E S. E. of Maidftone.

thire, without a market of It is fix miles N. W. of Woodflock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 515 N.

CHARLEMONT, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S. of Dungannon. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

CHARLEMONT, a handlome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is well fortified, and feated on the river Meule, 25 miles S. W. o

Name

Namur, and 15 N. E. of Rocrei. Lon.

4. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEROY, a very firong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and lastly by the French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is feated on the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur, and 18 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of N.
America, in Virginia, at the N. fide of the entrance of Chesapeak-Bay. Lat. 87.

22. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

America, on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62.

49. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARIES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, one of the United and Independent States of North America. has a commodious and fecure harbour, and the town is as well built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of flups are loaded annually with rice, ikins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21, 1740-1, by which a vaft deal of valuable merchandize was entirely deliroyed. They have also trequently futfered by inundations, and unhealthy feafons. It is feated on a peninfula, formed by the rivers Athley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for thips of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beausiful plantations, and fine walks, intersperied with rows of trees, which make this town very agreeable, delightfull and pleafant. Lon. 79. 32. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

land, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2. 23. W.

lat. 51. 1. N.

of Hudson's Bay, in N. America, subject to Great-Britain. Lon. 79. 5. W.

lat. 52. g. N.

in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 30 miles N. of Cork. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a very bandlome town of France, in Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the boules all of an equal height, and covered that. Here is a magnificent square,

It is feated on the river Meule, near Mezieres, from which it is only separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

With a market on Tuesdays. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; fix miles S. E. of Preston, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 58 38. N.

* CHARLIEU, a town of France in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujoloss, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 4. 5. E.

lat. 46. 15. N.

* CHARMES, a town of France, in Lorrain, scated on the river Moselle, with a very handsome bridge. It is eight miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois; scated on the river Reconce, 24 miles W. N. W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 24.

E. lat. 46. 28. N.

*CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the house of Condé.

"CHAROST, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy; feated on the river Arnon, fix miles N. E. of Isloudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, scated at the entrance of the river Smoulle. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, is .
Poitou, near the river Charante, with a celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient and confiderable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple very much admired. The principal trade confists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N,

CHARTREUSE, or, THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, eight miles but of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance, which is shut up by a gate. It

is the chief of the monasteries of the or- I snother in Angoumois, on the river Chair der of Chartreux, and it is so large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a year. The monks are employed in all forts of mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own clothes. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 20. N,

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It was faid to be entirely removed by that dieadful earth

- quake in the year 1783.

* CHASTEAU, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angiers.

Lon. o. 23. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

 Chateau-Briant, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old caltle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a confiderable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. o. N.

CHAIRAU-DAUPHIN, a very strong castle of Italy, in Predmont, and in the marquifate of Saluces, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain, in 1744, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle.

CHATLAU - DU - LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for fultaining a fiege of leven years against the count of Mans. It is feated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 30, E. lat. 47.

40. N.

CHATEAU DUN, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, with a castle, and a rich monastery; seated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU - GONTIER, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Mayonne, with a castle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 16. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* CHATEAU-LANDON, A town of France, in Gattenois, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S. of

Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris.

Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

T CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Moudon. There is here an antent cantle, with a tower, faid to be built by Julius Cælar,

*CHATEAU NEUP, the name of fevepal towns of France, viz. one in Perche,

rente, 10 miles from Angoulelme, and five from Januac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Bourges, feated on the river Cher, and feveral other imaller places.

* CHATBAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a diffrict called Portien, with a cattle built on a rock, near the river Aine. Lon. 4. 21.

E. lat. 49. 30. N.

 CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the Gattenois, eight miles N. W. of Montarges. Here the cloths are made for the army; and it has a trade in faffion. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* CHATEAU-RINAUD, a town of France, in Toursine, with a title of a marquifate. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboile, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon.

1. 1.-W. lat. 47. 33. N.

CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, in Berry, with a cattle, and the title of a duchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and feated in a very large pleasant plain on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Isloudum, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 46. N.

CHATEAU-THIERRA, & town of France, in Chanipagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castie on an eminence, feated on the river Maine, 27 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 9, N. W. of Paris. Lon 3.33.E. lat. 49. 2. N.

"CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Aujon. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. o. N.,

CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lorrain, in the Vosque, seated on the river Motelle, eight miles from Mirecoui.

 CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in Saintonge, five miles from Rochelle; formerly wery confiderable, but is now greatly decayed.

*CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in Franche-Comte, remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nurs; 20 miles S.

CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France,, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Boule. Lon. 3. o. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 46. Na

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, seated on the Sambre, in the bishoprick of Liege, four miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 86. E. lat. 50. 20. No.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of Francis in Poitou, with the title of a duchy 🗽 feated in a fertile and pleafant country, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handlome frome bridge. It is is miles

ME .

N. E. of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Pa- | trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 46. zis. Lon. o. 42. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all forts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance anto the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other foits; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, leveral additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; fo that now the thips are in no danger of an infult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays. It has a church, a chapel of case, and a ship used as a church, for the failors; it has likewile about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the flicets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is thip-building in the king's yard, and private docks. It is 31 miles S. E. of London.

CHATIGAN, a town of Alia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the first the Portuguele fettled at in thele parts, and who full keep a fort of policition. It has but a few cotton manufactures, but affords the best timber for building of any place about it. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 90. 30. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

* CHAPILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, 10 miles 6. of Loches, and three S. of Amboile. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

CHATILLON-LES- DOMBES, al town of Liance, in the territory of Breffd, and province of Buigundy, 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* CHATILION-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Gattinois, seated in a very agreeable valley, 12 miles from Montaiges. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, R town of France, in Champagne, eight miles W____ Epernay, and 17 8. of Rheims.

Ld . 5. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CHATIELON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 36 from Dijon, and has ironworks in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 35. E. jat. 47. 42. N.

*CHATRE, a town in France, in Berry, mated on the river Indres, 37 miles from it carries on a confiderable

35. N.

CHATTESWORTH, a village in Derbythere, near the river Derwent, in the Peak, and reckoned as one of its wonders. Here is a most magnificent house, built of stone dug on the spot, the feat of the duke of Devonshire. It is fix miles from Chefterfield.

CHAVEZ, a strong town of Poitugal, and in Tra-los-Montes; feated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, has two lubuibs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman Itone bridge above 92 geometrical paces long. It is 30 miles S. W. of Biaganza. Lon. 7. o. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a ftiong town of Alia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguele; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. lide of the harbour; it was formerly a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now milerably poor. It is 15 miles 3. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 18, 42. N.

"CHAULNE, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a duchy, Lon. 2. 55. E. lat.

49. 45. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Bafligni, of which it is the capital; leated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville, and 46 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 5. 9. F. lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the lile of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris.

Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUNEY, a town of Novonois, feated on the river Oyle, so miles E. of Noyon, and 50 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* CHAWLEY, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18

N. N. W: of Exeter.

" CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated in the moor-lands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 146 N. W. Ves of London Jon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. o. N.

* CHEBECTO, or CHIBUCTO-HARE BOUR, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English fettlement in North America, and near

Int. 44. 45. N.

* CHEBRECHIN, a confiderable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kullia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Lon. 28. 41. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somerfetthire, famous for its cheefes, which are the next belt to Stilton-cheefe in England, and as large as thole of Chelhire. It is leated two or three miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somerleishire. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat.

51. 1 3m.N.

CHEDWORTH, a village of Glou ecffeilhire, four miles S. W. of North-Leach, through which the river Coin has its courle to Fairlord. It is fituated on the declivity of two hills. At Letterla comb Bottom, in this parith, in 1760, a Roman path was discovered. The Roman Folic lies about two miles N. W. of this spot. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large flone fet upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were discovered.

CHECE, a finall province or county in Upper Hungary, lying along the callern banks of the river Teifle, between Bartod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Lit-

tle Waradin.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devoushire, whole market is now diluted; it has a very handlome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 189 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of Chine, to the W. of Peking, one of the - most fertile and trading provinces of that empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful helds, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making sold and filver brocaded filks, which are very cheap; for they breed valt quantities of filk-worms. In the lake of this country is to be found the golden fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Russia, and capital of a palarinate of the fame name, with a bishop's see; 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 100 E.S.E. of War-. fam. Lon. 23, 29 E. Jat. 51 No. 2000

J-Girzz M, the palatinate of, in Red "Russia, in Poland, bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Beltz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Polesia, and on

which Halifax is built. Los. 63. 18. W. | the E. by Upper Volhinia. It is about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth & and divided into two chattellanies, whose feats are at Chelm, and Crainoflaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Ellex, with a good market on Fridays, feated on the road to Colchefter, between two riverage over which there are bridges. It is a handlome, large, and well-frequented town. and takes its name from the river Cheff mer; is governed by a chief conflable. has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic firucture, and three meetinghoules of the differences. The town confifts of about 500 houses, which are in general pretty good; but the fireets are paved only at the doors; however, the town lying on a fmall defcent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several interiptions, almost worn out by time, and it has such a lupply of water, that it runs a hogilicad and an half and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are choicn, and the affizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly fellions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 29 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

CHILSEA, a very handsome village in Middlelex, leated on the river Thames. one mile W. of Westminster. It is remarkable for its magnificent holpital for invalids, and for Ranclagh-houle and gardens, where there is a band of mulic for the entertainment of the brau-monde in the ipring featon. Here is also an excellent physic garden. Lon. o. s. W.

lat. 51. 31. N.

CHE ITENHAM, a town of Gloucesterthire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a prefty good town, containing about 200 houses, and hath a handlome church; but is most noted for its mineral waters, which are iomewhat like thole of Scarborough, for which it was lately much frequented. It is nine miles N. E. of Goucester, and 95 W. by N. of Londou. Lon. 2. 21.

W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* CHENSI, a province of Afia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the secord and third, belides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to ttrangers than others in the northern parts. The foil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, though but very little rice. They have also rhubarb, honey, wax, mulk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-

BULDCO.

CHE

bears, wild buils, and an animal refembling a tiger, whose skin is very curious. There are also musk-goats, and bats as large as hens, besides two or three other forts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

the bay of Panama, and province of Da zien, three miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 8. 46. N.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouththire, with a market on Saturdays. It is Seated on the fide of a hill, on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very confiderable place, and had a large caltle on a rock, and a priory, part of which last is conwerted into a parish church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and fends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and consists of about 200 houses, and the fireets are broad and well-paved. The aide is faid to rife higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briftol, and 127 W. of London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois, having its rise in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chatteau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; it passes near Tours, and falls into the Loire, five miles above the mouth of the Inder. There is also another river of the same name in Lower Alsace, which falls into the Audlan.

CHERASCO, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a Brong citadel belonging to the king of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is scated at the constuence of the rivers Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Coni, and 24 S. E. of Turin. Lon.

7. 58. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

1.36 F .

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the seatight between the English and French seets in 160s, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in August 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the basion, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and con-

of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERESOUL, or CHAHRZUL, a town of Turky, in Asia, capital of Curdistan, and the feat of a beglerbeg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44, 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

CHERRY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland.

Lon 20. 5. E. lat. 74. 30. N.

CHERSO, an island in the Gulph of Venice, with a town of the same name near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians.—The air is good, but the soil stoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14.40. E. lat. 45.11. N.

CHERSONESE is a name anciently given to several towns and peninsulas, and is full made use of by some geographers, when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesdays. It is in a low, wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is seven miles W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CITERWELL, a river which rifes in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordshire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis.

* CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon.

21. 8. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

*CHEST PEAK BAY, in the United Provinces of North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large riversfall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamfhire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is 12 miles S. E. of Arlesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat.

51.42. N.

CHESHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, and 33 in breadth,
bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and
Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and
Derbyshire, on the N. by Lancashire,
and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains
24,054 houses, 164,324 inhabitants, 15market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends,
four members to parliament, and the

chief place is Chefter. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Tame; but there are leveral imail streams. The air and foil are very good, and the land is fitter for pallure than corn, for which reason they seed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good sheele, well known over all the kingdom. Befides which there are falt works, which yield fine white falt; also mines of coal, and many meres and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Chelhire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Sadurdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ftrong caftle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handfome water-houle, and the principal fireets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradefmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holybead being the principal places of taking thipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, two theriffs, 24 aldermen, fends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's fee. It is a place of very confiderable trade, and is 106 miles N. W. of Briftol, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales. Lon. g. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, NEW, a town, and capital of a county of that name, in Philadelphia, one of the United States of North America. It is feated on the river Delawar, and has a fine capacious harbour, admitting velicls of any burthen. Lon. 75. 27.

W. lat. 39. 54. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbythire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free-school, and sever alms-houses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is go-- verned by a mayor, and the market is confiderable for corn, lead, and country commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with flate. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, 12 S. of Sheffield, and 149 N. N. Wirof London: Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N. CHESTERFORD, a village in Effex. upon the borders of Cambridgethire, three

miles S. of Saffron Walden.

CHEVREUSE, a Small town in the Ifle of France, leated on the river Ivetter with an old calile on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and

has the title of a duchy.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT-HILLS, & ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland. Near thele many an oblimate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before these kingdoms were united.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the fame name. It is very fertile, contains mines of filver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The lavages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebattian is the capital town.

CHIAMPA, a territory in the S. part. of Cochin-China, very little known to

the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the fame name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several forts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

· CHIAPA EL REAL, a town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade confifts in chocolate-nuts. cotton, and fugar. Lon. 94. 45. W. lat.

17. 10. N.

* CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the fame name. The governor and most of the inhabitants" were originally Americans. Lon. 95. 5. W. lat. 15. 16. N.

CHIARENZA, a lea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea, oppolite to the illand of Zant, in the Mediterraneah Sea, and on the N. W. coast. Lon.

21. 35. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Breicia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 80. N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; feated on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracule. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

'CHIAVENNA, & handsome, populous, and large town of Swifferland, in the country of the Grisons. It is a trading? place, especially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent, and the inhabitants are Romad Catholics. It is

7 30

fisted near the lake Como. Lon. 9. 19.

E. 44, 46, 19. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Saffex, with two markets on Wednesdays and "Saturdays. It is feated in a plain, on the banks of the river Levant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with feven imali churches built with fint frone. It fends two members to parliament, and 🐝 governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, fix bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a port-reeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may stand in the market-place, which is the centre, and fee the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 61 S. W. of London. Lon. 0, 48. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

in Permiylvania, one of the United Provinces of North America, seated on the

river Delawar, below Chefter.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz decla Sieria. The chief riches confift of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and wailike. They are also very superstitious, and change their wives as often as they please. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 2690, since which some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by La Plata on the N.E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIBLEIGH, or CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and provision. It is nine miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* CHIELEFA, a strong town of Tu'ky in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea.

Lon. 22. 28. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see. The itland it stands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. A.V. of Salizburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Salizburg, and 35 E. S. E.

Chieri, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is feated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleasant country, bounded on all fides with hills covered with vines. It is eight miles B. of Suring and Italy.

kingdom of Naples, and capital of the litther Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles 8. W. of Pescara, and 15 N. W. of Auzane. Lone. 15. 7. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

CHIRIRI, or PORT-CHSER, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to fay, that the inhabitants are very civil and fincere, and that they offer their daughters to strangers who arrive there; but this may be justly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

* CHILHAM, a village in Kent, fix

miles S. W. of Canterbury.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the fide of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to so in breadth. It may be divided into thice principal parts; viz. the biliopuc of lago, the bishopric of Imperial, and Cuio. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in tiees, finits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each other. The colour of then ikin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, fince the introduction of hories by the Europeans. they feldom travel without one, there be- , ing fuch a prodigious plenty of them. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of mountains called the Andes.

* CHILMARK, a village in Wiltshire,

12 miles W. of Salisbury.

* CHILOR, an island of America, on's the coast of Chili, in the South Sea, about 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buck-

inghamshire.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684, and is feated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CHIMAY, a considerable lake of Asia, in Asem, a country that lies between. Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMERA, an ancient and strong town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name,

which comprehends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 29 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 20. 8. E. lat. 40. 8. N.

*CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Dert, which setching a compass, like a bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market inconsiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London: Lon. 3.53. W. lat. 50.57. N.

CHINA, the empire of, in Alia, is bounded on the E. by the Ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above, 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary: on the W. by high mountains and deferts, and on the S, by the Ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Laos. It 18? included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has, always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the fielt lank, 1312 of the fecond, befides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are leveral large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large backs. It is generally a plain Champaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground temain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quickfilver, gold, and filver. There are corn and pulse of all forts, especially rice; and there are a great number of fimples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces peale, very little diffeent from those of Europe; another bears kind of gum, which makes excellent yarana, and a third bears white berries, of the fize of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is nothing but a fort of tallow, of which

they make candles; and a fourth, callet the white-wax tree, produces white thining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The hamboo came grows to the height of an ordinary tree's and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many ules, fuch as pipes to convey water, boxes, balkets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a fort of patte. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all forts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a fort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, imali eyes, thost notes, large ears, long heards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modelty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abioad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, confifting only of a ground floor. They are addicted to all forts of learning, particularly to arts and friences. The 20vernment of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his lucceflor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He locks upon his fubjects as his children, and prefends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are fo ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming fincerity, they chert as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that then empire is very ancient, and they ithemselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our zera of Noalf's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years without interruption, though they have had 22 different families on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Taitars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganitm, and the feet of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and configuently they have as many letters, or maracters, as words in then language. Bat, what is most remarkable, it is said be Japanese use the same, and understand em very well, though their language is quite different. All their cites and towns are so much alike, that those that know one, are acquainted with all. Pelang is the capital of the whole empire. The each expenses.

revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 flerling yearly, and the forces are faid to confift of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, fince their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancellors; and lome keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a fort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious falutation they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good natured; and yet there is but little dependence on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a sea port town of the same name, and is seated on a river, 90 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat.

1g. 10. S.

CHINEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishopric of Leige. It is eight miles E. of Dinant, and 13 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 4. 57. E.

lat. 50. 18. N.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. / It is feated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleasant country, 10 miles N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIOS. See Sto.

*CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a fee of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W. of Constantinople. Lou. 27. 57. E. at. 41. 8. N.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and halidsome sown of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a small island, near the Lagunes, with a podest, a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a lost. It is 13 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12.9. E. lat. 45.17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltibure, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Avon, and the market is well fulfilled with corn and provisions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a candfome stone bridge over the river, consisting of 16 arches, and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Bottol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 278. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

*CHIPPING a village in Lancathire,

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays.
It has a dry situation on the side of a hill,
and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling
town, except about the market-place. It
is a corporation; and the market is good
for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 12
miles S.W. of Banbury, and 74 N.W. of
London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

with a market on Saturdays. It is io miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat.

51. 43. N.

* CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2.

26. W. lat. 51. 99. N.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleasant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houses, with several good inns, and the market is considerable for sish, slesh, and other provisions. It is a mayor town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Ailesbury, and 31 W. of London. I.on. o. 39. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

OHIRBURY, a village in Shropshire, one mile N. E. of Montgomery, near the Severn. Here was a castle, supposed to have been built by Ethelsleda, a lark of

the Mercians.

CHIRE, a small village, S. of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly
two cassles, situated on the top of a hill,
one of which is now in ruins. The other,
which is still entire in many parts, seems
to have been a magnificent structure.

CHIRVAN. See SCHIRVAN.

* CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. of Crookhorn.

CHITOR, a famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name. It is not now so considerable as formerly; however, some suppose it to be the capital of the dominions of Porus, who sought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N.E. of Surat. Lon. 75. 58. E. lat. 23. 30. N. CHITOR. See CHIVAS.

feated on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and fon of Alexander the Great were murdered by

Caffanter;

Callander; as also where Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated by Raulus Æmilius the Roman consul. Lon, 22. 35. E.

3at. 40. 20. N.

* CHIVAS, a Grong town of Italy, in Piedmout, which has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French; but was retaken the next year by the confederates, after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is mafter of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canaver, Vercellois, Montferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 12 W. of Verue. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

CHIUSI, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tulcany, and in the Siennele. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholesome air, and is 35 miles S. E. of Sienna.

Lon. 10. 52. E lat. 43. D. N.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turky in Europe, leated on the Black Sea, and on one of the louthern branches of the Danube. Its ancient name was Istropolis, and was formerly of great note. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

· CHIUTAYE, a confiderable town of Turky in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the refidence of a beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Seignior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Burfa. Lon.

20. 47. E. lat. 39. 80. N.

* CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and scated on the river Neitter. It is remarkable for two vic-Lories gained by the Poles over the Turks, but is now in pollellion of the Russians, who took it in 1739. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. .46. N.

CHOISEY, a village in the ifle of France, scated on the river Ailne, three miles from Compeigne. Here is a handsome royal palace; likewise several of the kings of

France lie buried at this place.

* CHOLET, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handsome castle, and is 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 45. W.

lat. 47. 10. N.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Russia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is feated on an island of the

tiver Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It HRISTINA, ST. one of the islands Casted on the river Merich, 25 miles E. of Segeam, and 70 N. W. of Tamelwaer. It is a bishop fee. Lon. 21. 4. E. lat. 40. so. N.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Afra, and the most northern province of Persia; bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. and the S. by Sablestan, and on the W. by Astrabadt.

CHORCES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocele of Embrun, burnt down by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 25. E.

lat. 44. 35. N.

CHOISIN. See CHOCSIN.

CHREMNITZ, the chief of the mine towns in Upper Hungary; 90 miles N. E. of Presburg, and subject to the house of Auftria. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 48.

59. N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Polish Prusiia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is feated on the river Sargune, about five miles above the lake Draulen, into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hamp-Thire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It is now a pretty good town, and fends two members to parliament. It flands 10 miles E. of Pool, and 98 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 50. 45 N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and feated on a bay of the fea, 100 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and subject to Denmark.

Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 58. 59. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a Strong Sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carlescroop, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

CHLISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Acre, belonging to the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E.

lat. 4.10. N.
CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and territory of Bleking. It was reded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retakenby the Swedes in 1700. It is feated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhafent Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N 7. Y

CARISTINA, anciently called LE-Tota, one of the illands of the Archipelado, lying on the S. fide of Gandia.

in the South Sca, called Marquelas. Lon. 139. W. lat. 9. 56. See MAR-QUESAS.

CHRISTMAN ISLAND, Sociemed by Lο

Capt. Cook, on account of his first landing here on Christmas-day. It lies in the lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 30. W. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, of a emicircular form. It is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. lide of which there is a bank of fine fund, extending a mile into the fea, and affording good anthorage. The foil, in some places, is light and black, evidently composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and find. In other places, nothing but marine productions, such as broken coral stones and shells, are to be seen. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. The vegetable productions are only a few cocoanut trees, and a few low trees, imali flirubs, and plants, fuch as are found on other illands of the fame appearance, in a foil half formed. Here are also a few forts of birds : fo that a flup touching here must expect nothing but birds, fish, and turtles; and of the two latter an abundant lupply may be depended on.

CHRISTOPHER'S, SI. one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, lying to-the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and leven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great ule to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts of the island, hot sulphurcous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the foil light, fandy, and fruitful; but it is Subject to hurricanes. The houses are as good as any in these parts; and the animals are the fame as in the other if ands. The produce is chiefly fugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

CHURCH-IRETION, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market of good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 153 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat, 52. 32. N.

CHURCHILL-FORT, scaled on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, in America, and the most northerny of those belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. Lon. 94. 3. Y lat. 58. 48.

Church-Rolm, a large village in Cheshire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dan, over which there is a good

slone bridge. Being a great thoroughfare, it has several good inns, and some of the inhabitants have acquired great fortunes.

CHUSAN, an island of Asia, on the E. coast of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were to guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 124. o. E. lat. 30. o. N.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, between Fars and Bussarah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Persia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi, and on the E. by Farsistan. It is the Susiana of the ancients, and Sustar is the capital.

* CIALUS, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N.
by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by
large sandy desertion on the S. by Great
Tibet, and on the W. by Turksstan. The
chief town is of the same name.

* CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the deterts of Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

* CIROLA, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, falt, bears, a fort of tigers, pecaries, and camel theep, which are very tall.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a frong frontier town of Dalmatia, surrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is seated on a rocky hill on the western affect of the river Narentha, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in June, 1694. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

Afia Minor, now Natolia. It is at prefent part of the province of Caramania, and hes on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asiatic Turky.

of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

of Schoners in S. Gothland, a province of Swedness feated on the Baltick State Lon. 15. 80. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

Mexico, lying on the castern south of

the fea of Culifornia. The air is very wholesome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulse, and cotton. The natives are very robust and warlike. It has a capital of the same name, lying E. of the Bay of California; it is subject to Spain.

 CINAN, a large and populous town of Afia, in China, scated in a marshy bottom: Lon. 103. 35. E. lat. 30. 7. N.

CINCA, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain. It rifes in Biella, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whence it runs through

Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE - PORIS, certain fea-port towns to called, on the coast of Kent and Sullex, namely, Hallings, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hythe, Rye, Winchellea, and Seaford. They are under the government of the conflable of Dover caltle, and had large privileges granted them, on acfence of the coast again, trance. The sea is now retired some distance from Romney.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon. It lies on the N. fide of the entrange of the river Tajo; and there is a town of the lame name leated thereon. Lot. 9. 30. W.

lat. 38. 46. N.

* CIOTAI, a lea port town of France, 10 Provence, famous for Mulcadine winc. . It is feated on the bay of Laquee, between Marieilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a strong fort. Lon. 5. 46.

E. lat. 43. 12. N.

* CIR, SI. a village of France, in the Chartres, two miles from Verfailled; remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are bliged to take care of the education of 250 girls, who must prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's fide. They cannot enter before they are leven years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old.

* CIBAN, St. a town of France, in the diocese of Bouge, in Berri, scared on the river Classe, with a celebrated Bene-

dictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Alia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga; bounded on the N. by Russia, on the E. hy Astrachan and the Caspian Sea, on the S. by Georgia and Dagistan, and on the W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of the CITTADELLA, a sea-port town of countains, and forests, and has no other the Island of Minorca, and apital of that tity has Tenky, which is seated on the island. It was taken by the English in Caspian Seas. It is a kind of republick; 1 1708 and coded to them by the treaty of

protection of Persia, Russia, and the Turks. however, the last are in possession of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle stature, well-let, with coarse black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a vest of coarse grey cloth, and over it a fleep's fkin, which they turn to the fide from which the wind or rain comes. They have hoots of horle-leather, and wear on their heads round bonnets of coarle felt, or black cloth. The women pais among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. They are very fond of necklaces, which confift of strings of pearls, or coloured glass. It is not a little furprifing that the men should be fougly, and the women to extremely handsome. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Mahometanism; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horiemen, and lublit chiefly by hunting and robbing, though some are addicted to hulbandry.

CIRENCESIER, atown of Gloucellerflure, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then two miles in circumference; the ruins of the walls are yet visible. A great many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads met and croffed cach other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long fince demolished. It is now a bolough town, and fends two members to parliament. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Bliftol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 89 Vr. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

CIRLNEA, a town of Italy, in the king om of Naples, and capital of the Balilrata, with an archbishop's fee. It is searce on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 16 D. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

CISTRAUX, or CITEAUX, a Small tows of France, in Burguldy, remarkable for its abbey, which is the trincipal of the Officercian order, and depends immediately

In the Pope.

for the people put themselves under the Utrecht in the but it was taken by the

Frenck

French in 1750, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763; it was taken by the Spaniards in the late war, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783. It is feated at the W. end of the island, 66 miles N. E. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the fame name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is pretty firong and populous, and is feated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 12.

18. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquilate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope, feated on the fea-shore, and contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, besides 15 without. It is 10 miles from Loretto, and eight from Firmo. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

CITTA-NUOVA-COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the island of Malta; it includes the port of St. Mar-

gerita.

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CITTA-NUOVA, a small sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, so miles E. of Venice.

Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CITIA-VITTORIOSA, or IL Bon-GO, a firong town in the illand of Malta, feated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each fide of the town, runs a very broad canal enclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the strong castle of St. Angelo, leated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge. Lon. 14. 84. E. lat. 85. 54. N.

CIVIDAD-DE-LAS-PALMAS, the capital town of the Island of Canary, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. The houses are well built, two stories (high, and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handlome structure; and the inhabi ants are gay and rich. As the foil is findy, the fireets are always very clean. I he air is temperate, and free from extiemes of heat and cold. It is defended by a fmall castle seated on a hill. Lora 15. 22 W. lat. 28.5. N.

CIVIDAD-HEAL, a town of Spar, in New Castile, and capital of La Many a. The inhabitant are noted for dreffing lether extremely well for gloves. It is feat? ed two miles and an half from the river Guadiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lor. 3. 25. W. lat. 88. 58. N.

CIVIDAD-ROXXICO, a firong and confiderable town of Spain and the kingdom I Loon, with a bithop's for. It is feated !

in a fertile country, on the tiver Aquada, 40 miles S. W. of Salamanes, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 58. W. lat. 40. 33. N.

*CIVIDAD-DI-FRIULI, a small, but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice; feated on the river Natisona, 10 miles E. of Udena.

Lon: 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's sce. It is near the river Salino, 35 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, feated on a river, which, feven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 25 N. of Rome. Lon.

12. 35. E. lat. 4900c. N.

CIVITA-DI ETI. See CHIETI. of Italy, in the latrimony of St. Peter, with a good boour, and an arienal. Here the Popel gallies are stationed, and it has lately been made a free port: but the air is very unwholesome. It is 35 miles N. We of Rome. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 54 N.

* CLACE, a village in Devonshire, about few miles S. S. E. of Frome, in

Somerfeel To.

* CLASSIMANNAN, the chief town of a small In Te in Scotland, to which it gives name., Lon. 3.40. W. lat. 56 5. N.

* CLACKMANNAN, a fmall county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and our the S by Stirlingshire. It is but feight, miles in length, and five in breadth. I; produces good corn and passures, and, plenty of coals and falt. This thire, together with Kinrols, fends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a strong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handsome square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is eight miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It rifes on the borders of Angoumois, and

falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whole suburb is a bishop's icc. It is feated on the confinence of the rivers Buevron and Jonne, 118 miles S. by E. of Paris. Dots, 91 86. E. lat. 47. 28.

* CLAPHAN, a village in the Well Riding of Yorkshire, fix mores N. W. of Settle.

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CLAPHAM, a pleasant village in Surry,

about three miles from London.

CLARA, ST. a small island of South America, in Peru, lying in the bay of Guiaquil, and subject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lon. 82. 20. W. lat. 2. 20. S.

CLARE, Sr. a small island in the Atfantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between the Lancerota to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more

than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on a creek of the river Stour. The ruins of a calle, and a collegiate church, are full vilible. They have a manufacture of bays. In this town is a very large church, and a Prefbyterian and Quakers meeting. It confills of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay white hed, and the firects pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's Burv, and 56 N. E. of London., Lon. o. 36. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the lame name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 39 59. N.

* CLARE, a county of Ireland, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It cortains 10,014 houles, 76 parillies, nine baronies, and one borough. It lends four members garliament, viz. two for the county, and two\for Ennis. The foil is very fruitful, lies tery commodious for navigation, and contains two market towns, and one byrough; but the principal place is faid to De Killaloc, which has a bishop's see.

CLARENDON-PARK, fituated three miles on the E. fide of Salisbury, in the county of Wilts. It has the foundations of two royal palaces, built by King John, called the King's Manor and the Queen's Manor. Between these was a subterraneous passage, and it has 20 groves, each of them one mile in compais. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry II. Between this park, and a Roman camp half a mile off, lay a Roman road, from Old Sarum to Winchester,

CLARENZA. See CHIARENZA.

the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrrupted. It is feated on the river Lison, 35 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 55 S. of Bezanion. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAUSTNBURG, a large town of Transilvania, seated on the river Samos, 60 miles N. W. of Hermanslat. It is a large populous place, and on one of the gates is an inteription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whose market is disused. It is seated on an arm of the fea, between two rivers to that three of its fides are furrounded with water; 90 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 125 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. O. E. lat.

53. 2. N.

 Clayton, a village in Suffex, fix miles W. of Lewes. I.on. o. 4. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

CIEAR CAPI, a promontory of a little island, lying on the S. coast of Ireland.

Lon. 11. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

CIERURY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thurldays. It is feated on the river Rea, near the forest of Wire, 98 miles S E. of Shrewfbury, and 136 N W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 5º. º1. N.

CILRIC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen. Lon. o. 33. E. lat.

44 20. N.

*CLERMONT-IN-ARGONNE, atown of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Pans. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

CIERMONT, a town of the lile of I rapice, in Beauvoilis, 37 miles N. of Park. Lon. 2 25 E lat. 49. 25. N.

CLERMONI, a confiderable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, the public squares, and the walks, are very It is feated about three miles from Mount Gergoie, and 300 S. of Paris. Lor 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

CLERVAI, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, setted on the river Deux, belonging to the house of Wirtembyrg, but depends on the frown of France.

Zon 6. 7. E. lat. 46. 39 N.

CLERVAUX, one of the finest and most'. CLAUDE, ST. a very handsome towns celebrated abbies of France, in Cham-of France, in the Franche Comté, with a Lougne, five miles from Bay sur-Aube, and billion fee. The cathedral church is ex litered in a valley surrounded with woods tremely engant. Great numbers of pil- and mountains. It is the chief of the grims flock lither, to visit the remains of Cistureing order. The famous tun of Sta Reinate

Bernard is here, which will hold 800 tuns | of wine. Near the abbey is a town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancathire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated near Pendil-Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, tending two members to parliament, The market is good for cattle, yarn, and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lançafter, and 213 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CLEVEIAND, a diffrict in the North-Riding of Yorkihire, with the title of a

auchy.

CLEEVES, or CLEEF, a handlome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the fame name, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is scated on a hill, three miles from the Rhine, and over-against Fort Shenk. is near a wood, through which there are feveral fine walks; 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, and 60 S. E. of Amiferdam.

Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51 45. N.

* CLERKE'S ISTAND, to named by Capt. Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is an illard of confiderable extent, in which are leveral hills, all copnecled by low ground, to that it looks, at a diffance, like a group of illands. Near its caftern point is a little illand which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. Both the greater mand, and this imaller one, were inhabited. Lon. 190. 30. E. lat. 63. 15 N.

CIEVES, the duchy of is one of the finell and best countries of Germany, in the circle of Weliphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the

capital town.

CIEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTIE, two villages in Leicestershire, on the N W. fide of Lutterworth, supposed by the · inhabitants to have been a part of Clfyceiter, fituated one mile to the wellward, which was once a flourilling city of the Romans, and where their bricks and cours have been frequently found. Sir William Dugdale observes, that the earth, softar as the city extended, is of a darker collour than the rest about it, and so rich, that it has been used by the husbandmen in that neighbourhood to manure their lands. \

CILEFE, a town of Northamptonshile, with a market on Tueldays. It is go milys N.E. of Northampton, and 88 N.N. W. of London. Lan., o. 37. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

CLIFTOR, village of Wellmoreland, 157, E. thice miles from Penrith, or Perith, re-

forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former were defeated.

* CLIFTON, a village in Gloucesterthire, near Briffol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the bank of the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is leated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two fleep rocks, through which the road lies from Turky to Dalmatia. It is fix miles N. of Spalatto, and go' S. E. of Sebinico. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and scated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants.

Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 1. N.

CIITHERO. See CLETHERO.

CLUCHER, an endcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulfter. It fends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

CLONMEL, a town of Ircland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It lends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 27.

W lat. 52. 14. N.

Cloud, Si. a town of France, four miles from Paris, leated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finefi in Europe, belonging to the duke de Chartres; and the calcade is greatly admired. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 1. E. lat. 48, 51. N.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town of areland, in the county of Cork, and profince of Munfter, 16 miles E. of Cork. It iends two members to parliament. Lon.-

8. o. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CLUNI, a town of France in Burgundy, and in Macanois, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is feated on the river Groine, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, and 37 N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* CLUNN, a village in Shropshire, fix

miles S. of Billiops-Callle.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the duchy. of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Fouffigny; feated on the river Ance, '28 miles S. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Chamberry, Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 45.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which markable for a fkit with between the kings friles in Annandale, and running N: W.

through Clydidale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Gialgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, alfew miles below Glasgow.

* CLYNFOGIAUR, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, where one of the Welfh princes built a convent, which in time became a very rich foundation; but it was afterwards turned into a college of fecular prieffs. The convent is now totally destroyed; but the church, a stately Gothic flucture, is full flanding.

CILSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Perufe.

* COBHAM, a village in Surry, eight

miles S. W. of Kingflon.

COBLENTZ, an ancient, ilrong, handsome, and pleasant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, feated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards the usual place of relidence of the elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Nassau, and 50 N. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

COBLON, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel; 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat.

12. 52. N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the fame name, with a famous college, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony, and the inhabitants are Protestants. It is scated on the river lich, go right N. of Bamburg, and 50 S. W. of Utford. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, icated among the mountains; and near it is a strong castle for state prisoners.

COCHIEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; seated on the river Moselle, 25 inites S. W. of Coblentz, and 33 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of the same name, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour. The Butch have here a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once fent, they are reduced to 4000, and have the confluence of the rivers Adda and Pa. a synagogue not far from the king's palace 1 33 miles E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 49. E. and two miles from the town. The first lat. 45. 6. N. Terropeans that lettled here were the Por-

the mountains, the inhabitants affemble to refresh themselves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themselves with swimming. It's 90 miles S. of Callicut. Lon. 74. 30. E.

lat. g. o. N.

COCHIN CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Alia, bounded on the E. by the fea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not to converfable nor civil to firangers. It abounds in gold, raw filk, and drugs; their religion is much the fame as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each ffreet, which are thut up every night. If any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are deliroyed. except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion. very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modelt.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays. The tuation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two flone-bridges. It is between two hills. on one of which flands a handfome church, and on the other a flately caffle. It is a borough-town, and fends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarfe broad cloths, and has feveral handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 190 N. N. W. of London.

Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Picdmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who first difcovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* Cocsnon, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its fource in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the fea between

Plint Orion and Mount Michael.

COD CAPE, is on the coast of Massachaletts-Bay, one of the United States of N. America, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Ldn. 70. 18. W. lat. 42. o. N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at pre- Vduchy of Milan, and in the Ladefan, near

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in ruguete, who were driven away by the Westphalia, and in the territories of the Butch! About fix miles farther, towards | bishon of Munfter where he often refides.

It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munfler. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51.

48. N.

* COEVORDEN, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overylfel, fortified by the famous Cohorn. was taken by the bishop of Muniter, 1673; and the Dutch retook it the fame year. It is furrounded by a morals, 30 miles S. Groningen, and 37 N. E of Deventer. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a callle, where Francis I. was born. It is scated in a very pleasant counery, abounding in wine, upon the river Charente, and remarkable for excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleime, and 248 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 45. 44. N.

COGNI, an ancient and ftrong town of Turky in Afra, and in Carimania, where a beglerbeg refides. It is leated in a pleafant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep whose sails weigh 30 pounds. It is 110 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 270 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 56. E. lat 37.

56. N.

COGSHALI, a town in Effex, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated on the siver Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town confifts of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of baize. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 44 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 47. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

COIMBRA, a handsome, large, and ce-Jebrated town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is feated in a very pleafant country, abound; ing in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruits. It Hands on a mountain, by the fide of the river Mondego, 6d miles S. E. of Porte, and 100 N. E. of Lifbon. Lon. 8. 1 . . W. lat. 40. 12. N.

COIRE, or, as the Germans call it. CHUR, a large and handsome town of Swifferland, and capital of the country of the Grifons, with a pishop's see, whose prelate has the right ocining money. It is divided into two arts, the least of which of the Roma Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. It is go-

Rhine, and 48 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COKENHAUSEN, a firong town of Sweden, in Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Ruffia. Lon 25. 50. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* COL, a name given by some to one of the wellern fliands of Scotland; it abounds in corn, "patitite, falmons, cels, and cod.

Lon. 7. 15. Watelat. 57. 0. N.

* COL-D'AGNELLING prilage from France into Italy, that feads from Gudlietre to Chateau Dauphin.

* COL-D'ARGENTIERE, 2 pallage from France into Italy, between the marquifate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

· COI-DE-LIMON, a pallage over the Alps, which leads from Soffpello to Coni. * COL-DE-TEND, a pallage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county

of Nice.

COLBERG, a strong handsome fea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Pruffia. It is remarkable for its falt-works, and is feated at the mouth of the river Perlant, on the Baltic Sea; 60 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 15. 89. E. lat.

54 21. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of Effex, with a market on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and plealantly and commodioully feated on the S. fide of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill. It was furrounded with a wall which had fix gates, and three polterns, besides nine watch-towers; but thefe are now, in a great measure, demolithed. It had 16 parish-churches, but now only 12 are used; these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting-houses. The town confists of about -8000 dwelling-houles, most of them old built, with fame few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of baize, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oyliers and eringoroots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has loft its charter for some mildemeanour: however, it fill fends twomembers to parliament. Towardeste E. are the ruins of an old caffie, with a fence in the river Plessure, half a mile from the round it about two acres in circumference.

It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 51 E. N. E. of London. Lon, 1. o. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

COLCHIS, now called MENGRELIA, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Alia. •

COLDINGHAM, a small place, standing near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, was anciently noted for a convent, built in the beginning of the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, the abbeis, renowned for her chaitity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory, called St. Ebb's Head.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark in, N. Jutland, and diocele of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pals that go from Jutfand into Germany, which brings in a confiderable revenue to the king. It is feated on an eminence, in a pleafant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

COLDSUREAM, a small market-town, Intuate on the Tweed, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. It had anciently a famous monastery, and it was here that general Monk raised the two battalions, which are now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2. 5 W. lat. 55. 36. N.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulifei; leated on the river Bann, 25 miles N E of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 55. 16. N. It fends two members to parliament.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wedneldays. It is feated on the fide of a hill, by the river Coine, over which there is a flone bridge. . It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 103 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, miles N. of Hereford, and 123 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

COLIMA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a fertile valley of the same name; it is seated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, Frigo. Lon. 23. 22. El lat. 36. 32. N. goo miles W. of Mexico, Lon. 106. 6. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

COLIOURE, a small but ancient and firong town of France, in Roulillon, feated at the foot of the Pyrencan mountains, with a small harbour, 10 miles S. E. of is 57 miles S. of Buda, and 60 S. W. Perpiguon, and five S. of Elne. Lon. 3.

COLLE, an epileopal town of Italy Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Sienns, go S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 7. E. las. 43. 16. N.

· COLLINGBURN-DUKE, a village in Wiltshire, about 10 miles S. of Markborough.

COLMAR, a confiderable town of France, in Upper Alface, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Protestants here have liberty of conscience. It is scated near the river Ill, 10 miles W. of Brifach, and 35 S. by W. of

Strasburg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 5. N. COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Sens. It is near the Alps, so miles N.W. of Glandeves, and so E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

 Colmogoron, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbilhop's fee. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 425 N. by E. of Molcow. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 64. 14. N.

COLN, a river which runs through Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and falls into the Thames at Staines. There is another of the same name in Essex, which empties itself into the German ocean by Colchester. A third of the same name runs through Gloucestershire and Oxfordthire, and falls into the Thames at Lechdale.

COLNEROOK, a town of Bucking. hamshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Middlelex, is a great thoroughfare on the western road. and has several good inns. It is nine miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, and 17 W. from London. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, with a narket on Wedneldays. It is scated on with a market on Tuesdays. It is 14 | a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county; 38 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 214 N. N. W. of London. Lon. s. . W. lat. 52. 50. N

COLOCHINA, in ancient town of Turky, in Europe, and in the Mores, 50 miles S. E. of Millita, and 12 N. of Co.

COLOCZA, a tow of Hungary, feated on the Danube, and capital of the councy of Bath, with an archb thop's fee. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards retaken by the Imperialiffs. To of Zolnock. Lon. 18, 29, E. lat. 46. 801 250

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, 26 miles S. W. · 01 Radua. Lon. 11.27. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

COLOGNE, an ancient, handsome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbishop's ice, and an university. It has 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vait number of monks and nuns. It is tortified in the ancient manner, with firong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and furrounded with three ditches; however, it is a place of no great thength, and the inhabitants are but few for lo large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of flaying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is in shape like a half-moon, and is feated on the weitern banks of the Rhine, which renders it more flrong. There are always fome thouland of fludents belonging to the university, who have the same privileges as at Paris. The fown is gowerned by fix burgo mailers, of whom two are regents, not unlike the confuls at Rome; belides whom, they have a council composed of 49 persons, who are chosen out of 150, for no more are al-Jowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the duchy of Borg, near three miles from the city. There are a vast number of re-Tiques, but the most remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings; and every feven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to A Yeurn them thanks for procuring rain in a dry scason. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 10,

L. Jat. 50. 55. N. COLOGNE, electorate of, is one of the most considerable countries of Germany) seing bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the arch hithoprick of Trevel, and on the W. b. the duchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese and the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the duchy of Wellpholia, and the territory of Recklin, here very fine. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 44. 54. N. cuten. The cledier is arch-chancellos of the empire for Italy, and has a right to cantecrate the emperor for Italy, withithat Menta German, and it abounds in goto

wine, pastures, and all the necessaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 180,0001. a year.

CUIUMB, ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the lea at a small distance from thence. It has about 130 houses, badly built, but the streets are broad, and paved. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W.

lat. 50. 30. N.

* Соломво, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, leated on the eastern fide of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguele in 1638, and in 1658 they were driven from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in policition of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the fireets of this last are wide and spacious, and the buildings in the modern talte, particularly the governor's house, is a handsome structure. Lon. 80, 25. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turky, in Europe, in Bulgaria, scated on a hill, under which is the strong pass of

Urania.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, scated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S. E. of Halies, and 90 S. E. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 48, 41. N.

* COLOMMIERS, a town of France, in La Brie, leated on the river Morin, in a ferule country, 32 miles E. of Paris.

Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

COLONNA, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, subject to the Pope, and 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon-12. 56. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

COLONNA-DI-RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state; scated on the river Pifatella, anciently called the

Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful feats in all Italy, and the gardens

* COLOS WAR, a large, and celebrated town of Transilvania, where the fenates have their meetings. It is feated on the This electorate is thought to Fiver Samos, 87 miles N. W. of Weller the most fertile and pleafage country burg, and 250 Es bus of Vienne Lon. 23. 15. E. Int. 46. 53 Nac

Columbo, a fea-port town of Affa, feated on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, and subject to the Dutch 78. 10. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Ruffian empire, mothe duchy of Molcow, with an archbishop's see; 50 miles S L. of Moscow. Lon. 38 25. E lat. 55 5 N.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devoniture, with a market on Saturdays It is scated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handlome place It is 12 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon 3 30. W.

lat. 50 50. N.

COLURI, an illand of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the fame name, and feated at the S lide, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finelt in the world I hough Ajax, who makes fuch a figure in Homer, was king of this island, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches confift in wheat, barley, tar, rofin, pit coal, sponges, and pot alhes, which they carry to Athens. It is leven miles S of Athens, and is feparated from the continent by a first, a mile in breadth. Lon. 24. 5 E. lat 38

Con, a town of Afia, in Perfia, and in Irac-agent. It is a large populou place, but it has luffered greatly in the I te ci il wars. It is 100 miles N. of lipalian.

1 on. 51. 56. E. lat 94 5 N

COMACHIO, an epileopal torn of Italy, in the territory of the claich, and life air is bid, for in the Errrarelc hich reason it is inhibited by te fides fishermen. It is 27 mil s > 1. of [lerrari, and 20 N of Rivenna Lon 19 10 L 1st. 44. 45 N. The lake of the fame name is between the its o mouths of the river Po, and about 10 miles in circumference, but dry in leveral places, on one of which the above town is built.

COMANA, a sea port town of S America in Terra kirmi, scated on the couft of Curaçon; 35 miles E of Larguna, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64.23 W.

lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. Turin. I on. 9 7. H lat 45.45. N.

40. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANIA, a territory of Asia, bound ed on the E. by the Calpian Sea, on the W. by Circaffia, on the N. by the territories of Ruffin, and on the S. by Georgia. Proce are fine meadows and arable land, but lix miles over in any one part. the inflaheants, though Mahometans, and very superflutious, are great thieves.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwick shire, three miles from Coventry, W famous for a rich abbey of monks, 22 flourished in great splendor till the general dissolution The church is demolished, but the abbey, with some modern inch provements, is now the fest of Lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonthire, with a small market on Tuesdays. It is feated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a finall place, leven miles E. of Ilfr comb, and 184 W by S. of London.

Lon. 1. 2 W lit. 51. 13 N.

* COMILEAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Siltz, with a handfomt townhouse It is taken by florm in 1121. and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the inord. It is feated on a fittic plain, to miles N. W. of Saliz, and to N W of Prague, Lon. 13.25 L lt. 50 30 N.

COMINEY, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country against the Auserian Netherlands, and it flinds on the niver I is, five miles S W. of Mchin. Lon.

. N. رو 3 4. L. lit م

* (OMM NY, a kingdom of Africa, on the Grld Conflot Guines, about 12 miles in leagth and is much in breadth, where the Inglish and Dutch have forts.

1 11 CY, a landlome town of Iruce, in the duchy of Bur, with the title of a principility and a mighilicent caffle. It is fened on the river Meule, eight miles S of St Michael, and 120 L of Paris. Lon 5 44 h lat 48 40 N

CO 11 1 1 15, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in bic idth, bounded on the N by Gaston, on the S. by Citalonia, on the E. by Coufferans, and on the W by Biggore. Its pin cipal trade diffs in cittle, mules, ind corn. St.

Bestiand is the cipital town.

Cos o, a fliony and populous town of Halv, in the duchy of Milan, and in the (comaico, with a bishop's ice. It was taken by the Imperial fits in 1706, and is tated on a lake of the fame name, 30 miles W. of Berganio, and 80 N.E. of

* (OMO, the lake [called, 15 the largest in Itily, and is in the ducho of Milan, and in Comalco, on the confines of Swifferland, and the Grison. It is 88 miles in circumference, and jet it is not above

COMORA DE LOBOS, a town in the

Madeira.

COMORIN

COMORIN, a promontory of Alia, and the most northern point of the peninsula on this fide the Ganges, and N. W. of the

illand of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handsome and large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a territory of the lame name. It is to well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Hungarians or Russians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is scated on the river Danube, in the illand of Sihut, 16 miles S. of Newhaulel, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. 181. 47. 46. N.

COMPIEGNE, a bandlome town of the Isle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or castle, where the king often refides. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is scated on the river Oile, near a large forest, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSIBLIA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and an university. The public fquares, and the churches, parti-e cularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from most parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty waxcandles. They kifs it three times, with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 filver lamps, always lighted, and fix chandeliers of filver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hofpital, built for that purpole, which flands near the church, and round it are gallerick of free stone, supported by large pillars. seated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this (pwn the military or) der of St. Jago, of St. James, had it original. It is feated in a peninfula, formed by the rivers Tambra and Ulla, in a pleasant plain, 88 mfles N. of Braganza, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531. It is seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Min. 109-42. W. lat. 21. 20. N.

P CONCALE Bay, is on the coast of

France, in Brittany, where the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloe's, which they did, and burnt all the thips in that harbour, which were above 100, of all forts. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, with a harbour and a cattle. It is 12 miles from Quimper. Lon. 4. 2.

L. lat. 47. 46. N.

CONCEPLION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very ' large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged feveral times by the native Americans, and is leated on the South Sea, in a tertile foil, abounding in corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 72. 35. W. lat. 36. 43. S.

CUNCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimala. It is scared near the sea-coast, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a small river that runs into the lea. Lon. 81.45.

W. lat. 10. 0. N.

* CONCRES, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a confiderable trade. It is feated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 50 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola; leated on the river Sechia, five miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 11. 13. E. lat.

44. 52. N.

CONCORDIA, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see; it is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

CONCRESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orleannois; Bourges. Lon. 2. 85. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a caltle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and feated near the confluence of the rivers Haifne and Scheld, feven miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* CONDE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Bessin, which carries on a confiderable trade; feated on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebrer, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 27. W. int. 48, 50. N.

CONDECEDO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 91.

27. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Galcony, and capital of the Condomis, with a bilhop's icc. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very [mall. It is leated on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 70 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0.36. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

 CONDOMOIS, a fmall territory of France, in Gascony, of which Coudom is

the capital town.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, is the capital of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8.40. and about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mould is blackith, and pretty deep, only on the hills it is flony; it is covered The manwith trees, but not very thick. goes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the fize of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleafant finell and Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as also parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks and hens. The inhabitants are imall in flature, well-shaped, and a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight bair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women; for when any thips arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the failors. Their religion is Paganism, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence | hals of different kinds; but the Portuin 1705. Lon. 107. 26. E. lat. 2, 40. N.

* CONDRIEU, a town of France, in Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is feated at the foot of a hill, mear the river Rhone, eight miles S. W of Vienne, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 4.

63. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* CONDROS, a district of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige. Huy is the capital town.

* CONFLANS-EN-JANESI, atown of Lorrain, on the confines of the Franche Comté, seated at the confluence of the . givers Iron and Ornes Lone 5. 55. E. lat, 47., 45. N.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace 🐗 France, which belongs to the archbillion of Paris, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

" CONFULENS, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne.

Lon. 0. 43. L. lat. 46. 55. N.

* CONGERBURY, a village in Somor. fetfhire, fix miles N. of Axbridge,

CONGLETON, a town of Cheffire, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated on the river Danac, and is a large mayor town, though at has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being two miles diftant. Its manufactory is the making of leather gloves; but the most considerable is lilk, there being a large filk-mill lately cretted here by foine Turky merchants. which employ 700 hands. It is feven miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 N. W.

of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53 8. N. CONGO, a large country of Africa, botween the equinochal line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Matamon on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is fometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguele have a great many fettlements on the coait. as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484, at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the fummer months. They have many defert places within land, in which are many wild beaffs; fuch as elephants, tigers, leopards. monkies, and monitrous icrpents: but, near the coalt, the foil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, belides palm-trees, from which they get wine aud oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipraing the fun, moon and stars, belides aniguele have made a great number of conterrs, fuch as they are. Congo, properly to called, is about 159 miles in length along the coast, and 37 in breadth. From March to September As called the winter feason, when it raises almost every day; and the fummer is from October to March. and then the weather is always ference. The inhabitants are kulful in weaving cotton cloth, which forves them to hide their naledness; and they trade in slaves, ' ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. The river Zeire is full of crocodiles, and fee and

river hories. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

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CONI, a firong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. The town being divided into two factions; it furrendered to the French in 1641; but was reflored to the duke of Savoy foon after. It is leated at the confluence of the rivers Greffe and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E lat. 44. 30. N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the fame name; 20 miles N. of Con-Rance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

CONINCTON, a village in Huntingdonfhire, near Stilton, at the head of the river, which forms Ug-meer, Brick-meer, and Whittlesea-meer. It has the plain relicks of an old caffle; and in a pool, just by this village, was found the skeleton of a fish, near 20 feet long, lying in a perfect flate, about fix feet below the furface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four pro vinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Uifter, and on the S. and E. by Muniter. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note belides the Shannon. It has feveral convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in thany places. had several dangerous boge, over-run with woods, which are now in lome measure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, theep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five billioprics, fix counties, feven market towns, eight places of trade, 10 boroughs that fend members to parliament, 47,256 houses, 24 old castles, besides fortrelles that have been erected of late, and 350 parishes. The printipal town is Galway

CONNECTICUL, one of the provinces of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. E. by Maffachu let, on the S. by the fea, and on the W. by New-York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth

CONNOR, a fown of Ireland, in the county of Antrine, and province of Ulfter, with a bishop's see; fix miles N. of

CONQUET, a handlome maritime town

good harbour and road. It is very rich, and feated 12 miles W. of Breft. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, & fmall diffrict of France, in Gafcony, bounded by the counties of Forx, Commingers, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing confiderable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a bishop's see. The bishop is a prince of the empire. It has a handlome bridge, leveral fine structures, as well facred as profane. It carries on a great trade, and is well fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Austrians keep a garriton here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council caused Jerome of Prague to be burnt, tho' the emperor Sigismund had given him a fafe conduct, in purfuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be turned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Protestants. It is leated on a lake of the fame name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Swifferland. It is 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is crolled by the river Rhine, and there are feveral towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the fame name. It is the largest and strongest place in all the eaftern parts, and is feated at the top of a great rock. There is no we to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7. o. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

* CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and capital of a small territory of the fame name, with a callle lested on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Billdulgerid, and on the We by the river Saof France, in Lower Britting, which feparates it from the king· dom of Bugia. The country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and expital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The fea of-Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully fituated between the Black-Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. Constantine the Great, being obliged to refide in the Fall, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever fince. The Grand Signior's palace, called the Seraglio, as feated on the fea-fide, and is furrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by eanals. It is faid the harbour will eafily hold 1200 thips. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great, but they are feldom or ever clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the fuperb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far furpalles all the The street called Adrianople is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezesteins, are the markets for felling all forts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilatters. The new is the best, and contains all forts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for flaves, of both fexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be fold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece,

Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public divertions, where the jugglers and mounter banks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Fournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the fubuibs, in may be 34 miles in compais. The suburb called Pera, is charmingly utuated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, refide. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rifes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, fuch as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, for the entertainment of firangeis, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paus, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 28. 59. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

 Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648, and 1651. It is feated on the liver Selucza, 30 miles S. E. of Bai, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

CONTESSA, a fea-post town of Turky, in Europe, scated on a gulph of the same name in the Aichipelago, 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is leated on the river Seille, 14 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* Conversano, a confiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri-di-Bari, with a bishop's fee. It is leated so miles from the gulph of Venice, and 12 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17.

6. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

Conway, a town of N. Wales, in Carn: avonshire, with a market on Fiidays! It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but small Near this town, corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the customhouse here from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a large body of magratite up the river, with which

copperag

eopperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing; and there is still plenty of pearl musicles, but they are now neglected. It is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* CONWYDD, a village in Merioneth-

fhire in N. Wales.

CONZA, a small ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Faither Principato, with an aichbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an caithquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedial stood is hardly known. It is 30 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

*Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N. W. of the isle of Khodes, and is subject to the, Turks. Lon. 27.

44. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

Copenhagen, a large, tich, and ftrong town, or city, of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; belides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes refides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good battions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arlenal is furnished with naval stores, sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arrenal, the king's itables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan house, the opera-house, and the military-school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manufcripts and printed books, collected The inhabitants are from all parts. reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the foldiers and failors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houses, of which 3785 werd reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all forts. It is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the dastern shore on the isle of Zealand, uport a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the strait called the Sound, It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm; 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500- N. E. of London, and 550 Mi.N. E. of Paris. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 41. N.

COPPORD, a village, near Colchester, in Essex. The doors of the church here are much ornamented with iron-work, in the lattice manner; underneath which is a fort of skin, taken notice of about the year 1690, said to be the skin of some

Danish robbers, who were guilty of facculegious robbing; but being detected, were put to death, and their skins nailed on the doors. At this time, part of it remains, and is thicker than parchment. The same kind of skin is to be observed on the door of Hadstock, in the same county.

Corce ave, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkthire, between Knarefborough and Boroughbridge, and is noted for an epitaph on John Wincupp, which fays, that he was rector of the church 54 years, during which time he boarded and taught many of the gentry; that he was never plaintiff nor defendant in any cause, and hved 52 years with his wife, by whom he had six children, of whom not one died in all that time; and that he was the first of his family who departed this life, which happened in 1637, aged 36 years.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. Ameica, with a town of the 13mc name, in
Chili, which carries on a great trade,
and is feated in a fertile country, near
the S. Sca, 500 miles N. of St. Jago,
and is subject to Spain. Lon. 70. 30.

W. lat. 27. o. S.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly feveral Albanian mici-chants in this place, who professed the Roman Catholic religion, but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

*COPORIA, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small liver of the same name, in Inglia. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617; but it was taken from them by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the present century. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 59. 34. N.

COQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a liver of the same name. It abounds in finits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 72. 21. W. lat. 29. 54. S.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and in the principality of Waladeck, formerly imperial, 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, and 35 N. of Marpurg. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles 8. of Louvaine. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORNETY, a town of the Isle of France, divided into two by the river Scine, eight miles

miles from Melun, and 17 S. of Paris.

Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

CORBIF, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is feated on the liver Somme, to miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paus. Lon. 2. 38. E. In. 49. 54. N.

CORBIERE, a Small territory of France, m Languedoc, remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Sara-

cens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weltphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire. It is leated upon the river Weler. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

" CORBY, a village in Lincolnshire,

12 miles N. of Stamford.

* CORCANG, otherwise called JUR-CANTZ, a town feated on a river anciently called Oxis, which ran from the Calpinn Ser to the lake Aral; but the Tartais have found out means to dry up the channel. It was formerly of more confequence than it is at prefent; for the greater part of the houses are now in ruins, and those remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral.

Lon. 65. 5. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

CORDOUA, an episcopal, and one of the most considerable towns of Andalusia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and naving preferred its splendor, dignity, power and riches, thro' fo many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir, overwhich there is a magnificent stone-bridge. On the N. are high mountains, and on the S. a very extensive plain. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many superb fliuctures, palaces, churches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita, which has the same meaning. The fquare called the Plaza Major, is fursounded with very fine houses, under which are plazzas. The trade is flou rishing on account of the river, and confifts of wine, filk, and Cordovian leather. In the neighbourhood of this place are a vaft number of orange and

exceedingly cheap. The heft horfes in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

" CORDUA, NEW, a confiderable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a inshop's see, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous phares or lighthouse of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Girond. The architecture is extremely fine, and is placed there to hinder vellels from running on the fand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon.

1. 9. W. lat 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninfula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. longitude, and between 32 and 46 of N. latitude. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 40 cities of the ift rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanch. ing, where the king relides. The Jefults lay, the people are well-made, of & lweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, mulic, and dancing, and in general retemble the Chinese. houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. They have little filk, and therefore make use of Jinen-cloth in its room. Their arms are crois-bows, and very long labres, or fwords. Their trade confilts in white-paper, pencils, ginfeng, gold, filver, iron, yellow varnish, towls, whole tails are three feet long, hories no more than three feet in height, lable-lkins, caltor, and mineral falt. In general, it is a feitile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till three years after their deciale, but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorfetthire, with a market on Vitursdays. It is feated in a peninfula cal'ed Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren foil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, It has one church, and 130 houles; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and fends two members to parliament. It is at inflet E. of Doichefter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2.4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

Corve, a confiderable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, lemon trees, which render their fruits [fubject to the Venetians, and the most M 2

impor-

important place they have in these parts, because it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reason they have always here about 15 gallies, and several other vetfels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which stands in the capital town, is very handlome, and adorned with leveral rich filver lamps, and one of gold. It is defended by an impregnable castle, called St. Ange. It formally belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants fubmitted to the Venetians about the year 1386. Here they make a great deal of falt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cyprefstices. The capital town is of the lame name, and feated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island, over against Canina .Lon. 20. o. E. 39. 40. N.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is leated on the river Alagon, 30 miles N. W. of Placentia, and 120 S. W. of Madiid. Lon.

5. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalifco. Lon. 111. 20, W. lat. 20.

50. N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTHO, or GERAME, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its fituation on the passage from Greece into the Morea, its caltle, itunding on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, its riches, and its architects, iculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in all Greece. It belonged to the Venetians till it was taken by Mahomet 11. but they retook in 1678; the Turks became mafters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever fince. It is now greatly decayed, for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the caftle above-mentioned, is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the fea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above fix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Ifthmian-games. There are fill the runs of a town upon it, and of

the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluta, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens, and 70 N. by E. of Miffitra. Lon. 23.

3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

"CORINTH, the isthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæfai, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; aid they therefore afterwards built a wall acrois it, which they called Hexamilium, because it was fix miles in length. This was demolished by Amuist II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians, but was levelled a fecond time by Mahomet II.

CORILA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamancha. Lon. 5 49. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

* CORK, a county of Ireland, 80 miles in length, and so in breadth, bounded on the W, by Kerry and the fea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the Ocean. It contains 43,285 houses, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boloughs. It fends 26 members to parliament, is feitile, rich, and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, Blackwater, and Lee. The principal town is of the fame name.

CORK, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munfter, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous place, leated on the liver Lie, where it has a commodique harbour. It is a place of fome ftrength, and enclosed with walls, in the form of in egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It furpalles all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It contains 8113 houses, and is 13 miles W. of Ballicora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CORLIN, a town of Germany in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the bishop of Camin, and now to the king of Pruffia. It is feated on the river Persant, eight miles S. E. of Colberg.

Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

* CORMENTIN, the name of a fortress and town, on the Gold Coast of Guinea. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, which is very large and populous. Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

CORMERY,

* CORMERY, a town of France, in Tourain, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleatantly fested on the river Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. o. 18. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CORNEIGHA, one of the five places round the fortified caftle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spettia, in

the Genoele dominions.

CORNET, a caltle on the illand of Guernley, belonging to Great Britain.

Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a hishop's fee, frated on the river Maita, three miles E. of the lea, and 37 N. W. of Rome Lon. 11. 53. E. lat 42. 15. N.

CORNHILL, a village in the bishop-

rick of Ducham.

CORNWILL, an English county, furrounded on all fides by the fea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamer. It is 75 mile in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the Land's Fnd. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parithes, 27 market-towns, and fends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the francaires, where they get tin, and to thele belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular praces which have the comage of tin, to which all the tin mult be carried to be stamped. The other commo dities are, blue-flate, coin, fruits, cat tle, and a little filver. Sometimes a fort of diamonds have been found here, but not fo hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Bittons retreated, whole language they retained for a confiderable time, but is how almost extinct, unless at two or thice parishes near the Land's End. The foil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with mallow earth, though there are many fruitful vallies, particularly near the fca, which they manute with fea-weeds and The air is pretty healthy, fat fand. though subject to high winds and florms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldeft ion is duke of Cornwall.

CORNWALL, a territory of France, in Bretagne, which stretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocele of

Quimper.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuila, 60 miles W. of La Guaua. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called, is

the eaftern couft of the peninfula; on this fide the Ganges in Afia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Bilnigar, though fome geographers give it different bounds. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleafant. The bulk of the people are Gentoos, and have various manuf .ctures of cotton cloth.

CORON, a fer-port town of Turky in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea; it is faid to be a ffrong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Furks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetions. It is feated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Mo. don, and 80 S. of Patras. Lon 31. 50. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CORREGIO, a fmall pleafant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the fame name, in the duchy of Modena, with a handsome castie. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is nine miles N. E. of Reggio, and 12 N. W. of Modena.

Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44. 46 N.

CORSHAM, or COSHIM, a village in Wiltshire. It is a pleasant and very healthy place, being on a dry, fliong foil, and therefore not very fertile. The baxon king, Ethelied, had a palace here; and it was the feat of some of the earls of Cornwall, one of whom, earl Edmund, in the leigh of Edward I. obtained a charter for its market, and the inhabitants still enjoy several privileges granted them by Richard, his predeceffor. The chief support of Consham is the woollen manuficture, here being fome confiderable clothiers. The fields hereabouts are generalty, instead of hedges, enclosed with walls of ftone, piled one upon another without any mortar. The parish, which is extensive, is sprinkled here and there with many pretty feats. It is four miles S. W. of Chippenham, and zz N. E. of Bath.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of itones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fiuits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and cheficuts. They have horfes alfo, of a very fiery nature. Befides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two prin-

Мз cipal cipal rivers. There is a nidge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Baftia. It belonged to the Genoele, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France, under whole dominion it now remains.

CORTATE, a town of Alia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 78.

o. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the island of Coifica, with a strong cattle in the middle of the ifland. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Battia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in Liege, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 59.

E. lat. 50. 46. N.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tufcany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy. is 32 miles E. of Sienna, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 12. o. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* CORUNNA, abfurdly called by the English failors the Grayn, is a sea-port town of Galicia in Spain. Lon. 8. 19.

W. lat. 43. 18. N.

* Corvo, the least of the Azores, or weltern illands, having only about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31. 5. W. lat. 39. 42. N. Sec Azores.

* CORWEN, a village of Merionethflire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of

Bala.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia by a nairow channel. Lon. 17. O. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

Cosenza, a confiderable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and capital of Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, sa miles from the fea, and ros 8. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 19. 20. N.

Coslin, a town of Germany, in Brandenburgh Pomerania, to miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

COMOPOLI. See PORTO FERRARO. " GREY, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on the river pital town. Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; \$8 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

Turky. They are divided into feveral hranches, the Kofakki-fa-Parovi, the Kolakki-Doniki, and the Kolakki-Jaici. Thele are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fifting, and their cattle; but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home; but in fummer they rove in boats, on the Caspian Sea, with an intent to attack the vellels failing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikikoy. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline notes; the women are handlome, well fhaped, and very complaifant to strangers. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukiain, and is one continued and exceedingly feitile plain, which produces corn, pulle, tobacco, and honey. The pasture, ne to good, that then cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Ruffians. Kofikki-Dontki dwell on both fides the tiver Don, and are much the lains for 67- and thape, as the to.mer; thele are under the protection of Russia, and profes the lame religion.

COSSANO. See CASSANO.

Cossova, a large plan of Turky in Europe, and in the eattern part of Boints, on the commes of Servia, about the liver Sitniza. It is all great extent, and very tertile, and contains the cities of Pultina and Ucitergna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkish sultan, over Lazarus, the despot of Servia, in which this last was taken prisoner, and the fultan himfelf was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA RICCA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The foil is not very fertile, though there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the ca-

* COTATI. See CORTATE.

* Cotatis, a town of Alia, in Geore gia, feated at the foot of a mountain, on Cossacks, a people inhabiting the the river Fasso, and in the kingdom of confines of Poland, Ruffia, Tartasy, and Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital.

sapital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houses; the palace where the king resides, and the houses of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other side the Fasso, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garrison. Lon 43. 65. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

Corbus, a town of Germany, in Lower Luface; it is a strong important place, and has been subject to the king of Prussia ever since the year 1645. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles 8. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. Here are a great number of French Protestants, who have introduced manufactures; and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of slax. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* COTENTIN, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the fide of the English channel. It abounds in pastures, cattle, and excellent horses. Coutances

is the capital town.

* COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocele of Frejus, with the title of a barony. It is leated on the river Argens, and is famous for its sweet meats.

COTRONF. See CROTONA.

* Couco, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independent, and dwell in the mountains, which are very fertile.

Coucy, a town of France, in the Laonois, between Laon and Oyfe. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns.

Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

COVENTRY, a town of Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's sec. Its market is on Friday. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 hailiffs, theriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and fends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was furrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1661. It has a grammar-school, with three mafters, and exhibitions for both Univerfities, and another free-school for poor boys, belides several hospitals; as, one for 10 old men, another for 20 · blue-coat boys, a third for eight married couples, and a fourth in West-Orchardmreet. In the market-place stood the state-

high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houses being mostly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaister, with stories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tammies, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 91 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overystil, near the confines of Westphalia, and the fortress in the marshes is strong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N. E. of Deventer.

Lon. 6. 35 E. lat. 52. 46. N.

COULAN, or QUILLON, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants are generally Gentoos, mixed with Christians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

* COULANGE-LA-VINEUSE, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name, and on the same river, at the distance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

Pottou, and election of Fonten.

finite of Fife, in Scotland. It is small, but pleasantly situated, near the center of the county. Lon. 3. o. W. lat 56. 20. N.

COUPEZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limofin, which riles beyoud Manach, and falls into the Vizere.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy, whose dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which separates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitia, and on the W. by the Baltick Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Mittau is the capital town, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

*COURMONTRAEL, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpelier.

*Courpiers, a town of France, in Auvergne,

mont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Isle of France, 15 miles S. W. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montarges, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, whose fortifications were demolished in 1683. It is seated on the river Lys, 12 miles E. of Ypies, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

Coutances, a fea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a bishop's see. churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

*Couthorre, a village in Lincolnmire, about the middle of the eaftern part, near the fea-coast, and two miles S. of Louth.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gamed here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is feated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N.E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris.

Lon. o. 3. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* Cowbridge, a town of Glamorganhire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesdays. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which foon after falls into the fea. It is feated in a low bottom, and in a fertile foil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. from London. Lon. 3. 33. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

*Cowes, a sea port town of Hampthire, on the N.E. coast of the isle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a safeharbour for thips. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat.

50. 46. N.

* COWLING, a village in Suffolk, fix

mules S. E. of Newmarket.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, which has no market. It is 18 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

Cozumel, a confiderable island of America, on the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortex landed, and refreshed his thoops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds

Auvergne, and in the diocese of Cler - I in fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives still postess this island, though it is in some sense subject to Spain.

 CRACATOA, the southernmost of a clutter of illands lying in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. It confifts of elevated land, gradually ming on all fides from the lea, and is entirely covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the puipole of forming rice fields. The population of the illand is very inconfiderable; and its chief is dependent on the king of Bantain, to whom the chiefs of all the other islands in the straits are also subject. Its coral reefs afford finall turtles in abundance; but other refielhments are exceedingly scarce, and are sold at a very exorbitant price. The island, is considered as very healthy, in comparison of the neighbouring countries. Lon. 105. 36, E. lat. 8. 6. S.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and straight, but very naity; and the houtes are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The royal place, or cattle, was a magnificent structure, and feated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland refided here before they removed to Warlaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very foon. The city has two large suburbs, and is turrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long fiege. Here are leveral churches, but the principal is that dedicated to S. Stanislaus, which is immensely rich. The Jesuits have also a handsome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous univerlity, confisting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city fuffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havock of the inhabitants all at the fame time, infomuch that half of them were deltroyed. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned; and likewife the fupreme courts are held here. It is feated in an extensive plain on the rivers Vistula, Weissel, or Weisser, 130 miles S. S. W. of Warfaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

 CRACOW, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Leffer Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Sired,

which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Silefia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little filver, at Slenkow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; and of falt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weisser, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Fiith of Forth, 7 miles S.E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 36. W.

lat. 56. 15. N.

"CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Camola, seated on the river Saave, so miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14.

5. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* CRANBORN, a town of Dorfetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, there being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 94 W. of London.

* CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 52 S. E. of London. Lon. o. 39. E. lat. 51.4. N.

CRANBURN-LODGE, one mile from Windsor in Beikshire, is a fine house, in the middle of the forest, built by the late earl of Ranelagh, and is now (1790) in the possession of the duke of Gloucester. It has an extensive prospect over a fine plain that affords a most beautiful landscape. The lodge is large and well built; and in a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large panalels, the military dresses of the different corps of the European armies.

CRANGANOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is the capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Lon.

74. 25. E. lat. 10. 15. N.

CRANSAC, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphureous

waters and coal-pits.

* CRAONNE, a town of France, in the generality of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

• CRAPAC, or CARPAC, a long chain of mountains that furround Hungary and Transilvania, on the north and west side;

they have different names, according to the places they run through.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seven miles E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7.

20. W. lat, 39. 6. N.

* CRAVAN, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the livers Cure and Yonne. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CRAVEN, a division of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Aire.

"CRAWLEY, a village in Suffex, fix miles E. by N. of Hortham. Also the name of a river in Derbyshire.

*CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle tought here in 1346, between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, eight N. W. of Soissons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* CRECY, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meaux, with a

convent of Benedictine Monks.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East-town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school, with 12 governors, incorporated by Q. Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

* CREIL, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 43.

E. lat. 49. 13. N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Placentia, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Brescia, and 22 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* CREMASCO, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMIU, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seat-

ed at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 5. 20.

E. lat. 45. 44. N.

CREMUITE, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, lexted in a deep valley between two hills. It has fuffered greatly from insettine broils. It is fubject to the house of Austria; and is 70 miles N. E. of Prethung. Lon. 19. 6.

E. lat. 48. 32. N.

CREMONA, an encient, firong, and confiderable town of Italy, in the ducky of Milan, and capital of the Cremonete, with a king calle, a bishop's fee, and an university. The facets are broad and Araight, the houses well built, the churches handlome, and the huares large. has been leveral times taken and retaken; but last of all by prince Eugene, in 1707. It is feated in a delightful plain on the siver Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 23 S. of Brefcia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Melan. Lon. 9. 58. E. lat. 45 8. N.

* CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the ducky of Milan, bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on the W. by Ciemasco, and Lodez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the duchy of Parma. It is extramely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capi-

CREMPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the ducky of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg. It is subject to the king of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Picemont, feated on the river to. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the alles in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Cafal, and 39 N. of Veru. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ERESPY, a town of the like of France, and capital of the Valeis. It is 15 miles 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat.

49. 20. N.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Pieardy, and in the diocese of Meaux. It was here that Edward Itl. king of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 19 N. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 20'. N.

Cager, a town of France in Dauphiny, feated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienna, 19 S. E. of Valence, 97 N. E. of Orange, and 36 S. by W, of I coarde groy cloth, with a loofe mantle, Cheenoble. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 44. 40.

N. It is capital of the Valentinois. CREVANT. See CRAVAN.

CREVECORUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, or Cambrelis. It is feated on the iver Scheld, five miles S. of Cambray.

Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, with a cattle feated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* CRICCIETH, a village of Carnar-

vonfine in N. Wales.

* CRICKNOWELL, a town of Brecknockfline, in S. Wales, that has a very finall muket, though it is a very pretty place. It is feated on the river Ufk, over which there is a bridge. It is so miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 3. 7. W. et. 51. 49. N.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays. olt is feated upon the Ifie, which almost surrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It leads two members to parliament; and is 25 miles 6. W. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat.

51. 40. N.

CRIM-TARTERS are a people of Afia, to called, because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in fearch of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are a great number of them about Afracan, to which place they flock in the wintertime; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason they erect hute up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-ruthes or reeds, being about 12 feet in chameter, of a round form, and with a nole at the top. Their fuel is to let out the imoke. turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass foveral days without firring out. They are generally of fmal dature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an offer-complexion. The men are generally for wrinteled in their faces, that they look file old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which ferves them instead of bread, and they eat the fieth of hories, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially marcsmilk, which they carry about in nafty leathern bage. Their garments are of made of a black theep's tkin, with a cap

7.

of the same. The women are clothed in white lines, with which lakewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Muscovian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to slick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a fort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

women like the Turks. CRIM-TARIARY, OF CRIMEA, 19 the ancient Taurica Cherlonelus, and is a penantula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Cercallia, and on the N. by the Pulus Mentis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of lat. and 40 and 44 of lon. The towns are Baicha-Sara, which is feated about the middle, and is the utual religionce of the Khan. It contains about 2000 honfes, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The sown of Cnm as feated in a very pleafant and ferfule plate, and was formarly capital of the country, but it is now gour to with, and does not pentain above 600 threbed him. Perchap is on the E. fide of the Albanus, which towas Crimen to the comment; at is the key of this country, and net is a pitiful place, having only 600 houles with a half runed calile, and lome ill-contrived fortifications. Malfa is the principal town, was a long while in the hands of the Genocke, and was then a trading-place; at pretent they only deal in flaves, which they fleal from their neighbours and fell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houses, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoele, and is inhabited by Jews, Mangrelians, Turks, and Christians, of different perfualions. The Turks are at present matters of the town, who keep a throng garulan here. Baluclawa, is on the fourthern The Tarcoalt, and has a good harbour. Tars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs eyes, square and flat faces; their hair is black, and as strong as horishair, with very little beards. Their thirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheep's ikins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handlome; however, the men usually make use of the slaves they steal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The best fort have tents, but the others are contented with their cloaks. When their borles tire, they kill them, and gat their flesh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the tithe of all the booty, who is so much under the disposal of the Turks, that they depole him at pleatute, and the up another, and they

generally oblige him to furnish go, board men when they take the field. The Ruffians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1789, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In eachange for the flaven they have rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and clothing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands; but the Turturs make no other use of it then to feed their cattle.

* CRISSINGHAM MAGNA, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S of Swelfham.

OF Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Bofaia, on the S. by Bofaia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part belongs to the house of Austria, and the inhabitants are good foldiers. Carle-flad is the capital town.

* CROIA, a sown of Albania, in Turke in Europe, with a belliop's fee. The Turke have demplified the fortifications. It is traced near the gulph of Venice, 13 miles M. E. of Durarau, and 30 S. of Scutari.

Lon. 19. 27. E. dat. 42. 6. N.

CROISETTE, a town of France, in Champagne, near Chalone, whose Soco Euglids mere defeated by its inhabitables, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

France, in Buerague, fine miles & of Cuctande, feated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Value. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1739. It is 35 miles W. of Nantes, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 14. N.

CROMARTIL, a capital town of the flure of Commence, in Scotland, feated on the Cormon Decan, at the mouth of the frith of the same mame, fixteen miles N. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat.

57. 44. N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated near the fes-fide, and was formerly more conuderable than it is at prefent; for it had two churches, one of which, with feveral houses, were swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly filhermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little tiled. The part of a church, which flitt remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of cusious flint, and the tower was raised to a great height; this indeed is all that stands, and the other part of the thrusture being decayed, divine fervice is performed once a formight in the steeple. The town has been waited round, fome remains of which use fiell to be feen;

but

but it at prefent confifts of only about 200 houses straggling here and there, without sorm or order. It is an miles N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London. Lon.

1. 15. W. lat. 58. 0. N.

CRONACH, a firong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, with a strong citadel. It is twhich to that bishop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and \$5 N. E. of Bamberg.

Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Helle-Callel, with a Brong caitle. It is leated at the foot of a high mountain, in a tertile foil, and is furrounded with a double wall. It is 10 mailes N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40. E. lat. 49. 55 N.

CRONENBURG, a strong fortress of · Denmark, in the tile of Zealand, at the enwance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll for such thips as are bound for the Baltick. It was very richly furnished, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were statues of mally filver. It is built upon pules. Lon. 12. 54. E lat. 56 o. N.

CRONSLOT, a town and fortress of Ruffia, in a little illand of the fame name, leated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the guiph of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the flation of the Ruffian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval flores, as well as docks and yards for building thips, are. It is 19 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

CRONSTAT, a town of Transilvania, mear the frontiers of Moldavia. miles N. E. of Hermanstat, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 26. 0 E

Lat. 46. 30. N.

* CROOKHORN, a town of Somer fetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorfetshire, and the market is good for corn, theep, and provilions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salifbury, 86 E. by N. of Excter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. let. 50 50. N.

CRUSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the fame name. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is foruned, and is 87 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw.

Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

CROTONA, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, feated on the gulph of Taranto, with a bishop's sce, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 89. 9. N.

CROFOY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthicu. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* CROUY, a town of France, in Brie, 20 miles from Meaux, near Ferre-Milon.

* Chowcomb, a village in Somerfetshire, eight mile. N. of Taunton.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated in the Fens, in a dirty foil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at & but by nairow caufeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three fireets, separated from each other by water couries, whose Ennks are supported by piles, and let with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fiwl, which are here in great plenty; that is, in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Bolton, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

* (ROWLF, a village of Lincolnihire, in the tile of Axholm, fix miles 5. W.

of Burton.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays. Its fituation is low, near the fpring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, furrounded with It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the feat of the archbishop of Canterbury It has a large handlome church, an hospital, and a free-school. It is nine miles S. of London. Lon. o. o. lat. 51. 20 N.

* CROZET, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

* CRUSEY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Pons.

* CRUZY, a town of France, in the Semonois, and election of Tonnerre.

CUBA, or AICUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alantejo, 36 miles from Evora.

Lon. 11. 25. E. lat 38. 20. N.

CUBA, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely mafters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The foil is not extremely fertile, but there are pastures fusficient to feed a great number of beever,

theep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several forts of mines in the mountains, and forells full of game. The produce is sugarcanes, ginger, callia, wild cinnamon, and very good sobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middie of the island from E. to W. but, near the coast, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very short course. The air is pretty temperate and wholeloine, and here are cedar-trees to large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men Mavannah is the capital town, and is leased on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The English landed on the S. W. lide of the island in 1741, but the rainy leafon coming on, it prewented their doing any thing. The galloons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 70 W of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of _amaica.

CUBAGEA, an island of America, seated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 54. 30. W.

lat. 10 15. N.

CUBIEY, a village in Derbyshire, fix miles S. of Albburn.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suffex, with a market on Fridays. It is feated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but small. It is 13 miles N.W. of Lewes, and 40 S. by W. of London.

Lon. 0 12. W. lat. 51. 4 N.

Cuency, a town of Spain, in New Callile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a bishop's ice. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but retaken by the duke of B-rwick. It is seated on the river Xucar, 74 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 1. 55 W. lat 40. 7. N

"Cujavia, a province of Poland, lying along the over Viltula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Bressia. The capital is Uladislaw.

CULLIMBACH, or CULLIMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the fame name, with a citadel, which is well tortified, and is called Ballemburg. It is feated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coberg, and 2, N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 50 11. N.

"CULEYI, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It stands upon a high

mountain, difficult of accels, and was built in the year 1520.

* CULIACAN, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite to the S. end of California, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 108 5 W. lat. 24. 0 W.

* CULLEFORD, or COLITFORD, a village in Devonibire, two miles S. of

Culliton.

CULLEMBURG, or CULLENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelder-land, subject to the Dutch. It is scated on the river Letch, to miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 12 E lat. 51. 58. N.

land, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

CULLENBACH, the marquifate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Francouia. It is bounded on the W. by the bishoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the No by Voitland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of forests and high mountains, and is the source of sour large rivers. The principal town is Cullenbach.

thire, with a market on Thursdays. It is stated on a river, not far from the sea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29 W. lat. 50. 54. N.

E of Inverness, in Scotland, near which the king's forces, commanded by his royal highness the dake of Cumberland, gained, a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and so put an end to the

rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Polish Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Vistula, so miles S. of Dantzick, and 34 N. W. of Uladislaw. Lon. 18, 30. E. lat. 53. 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulffer, feated on the coast of Lough-foyle, five miles N. of Loudonderry.

Lon 7. 3. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

palatinate of Culin, and five miles from that town; the bishop generally resides here; it is also to miles from Thorn.

CULROS, a parliament town of Scot-

fund, feated on the Frith of Forth, in the county of Kinrofs. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat.

36. 4, N.

* CUMANA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firms, and capital of a province of the fame name. Lou. 63. 35. W. lat.

g. 46. N.

Cumberland, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and as bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Briff fea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on whe E. by Westmorland, Durham and Northumberland. le contains 14,820 houses, 88,920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and fends fix members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part filly. It yields plenty of fifb, flefh, and fowls, with abundance of large falmons. The principal mountains are Skiddow, which are very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it as watered by feveral rivers, belides lakes and meres, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Kefwick, are mines of black lead, which though not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. . Carlifle is the principal town.

CUNINGHAM, a district of Scotland,

in the shire of Air.

CUR. See KUR.

CURAÇÃO, an island of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and subject to the Dutch, which is the only considerable island they have in the W. Indies. It is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its principal trade consists in sugar and shans. The principal town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort.

CURDISTAN, a country of Afia, scated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are also robbets like them. Their religion is partly Christian, and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

on the coast of Arabia the Happy, overagainst the mouth of the river Prim. Lon.

33. 25. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

merfetshire, a mile W. of Langport.

Comsourant, a finall island of

Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a small town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon.

17. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

Cusco, a large and handlome town of S. America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square torm, in the middle of which there is the best market in all America: four large firects terminate in the fquare, which are all as itraight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large parithes, and five religious houses, the best of which belongs to the Jefuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which threefourths are the original invives, Americans. From this town there i, a very long road, which runs along the Cordeleim; and, at certain distances, there are imall houses, for retting-places, some parts of which are so artificially wrought, that it is furpriting how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform luch workmanthip. There -are fireams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in to hot a country, where it never rains. It is 325 miles E. of Limas Lon. 73. 47. W. lat. 12. 0. S.

* Cusset, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and diocese of Clermont, with a celebrated numery near the town. It is 17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 4.5. E. lat.

46. 17. N.

CUSTRIN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handsome castle. It is capital of the province, and is seated in a morass, surrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. of Franckfort, and 46 E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

Cuyo, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, in the Sierra. The principal commodities are

honey and wax.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to fome of those islands of the Archipelago, which lie near Negropont. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their names import.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the court of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks

From the Venezians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salaminia to the W. Amathulia to the 3. and Lapithia to the N. Nicolia is the capital, which is leated almost in the center of the ciland, and is the Tee of a Greek archbilhop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagausta is scated near the fea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almost all the business of the illand. Baffa, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a tracking town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The toil is an excellent fortile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a perfect paradile; for, though there are no rivers, the defect is supplied with plenty of fprings. They are much infelted with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack beins to their boots to frighten away the asps, the tarantulas, and other venctious reptiles. There is one kind of terpent, about two yards long, and of a blackille colour, with a fort of coronet op its head, which it carries majesticatly about a foot high, as it waves along. This island brings in the Turks 12401. annually, though the governor is hanged every year. The judges are for corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they fubmit to the most fervile employment to get money. The exports of the island are filks, wool, uniber, and wine; the imports are French and Venetian broad cloths, and lometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, fugar, tin, lead, and ail forts of filks. But the people are to mi-Terably poor, that there is no great confumption of any of these things.

Many, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is seated between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17.

10. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Prussia guined a battle over the Austrians in May 1742. It is feated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15, 38. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

the sadaphate of Cracovia, with a fort, in

grims flock hither very much, for the fake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. It is feated on the river Warte, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 95 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a custle. It is scated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon.

32. 5. E. lat. 49. O. N.

CREANIC, a town of Carniols, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish, game, and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and, after some time, it links into the earth, and then it is sultivated, and produces grass and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15. o. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

Muscovy, and capital of a duchy of the same, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 70 miles N. by E. of Kiew. Lon. 31. 53. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 31.

E. 141. 52. 26. N.

CLONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the fame name, at the confluence of the rivers Table and Keres, and 13 miles N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20. 54. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of Asia, in the EastIndies, on the coast of Melabar, and
to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a
navigable river. It is not to flourishing
now as it was formerly, its principal trade
consisting in pepper and salt. It either
did, or does belong to the Portuguese,
and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 72.
50. E lat. 17. 32. N.

DACA, a town of Affa, in the kingdom of Bengal, and feated on the river Ganges. It is the largest in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and silk is the best and cheapest. Provisions of all forts are enteredingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but so cowardly, that two or in armed men-will drive away

a thou-

a thousand. Lon. 89. 10. E. lat: 23.

60. N.

DACHAW, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well-built, and seated on a mountain. The elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a sweet air. It is seated on the river Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 30 E. lat. 48. 20. N.

*DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alface, in the bishoprick of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

*DADIVAN, a plain of Asia, in Perfia, and in Farsistan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate-trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleasure here, in the bot season of the year.

* DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. coast.

Lon. 53. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

DACHESTAN, a province of Asu, bounded on the E. by the Caspian sea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucalus, on the N. by Circallia, and on the S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a fwarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as course as a horse's tail. Their horses are small, but exceedingly fwift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and flaves. They rob all strangers that fall in their way, and steal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themselves independent. With regard to religion, they are a fort of Mahometans. Sometimes they put themselves under the protection of one power, and lometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, be loft a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which fomesimes are in possession of the Russians, and fometimes of the Persians.

DAGNO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of the district of Ducagini, and it is seated on the rivers Drino and Noro, near their confluence. It is 13 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 18 N. E. of Alesso. Lon. 19. 89. E. lat, 42. 30. N.

DAGO, or DAGHO, an island in the

tween the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing confiderable but two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22. 56. E. lat. 58. 44. N.

DAHOME, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much disturbed

the flave trade of the Europeans.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, over-against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town of the same name seated over-against Abassia.

DALLBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, scated on the western bank of the lake Wener, 50 miles N. of Gottenberg. Lon. 11.

59. E. lat. 58. 32. N.

DALLCARLIA, a province of Sweden, to called from a river of the Ame name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call vallies, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike, and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rife in this province. The river rifes in the Dofrine Mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Previnces, and capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications; and is seated on the river Bervine, six miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Nor-

way and the fea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, fix miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

* DALWOOD, a village of Dorfetshire,

to the W. of Dorchester.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Morlachia.

Spalatro

Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Ragula, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholefome, and the foil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* DALFON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Situidays It is feated on the (puting-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the fea; and the ancient callie is made ule of to keep the records, and priloners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 16 miles N. W. of Lancatter, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18, W. lat 54. 14. N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, feated on the river Danifler, three miles from the fea, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon 6. 48 E. lat. 53. 22. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with fome fortifications, and subject to Piussia, seated on the river Oder, 10 miles from Stephi. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 53. gt. N.

DAMAN, a maintime town of the East-Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the gulph of Jambaya; divided by the river Daman into two parts, called the Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is harbour between the two towns, defended by a fort. It is subject to the Poreuguele, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 35. E. lat. 20. 20. N.

 Dimar, a famous and confiderable town of Alia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon.

49. 25. E. lat. 16. O. N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Syria, in Aliatic Turky; a very ancient place, and had once three walls, which are almost entirely ruined; and of the feveral luburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of this town is an exact square, each fide being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to feveral ffreams, which run acrofs the plain of Damalcus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravanlaries, which confift of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and furrounding a large fquare court. There is a mosque belongadorned on the infide with columns of · curious marble. The castle is like a little town, having its own fireets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept E, lat. 49. 22. N.

here in a magazine. The houles of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the infides are richly adorned. The molques are the handfomest buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the most stately was a Christian church. The only thing befides this, worth notice, is the ftraight street which tuns across the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each fide their are shops, where all forts of rich meichandizes are fold. The gardens are always extremely handsome; and they have leveral manufactures, among which that of fabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It flands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles 8. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jeiusalem. Lou. 37. o. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

DAMBEA, a province of Africa, in Abyfinia, near a great lake of the fame name, not far from the river Nile. It is fertile, and watered by feveral rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called

Dambea; but this is urceitain.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a callle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is feated on the river Reckmis, 18 males W. of Strallund.

Lon. 12. 57 E. lat. 54. 16. N

DAMILTIA, an at clent and celebrated town of Airica, in Egypt, seated at one of the ealtern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's ice. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient Pelulium, but others will not allow it. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Refetta. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat 31. 43. N.

* Damiano, St. a town of Italy, in Montferrat, lamous for a fiege it fultained of three months in 1553. The forusfications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8.

o. E. lat. 45. 33 N.

DAMML, a strong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the house of Auttria; feated near the fea, three miles N. E. from Bruges, and five S. of Sluys,

Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, int ing to one, which is very handsome, and the duchy of Luxemburg, dismantled in 1673. It is feated on a mount in a marthy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdon, and 30 S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 33. Africa, in Nubia, scated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The houses are ill-built, and the streets half deserted, being filled with heaps of sand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The castle is large and spacious, but not very strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 30. 35. E. lat. 20. 6 N.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe; 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and 75 N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 29. E.

lat. 53. 4. N.

DANFAICK, one of the largest, richest, and flrongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerama in Poland; with a famous harbour, a billiop's fee, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of flone or brick, fix or feven flories high; and the granaries, containing vall quantifies of corn and naval flores, are full higher, to which the ships he close, and take in their lading. The arfenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handlome litructure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. The college is provided with very learned profeffors. It is laid to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was befreged and bombarded by the Russians, because they would not as knowledge Augustus III. for their king. King Standlaus was then 'in the town, who finding means to make his escape, it surrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval flores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is faid, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free handeance town, governed by its own laws and magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs, are decided by the council, but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the Dict. The ellablished religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papills, Calvinills, and Anabaptiffs, who are all tolerated. The magnificates confift of 30 fenators, four of whom are burge-matters: be-. fides thele, there are 13 confuls, who elect the burge-mallers out of their own body,

and they likewise appoint all other officers; 100 burghers are elected to represent the peoples grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the cityarms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the Gulph of Angil, in the Baltick Sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 160 N. W. by N. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBI, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rifing in the Black Forest near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that co intry; then running E. through Bassaria and Austria, passes by Ratifbon, Passau, Es, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S.E. from Prefbuig to Buda, and to on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgarie from Mo-lachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bellarabia. Towa 2s the mouth, it was called the liter by tig ancicuts; and it is now faid, that foul of the mouths are choked up with land, and that there are only two remaining. It regins to be navigable for boats at Ulm,

and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on ac-

count of the cataracis.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in whose hands it remains. It is feated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Esteck, eight miles S. of Baraniwar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and strong castles of Turky, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each side the canal, formerly called the Hellespont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the Propontis or sea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is sour miles and a half over; and the castles were built in 1659, to secure the Turkish sleet from the insults of the Venetians. The ships that come from Constantinople are searched at the castle on the side of Natolia, to see what they have on board.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of Afria, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade confifts in oil and corn; and it is feated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

* DARHA, or DRASS, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the fame name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and

excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow ishmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one fide, and the S. Sea on the other. It is allo the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the pollellion of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. Here the sten go naked, and they have a filver riate fallened to their noles, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a Auli-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the same manner, which passes through the bridle of the pole I'hey have also several necklaces, or chains of teeth, shells, beads, and to neck to the pit of the flomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river fide, with plantations lying about them. They are built with imali poils let upright, about feven feet high, which are hurdled with flicks, and daubed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the busings of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto-leaves dyed of feveral colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the found of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks, like our tumblers. When they go out a hunting, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bananoes, yams, potatoes, and caffava-roots ready roafted. When they trave!, they guide themselves by the fun; and, when it does not thine, by the wind. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, Iwim over them. They have no diffinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals, as well beafts as birds, are the fame as in other countries of the fame climate.

DARKING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box or White-Hill, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there is great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and provisions, and more particularly for sowls. It is 12 miles E. of Guildford, and 23 S. W. of London, Lon. o. 14. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place, confifting of several streets, and has a spacious market-place. The market is well supplied with corn, live cattle, and provisions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

DARIASTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordfhire, where there are the remains of an ancient castle on a hill; but it is not known by whom it was built. It was here that Wulpere murdered his

two fours.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. There has been lately built several handsome houses and suburbs; and there is likewise a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S of Francsort, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the soot of Dartmore hills, is situated in a barren part of the country called Dartmoor, not far from Gidleigh; and, after a course of about 14 miles, is somed by two considerable streams. From honce it continues its course about sive miles to Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels. About three miles below I otness it is joined by the Hareborn, and, seven miles surther, falls into the

sca at Dartmouth-haven.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rochester, and is accommodated with good inns. It is seven miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 16. E. lat. 51 25. N.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and

N a

but

has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a confiderable trade by fea. It is a mayortown, taken out of feveral parishes, and is large and well built, containing three churches; but the streets are narrow and had, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldoin, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15 W. lat 50. 22. N.

DARWENT. See DERWENT.

* DASSLN-EYLAND, or THE ISLE OF DEER, is one of the three imall islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon 18. 7. E. lat. 33 25. S.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptorshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is scated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, coin, and provisions. It is so miles W. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10.

W. lat. 42. 15. N.

DAVID'S, SI. an episcopal town of Pembrol-shire, in S. Wales; it has a market on Wedneldays, and is seated in a harren soil on the river Hen, not a mile from the sea shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished; but it is small at present, and thinly inhabited; however, the enthedial is a pretty good structure. From the cape, near this place, there is a prospect into Ireland Ir is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

DAVID'S, SI. a town and fort of Asia, in the pennisula on this side the Ganges, and on the roast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places the have in the East-Indies. The fort stands close to the river, and the territory belonging to it is eight miles on the sea-shore, and four within land. It produces good long cloths, clints, callicoes, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The rivers and sea abound with good sish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45. E. lat. 11. 44. N.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the feathetween Greenland and North America, discovered by Davis in 1585, when he

attempted to find a north-west passage to

Africa, in Negroland, whose inhabitants are laid to be very rich. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 8. o. N.

* DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Trier, feated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an island so called. See

MADAGASCAR.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa.

Lon. 45. 10. E. lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the prefumping heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, woad, copperas, filks crystal, iron and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the infibitants are obliged to go into other countril for fubfiltence. The mountains abound en fimples, and game of all forts, and here are fir trees proper for masts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Her, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral springs, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAX, or Acqs, an ancient town of France, in Gasconv, and capital of Landes, with a bishop's see and remarkable baths. It is seated on the river Adour, 24 miles N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 S. by W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. o. W. lat. 43.

42. N.

DEAD MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, be-

tween St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which

has a resemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low, and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as

trades-people chiefly depend on the feafaring men who refort lither. This place is defended by a callle built by Henry VIII and neaf it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is leven miles S by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 29. E lat. 51. 13. N.

* DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is feated; 11 miles W. of Gloucefler, and 112 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 51. 50. N. It is called Mitchell Dean, to dillinguish it from a imaller town of the fame name. The forest of Dean comprehends that part of Gloucestershire which bes between the Severn and Monmouth sure, and contains 23 parishes and four market towns, with many mines of 1. on and coal, belides flone quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market of Fridays. It is feated near the head of the river Deben, on the fide of att, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund'sbury and 84 N. E. of London. Lon. 1.

E. lat. 52. 22. N.

DLBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a diffrict of the fame name. It was taken by the Turk in 1684, and the Imperialists retook it the faine year. It is 45 miles S. E of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 107 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

DECAN, a kingdom of Alia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, bounded on the-S. by the kingdom of Bifnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Megolistan, and on the E by the mountrins of Balagate, which separate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurangahad, on the coast of Bombay. The principal trade confels in cottons and lilks.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleannois, and in the diffrict of Nivernois, leated on the river Loire, 16 miles S. E. of Nivers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3, 81. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is seased near the river Danube.

Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 48. 42. N. DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordthire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is feated on a rifing ground, in a fertile foil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 W. N.

no maquiacture is carried on here, the | W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

> * DEDHAM, a town of Effex, which has a market on Tuesdays It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here is also a Presbyterian meeting-house, and three very good schools. The town confists of about 400 lofty houses, and the streets, though not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It is fix miles N. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

DEP, a river which rifes in Merioneththire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighthire, when, turning N. it walkes the walls of Cheller, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the listh Sea, also a river of Scotland that

talls into the lea of Aberdeen.

DLEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thuildays. It is feated on the river Weland, in a fenny ground, is fix miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lon. o. 21. W. lat. 52. 42 N.

DIERUURSI, a village three miles S. of Tewkethury, in Gloncestershire. It is a parish of eight miles in compass, subject, by its low lituation, to frequent inundations from the Severn, which runs two miles together on the well fide of it. In 17',0, the flood role to the top of the first lloors, and continued to for many days. The common, about four miles long, his been frequently overflowed. It has a bridge over it, oppolite to Alderney illand, called Gildable-bridge, from certain tolls and cultoms that were anciently paid at it: Here was a palace built, and afterwards converted to a monaftery in 715, which the Danes deflroyed; but it was afterwards rebuilt and made an alien priory, and then a denizen priory, under the pationage of the abbot of Tewkelbury. Its being rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and its confectation by the then bishop of Worcester, is denoted by a Latin inteription on a flone, which, in 1675, was dug up in the orchard. There are iome ancient monuments in the church, and likewile fome painted glass in the windows.

* DEHEURDD, a village of Cardiganthire, in S. Wales.

* DEINSE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lis, eight miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* DELAWARE, before the breaking

but of the late American war, was under the direction of the governor of Pennfylvania, though it was, in a great measure, a diffinet government, and had an allembly of its own. In the late trenty of peace, however, it was confidered as a diffinet flate, and forms one of the Thirteen United and independent States of N. America It contains only three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Susfex, which are all fituated on the banks of the river Delaware, from which the flate takes its -title. As it would lead into repetitions to separate this province from Pennsylvania, its lituation, extent, produce, manufactures, boundaries, &c. may be found under the article PENNSYLVANIA.

* DILBRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, near the source of the liver Ens.

DELFI, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delfiland, in the province of Holland. It is a preity large place, very clean and well-built, with canals in the flierts, planted on each fide with trees. The public buildings, especially the townhoule, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was allaliimated, and in the other that of admiral Tromp. It has a fine arlenal, well furmished, is about two miles in circumserence, and is defended against inunda tions by three dates, or dykes. Here a prodigious quantity of fine rarthen ware is made, known by the name of Delft ware, but it has no other trade It is pleafantly feated among the meadows on the river Schie, eight miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and go S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 94. E. lat. 52.4. N.

Provinces, in Groningen, feated on the river Fivel, 10 miles W. of Embden, and 13 N. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 5. E.

lat. 53. 26. N.

DELLY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, took him and his burt prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. He seized upon the greatest part of his treasure, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces which he next to Persa. It is surrounded with a buck wall, and defended by a fortress. It is seated on the river Gemma,

100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 78. 15. E lat. 28. 40. N.

DELLY, a province of Asia, bounded by Beneah and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan on the W.

DELMENHORST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Washphalia, and county of Oldenburg, belonging to Denmark; seated on the river Delm, near the Weser, eight miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E of Oldenburg.

Lon. 8. 38. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

DETOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Dili, near Sdili, as some have erroneously thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth place it is thought to be. It is about six males in circumference, but it is now quite restitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

DEIPHOS, a town of Turky in Afia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Libadia; formerly fimous for the oricle of Apollo, which they came from

all parts to confult.

the bishopric of Basse, 10 miles N. W. of Solieure, and 20 S. W. of Basse. Lun.

7, 23. E. lat. 47. 17 N.

DELIA is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a confiderable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea; the ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the fides, from the place where the Nile begins to divest itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coast are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menousia and Maala, or Elmala.

DEMERARY and Issequibo, two fettlements fituated in the province of Surinam. This province is fituated between five and feven degrees of North latitude, extending 100 miles along the coast. Demerary and Issequibo are to the westward of Surinam about three leagues, contiguous to each other, and the principal dependencies of the capital. The former is rather a new colony; but the latter has been established many years. This colony is in a most flourishing situation, on account of the extensive trade it carries on.

Both these places belong to the Dutch, from whom they were taken by the English in the course of the last American war; but the English did not long keep them.

*DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Smolenskau, feated on the river Ugra. Lon. 36.

5. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* DEMMIN, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Pecn.

Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

DEMMER, or DEMER, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilsen, to the W. of Macstricht, in the territory of Liege, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Diest, Sichen, Arsthes, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over-against Rupplemond.

DEMONA, or the VAL-DI-DIMONA, a large frukful valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; Mcsina is

the principal town.

*DIMONA, a fort of Italy, in Piedno, feated on the river Sture, 10 miles S.W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

DENAIN, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, teated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canonesses, and for a victory gained by the

duke of Villers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighshire in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd, and was formerly a place of great strength, with an impregnable castle, now demolished. It is pretty large, well built, inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to parliament, and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 208 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and four market towns. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful vallies. Among the

hills are stones called Druid stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

DENBURY, a village in Devonshire,

to the S. of Newton-bulhel.

DENDERMOND, a handsome and strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the Allies, in 1706, and by the French, in 1745. It is surrounded by marshes and sine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water when they please. It is seated at the conssuence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51 3 N.

DENGY, a town in Essex, between St. Ofith island and the sea. It is the chief town of the hundred of its own name, one of the three hundreds which include the marshy part of the county. The grass of this hundred, which lies between Crouch and Blackwater Bays, is excellent for cattle, with which it is well stocked; but the air is not the healthiest The principal trade here is in cheese, being of that fort which is bought up for husbandmen and labourers, both here and in foreign parts.

DENIA, an ancient and firong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a commodious harbour. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, near the fea, 45 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 38 44. N.

DINMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the foil a barren land. The air is rendered loggy by the neighbourhood. of the feas and lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly to called, confifts of Jutland and the itlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little illes about them; but the king of 1) enmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holltein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorst. There is no confiderable river, and the winter continues feven or eight months. In the fummer the heat is very confiderable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulfe, but chiefly horfes, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but fince 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by confent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility loft most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for caules are foon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town,

N 4

Their shops are visited by the physicians once a week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protessants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000l. a year, which anse from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal boards. Copenhagen is the capital town.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the island of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a confiderable treasure. It is seated on the small river Crould, five niles N. of Paris. Lon. 2, 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

DENYS, Sr. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocele of Carcaffoune.

*DENYS D'AN JOU, a town of France, in Anjou, three miles from the river Sarte, and in the election of Chateau Gontier.

*DENYS DE CANDI, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Contances.

DEPTIORD, a town of Kent, confiderable for its fine docks for building flups, and for the king's-yaid, and flore houses for the use of the navy. It had a victualling house built in 1745, which in 1749 was buint down, with great quantities of provisions and other flores. It is four miles E. of London. Lon. o. 4. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* Di RAS, a large town of Alia, in Persia. Lon. 61. 55. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

DERRUNI, a thong town of Alia, in Pertia, faid to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with flores as hard as marble, and rear it there are the remains of a wall which reached from the Caspian to the Black Sea. During the lete troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is seated near the Caspian Sea, at the foot of Mount Cancasus. Lon. 50 o. E. lat. 42 8. N.

the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome flone bridge, and a small brook runs thro' the town, under several bridges, It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish churches, of which All Saints is the chief, whose

stepple is as high as most in the kingdom. The thire-hall is a flone building, where the affizes are kepts. It has the title of an earldom, and fends two members to parhament. In 1734 there was a machine erected here by Sir Thomas Lembe, for the manufacturing of filk, the model of . which he brought from Italy. The town is governed by a mayor, nine aldfinen, and other oflicers, but it is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 166 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handlome buildings. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat 52 58. N.

* DERBYSHIRE, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E by Nottinghamfhire, on the S. by Leicel thire, on the W. by Staffordfhire, and on the N by Yorkfhire. It contains 21,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parifles, and \$1 markettowns. The air in general is good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is tharp and cold. The N and W. parts are hilly and flon but in the S there is some very rich had. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and million. ilones, befides what is common to other countres. The Peak country is noted for leveral caves, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, and the Dervent. In tome parts they have a a muliflery of knit-flackings

Derillan, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen yain. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. O. E. lat. 52, 42. N.

of Alrica, in Egypt, and in the isle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 45. E. lit. 30. 40. N.

* 1). R.P., a 10Wn of Lavonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is subject to the Russians, and lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N. W. of Plesco. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

DERWENT, a river that rifes in Derbythire, runs by Derby, and falls into the
Trent near Nottingham. There is another river of the same name, which rifes
in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and
running S. falls into the Ouse. By the

Jate

late inland navigation, it has communicated with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Oufe, Trent, Dervent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the countres of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chefter, Stafford, Leicefler, Oxford, Wortefter, &c. There is another river of this name in Kent, which rifes near Westram, and after running in another direction about five miles, is joined near Otford, by another stream, rising at the foot of Idle-hill. Thus augmented, it continues its course towards the N passes by Dartford, and falling into the Thames about two miles below the town, after being joined near its mouth by another fiream, which rifes near Arpington, and paffes by St. Mary's Crav.

DERWINT-WALLER, Triver in Cumberland, which reas from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming feveral lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea, be-

low Cockermouth.

in America. It is 10 miles long, and five Froad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in failing to the West Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 16. 40 N.

fouthern point of the Strats of Magelian, in America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat 53 4. S.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipsick, and 60 N. W. of Dielden. Lon. 12. 22. E ht 51. 53. N

the circle of Wellphalia, fested on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn.

Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 52 o N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Auftrians and the English, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, who met with a repulse; but as the allies were inferior in number, they did not make the advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 4 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aschaffenburg. Lon 9.5. E. lat. 49.55. N.

Bay of Biscay, and province of Guipuscos, 15 miles S. E. of Bilbos, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turky, with a Greek arch-bishop's see. It is seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Admanople. Lon. 37. 33. E. lat. 42. 33 N.

DEVENTER, a large, firong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overyfiel, with an university. It it furrounded with strong walls, slanked with several towers, and with disches full of water. It is seated on the river lifel, 50 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat 62. 18 N.

De VISES, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a hill, and formerly was a place of great note; is at present pretty large, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Sahlbury, and 89 W. of London Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 51. 20 N.

* DIVONSHIRE, an English county, 73 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, bounded by the 1. ifh Sea on the N. Somerletflure at d Dorfetthere on the E. the Englith channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. It contains 56,310 houles, 337,866 mihabitants, 394 parifles, and 38 markettowns. The air is pretty temperate in the vallies, but thirp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tim, copper, and other metals. The fca-coafts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other falt-water fill. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Belides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, Toundge, Tame, and Taw.

DEUX PONTS, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N. by W. of Strasburg, and 50 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 10. N. The duchy is bounded by Lorrain on the W. by Alsace on the S. and on the E. and N. by the Palatinate and county of Sarbruck.

* DEWSBURY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles S. W. of

Lecds.

DEYNSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, nine miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

DIARRECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province of Turky, in Afia, lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E by Perfia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and or the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a large and ancient towi

of Turky, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a very sertile plain on the river Tigris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turky leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is 150 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of Mosul. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

Dir, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a bishop's fee. It is scated on the river Diome, 24 miles S. E. of Valence, and 30 S. W. of Greroble. I on. 5. 23. E. lat. 41. 42. N

* Die, St. a town of I orrain, with a celebrated chapter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the siver Meutre, 30 miles S E. of Luneville. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

DIEGEM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, three miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27.

E. lat. 50. 54. N.

* DIEMEN'S LAND, a traft of land in the South Sea, discovered by Abel Janken Talman in 1642. The S. W. extremity of it lies in the 43. 38. S. lat. and the 146. E. lon. It is now certain that it is a part of New Holland. The Southern coast confists of large broken masses of barren and blackish rocks, retembling the extreme points of the African and American continents; round Adventure Bay, where Captain Furneaux lay fome time n the year 1773, the land role in fandy sills, of which the innermost were covered with various forts of trees, rather renote from each other, and without any oruth-wood. They perceived no inhasitants during their flay, but thought they observed some smoke at a great distance n the country. Standing along thore the northward, they found it confifted of hills of a moderate height, but faw it the fame time fome much higher in the nierior country. At different paris of hat coast, they met with several islands, particularly those which Tasman named schouten's and Vander Lyn's Islands.

DIFPHOLI, a town of Germany, in he circle of Westphalia, and capital of a ounty of the same name, subject to the slector of Hanover. It is seated at the N end of Dummer-lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 30 S. of Bremen. Lon. 1 45. E. lat 52. 36. N.

Irance, in Upper Normandy, in the terribry of Caux, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two handsome moles. The parish-church of St. James is a very fine structure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coast of England may be seen. The principal trade consists in herrings, whitings, mackatel, ivory, toys and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now seconsiderable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 25 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E lat. 49. 55. N.

* DIESSENHOILN, a large, rich, and handsome town of Swifferland, in the canton of Schaffhausen. It has the same privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is five miles S. of Schaffhausen.

Lon. 8. 42. E. Jat. 47. 35. N.

DIEST, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not so considerable as formerly. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, but the French retook it, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillemont. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 59 N.

Dietz, a town of Germany, here circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Naslau-Dillemberg, and is seated on the river Loan, 16 miles E. of Coblentz, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

DIEU, an illand of France, on the

coast of Postou.

* DITUSE, a town of France, in Lorrain, remarkable for its falt-pits, where they make a great deal of falt. It is feated on the river Seille, five miles E. of Maisa, and 22 N. E. of Nanci. Lon.: 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* DIGNAN, a handsome town of Italy, in Isria, three miles from the sea, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 13. 5. E.

lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNT, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's sec. It is famous for the baths that are near it, and is seated on the river Marderic, 30 miles S. by W. of Embiun, and 17 S. E. of Sisteron. Lon 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

DIJON, an ancient, handsome, rich, and very considerable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digonois, with a parliament, a bishop's see, a mint, an university, an academy of sciences, an abbey, and a citadel: most part of the churches and public structures are very beautiful, and in one of the squares there

is feated in a very pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Autun, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DILIEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marpurg, and 50 E. of Bonn.

Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

DITLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an university, and where the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is scated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 20. E lat. 48. 30. N

* DILION-MARGII, a town in Wiltshire, three miles N. of Warminster

* DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, in European Turky, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles
S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of I raganople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 41. 35 N.

miles S. of St. Maloc's, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

DINANT, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the river Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur, and 40 S. W. of Liege. Lon. 4.51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethfhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, eight S. E. of Doelgelly, and 196 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 40 W. lat. 5°. 37. N.

Marsh, in Kent, adjoining to the lea. In a place called New Hall, built above 100 years ago, are kept the records of Rom ney-Marsh; and a court, called the Lathe, is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed, by a statute 33 of Edward III. to meet here, or at some other place, a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the Marsh lands and walls, and to take care that the old ones be strictly observed. It is three miles and a half I E. of Romney.

* DINCKELSPIL, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, feated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of Papitts and Lutherans, but the little

one are all Papills. It carries on a confiderable trade in cloth and reaping-books, and is 40 miles N. W of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 49. N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, feated on the river Ifer, 20 miles N. E. of Landibut. Lon.

12. 36. E. lat 48. 40. N.

DINGLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munster, seated on Dingle bay, about four miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 52.42. N.

DINGWAL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Rose, seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat.

57. 45. N.

*DIOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Gestvaudan, Capenzois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, to miles from Marienburg, and 20 from Dantzick. Lon-

19 o. E lat. 54. 9. N.

Dis, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the river Wavenay, on the fide of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provitions. It is a neat, flourithing town, with one large church, a Prefbyterian and a Quakers meeting. It has about 600 good houles, the directs are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching of cels. In the town is carried on manufactories of fail-cloth, hole, and the making of flays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 9. E. lst. 52. 25. N.

formerly a market-town, fix miles N. W.

of Lewes.

DITHMARSEN, a territory in the duchy of Holstein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the duchy of Holstein-

Gottorp.

DIU, a strong town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzarat, scated in an island of the same name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone-wall, with bassions at convenient distances, and well furnished with cannon. The harbour is secured by two castles, one of which is made use of for powder and other warlike stores. It was one of the best places in these parts, the structures being built of free

free flone and marble. It contains five or fix fine churches, well embellished within, with images and painting, built by the Portuguele; but it is much decayed from what it was, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of their riches, but were driven away with the lofs of 1000 men. If this town was in good hands, it would be the belt place for trade on all the coall. Lon. 69. 25. E lat 21. 35 N.

DIVANDUROU, the name of five islands in Asia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry

on a confiderable trade.

DIVE, a river of France, in Normandy, which tiles below Gaffi, and falls anto the lea, after a course of 30 miles.

* DIVE, a river of France, in Poi-

tou, that falls into the Vienne.

Diul, a fea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Delli. Lon. 68. 13. E. lat. 25. 11. N.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of the Auftrian Netherlands, in Flanders, feated in a pleafant country, on the river liperiee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipics, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 57 E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIET, St. a confiderable town of France, in Champagne, leated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S. E. of Vitti. The road between their two towns is the finest in Europe. It is 14 miles S. W. of Bar-leduc. Lon 4.51. E. lat. 18. 35 N.

DOBSETS, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 20 nules S. W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat 56. 28. N.

DOBRZIN, a territory of Poland, 10 Mazovia, which lies between Prullia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Plockzo; it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobizin, Rippina, and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in M-zovia, capital of a territory of the fame name, leated on a rock near the river Viltula, or Weissel, 14 miles N. W. of Ploclow, and 11 E. of Vanislau. Lon

19. 5. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

DOCKUM, a confiderable town of the United Netherlands, in Friesland, seated. in a fertile foil at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 iniles N. E. of Lewarden, and * ma N. W. of Groningen. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 53. 18. E.

DOZ, a town of France, in Anjou, vinces.

remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are fill to be feen, for its fairs, and for its handlome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 47. 12. N.

DOEI, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. fide of the Schelde, opposite to Lillo, nine miles N. W. of Antw ip. Lon. 4. 15 E. lat. 51. 17. N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United' Provinces, in Zutplien, feated on the rivei Illel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5 56. E. lat 42. 2. N.

DOFRING-MOUNTAINS, or DOF-RIFIELD, are those which divide Sweden

from Norway.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polefino, on the W. by Pauuano, and on the N. by Trevilana. It lies only on the feacoalt, and comprehends a great number of Imal! illands near it, called THE LAGUNES OF VENICE.

Do1, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's ice; seated 5 miles from the fea, in a foil abounding to hemp, corn, and apples, of which they make. cyder, 1 mile S. E. of St. Maloe's, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

* DOICE-AQUA, a town of Picdmont, capital of a marquifate of the fame name, with a calile. It is leated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, five miles N. of Vintimiglia.

Lon. 7. 42. E lat. 43. 58. N.

DOICIGNO, a strong town of Turky in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a bilhop's ice, a good hasbour, and a firong citadel; feated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. E. of Antivari, and 22 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

DOLE, a town of France in the Franche Comte, feated on the river Doux, in a pleafant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Belançon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva.

Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

DULEGFILLY, a town of Merioneththire, N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays. It is feated on the river Avon, in a vale fo called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welch cotton, is 31 miles N.W. of Montgomery, and 205 N. W. of Londen. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DOLLART, BAY, a large gulph, which separates East-Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Pro-

DOLTABAD, a town of Alia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 76. 55. E. lat. 18. 40. N.

* DOLTON, a village in Devonshire, 6

miles S. by E. of Torrington.

*DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, feated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pillen, 17 miles S. of Pillen, and is remarkable for a battle lought between the Crusades and the Hussites in 1466, to the great unladvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

DOMBS, a territory of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and on the S. by Lionnsis. It is a fertile pleasant country; and Trevaux is the ca-

pital town.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Afia, sometimes called CHAUIE, upon which the capital town Cachao stands. It rifes in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S through the kingdom of Tonquin, discharges itself into Cochin-Tinna, in Ion. 113. 35. E. and lat. 21. Q. N.

* DOMERONT, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county, scated on a mountain, 35 miles N. W. of Alenzon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. o.

43. W. lat 48. 38. N.

* DOMINGO, Sr. anifland of America, and one of the richest of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1592, and is almost furrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be insupportable for fix months of the year, if not qualified with the eafferly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter foon spoil the fleth, bread, and fruitshas a great many livers, and mines of gold, tale, and cryflal. The Spanish name of it, is Hispaniola, and is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

DOMINGO, ST. a handlome town of America, and capital of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has an excellent harbour. Lon., 70. 10. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

. Don't wich, an illand in the Wolf-In-

dies, one of those formerly called The Neutral Islands, but ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763. It lies in 15. 18. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. lon. about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The foil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the sinch trees in the West-Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water.

DOMINICA, one of the illands in the South-Sea, called The Marquelas. Lon. 139. 2. W. lat. 9. 41. S. See MAR-

QUESAS.

DOMITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, with a strong fort. It is seated at the consluence of the rivers Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swerin, and 12 N. E. of Danneburg. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

* DOMME, a town of France, in Perigord, scated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat 45 58. N.

DOMO-D'OSCELA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the lake Maggiore. It is seated on the small river Tosa, at the soot of the Alps, and has a custie.

* DOMPAIRE, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the kings of Austrasia, and the dukes of Lorraine, had their residence. It is now reduced almost to a village.

DOMREMY, Surnamed LA Pu-CELLE, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the samous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the MAID OF OKILANS. It is seated on the river Macse, or Mense, five miles from Neuf-Chateau, and eight from Veau-Coleurs.

Don, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Rezan, in Muscovy, and passing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Meetis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finish it: it would have been of great use, had he continued master of Azoph, for them he might have sent vessels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT, ST. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, a little to the, W. of Sluys, which

it commands.

DONAWERT, a Brong town of Ger-

many, on the frontiers of Swabia, and subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is scated on the N. side of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Auglburg and 37 N E of Ulm. Lon.

11.5. E lat. 48 52 N.

Doncaster, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is scated, and a castle, now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation town, and has good manufactures in stockings, knit-waisscoats, and gloves; and the market is good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

*DONE GAL, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by London-derry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houses, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 horoughs, and lends 12 members to parliament. It is, in general, a champain country, and abounds with harbours, the principal town is of the same name.

*DONGHERRY, a handsome town of France, in Champagne, scated on the river Meule, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5.

2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* Dongo, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyllinia, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.

DONZY, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

DORAT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges.

Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

DORCHESIER, the capital town of Dorletshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at prefent, the ruins of the walls being fill to be feen in some places. It is pleafantly feated on the river Frome, on a Roman read. The houses are well-built, and it has three handlome streets. It lends two members to parliament, is the place where the affizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. It has g churches, and about 600 houles. The fireets are **eroad and** paved, and a fine terrace-walk, with trees, almost furrounds the

about half a mile's distance slands Maidencastle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is eight miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

*DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordfhire, whose market is now disused. It
was formerly of much greater account
than it is at present; however, being on
the great road to Gloucester, it is provided with some very good inns, and the
church is a large handsome structure. It
was formerly a bishop's see. It is so miles
S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of
London. Lon. 1. o. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which rifes in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guicane, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-lu,-mer, at the

Bec of Ambes.

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a callle. It is leated on the liver Marne. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

DORN, a village, in the parish of Blockley, in Worcestershire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, from which the Roman softs-way runs through it. The people have a tradition that it was once active, at least, here are plain tokens of its antiquity, and of its having been a Roman colony, abundance of coin, both Roman and British, having been found here by the husbandmen.

DORLT, or DORLAT, a town of Livonia, seated on the river Ember, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 27.

52. E lat. 58. 18. N.

DORSELSHIRF, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,940 houles, 131,640 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which lend two members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; belides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the fea-coast is mild and pleasant. The foil is fandy, except in fome rich meadows, plains, and vallies. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of theep; and on the fea coalls there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

* DORSTANT, a town of Germany,

...

of Mark, belonging to the elector of Cologne, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Duysburg, and 37 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* DORSTONE, a village of Hereford-

thire, ten miles W. of Hereford.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a handlome, strong and rich town of the United Provinces in Holland, famous for a synod held here in 1618, and for its salinon-sistery. It is seated in an island, at the place where the river Mei we falls into the Maese, or Meuse, 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORIMUND, a fmall, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphasia, and county of Mark, scated on the river Emster, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 35 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 51.

26. N.

DOUAY, or DOWAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a samous University. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great-Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

Dove, a river which divides Derbythire from Staffordfhire, and falls into the

Trent near Burton.

DOVLE, a lea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is strong both by nature and art, being fituated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle, built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks for good men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and those much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, confifting of a mayor and 12 jurats. It fends two members to parliament, and is the flation of the packetboats that, in time of peace, pals between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had feven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the callie. It confilts of four long narrow fire is, and feveral crofs-streets, or alleys. The houses, which are about 500, are low, fome built with brick, and others with flint stone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly

supported by the shipping, and by shipbuilding, rope-making, and a small manufactory of sacking. From hence, in sine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 72 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

Spain, which rifes in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. passing by several towns, and crossing Portugal, then falls into the ocean near St.

John de Foz.

DOUGLAS, a sca-port town on the coast of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, being the best harbour in the island. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 54. 12. North.

*DOURAK, a town of Persia, scated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their peas.

Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

* DOURDAN, a town of the Isle of France, with a manufactory of lik and worsted slockings. It is seated on the rivers Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E.

lat. 48. 35. N.

*DOURLACH, a small handsome town of Germany, in Swabia, and capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Protestant religion; it is seated on the river Giessen, 12 miles S. of Philipselburg. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 19. 2. N.

of France, in Picardy, scated on the river Anthie, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 50.

10. N.

of Down, in Iteland, and in the province of Ulfter. It is a borough and market-town, and is feated on the river Newry, feven iniles W. of Strangford-bay. Lon.

5.42. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

* Down, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlinford-bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houses, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in some places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down Patrick.

* Down, a small place in Scotland, in the shire of Perth, and district of Monseith, that gives title to the earl of Mur-

ray's eldeft fon.

Downs, a road on the coast of Kent, thro' which ships generally pale, in going out and returning home; here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, sending two members to parliament. It is six miles S. E of Salisbury, and 84 W.S. W. of London. Lou. 1. 36. W. lat. 51. O. N.

Down II v.M., a town of Norlolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the tiver Oute, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought buther, and fent to Cambridge up the Oufe, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

*DRAGWIGN N, a town of France, in Provence, feated on the river Pre, in a fertile pleasant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon.

DRAVE, a confiderable river of Germany, which rifes in the Tirol, on the confines of the aichbilhoprick of Saltz burg. It runs across Carinthia, passes by several towns, and then entering Styria, it continues its course to Marpurg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAY FON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Torn, which here separates this county from Staffordshire. It has a good market for horses and cattle, is 17 indes N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 154 N. W. of London. Lon. 2, 22. W. lat. 59. 54. N.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector generally resides. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 19 piers, and is 680 paces long. In 1730, balustrades were erected on each side, which are extremely well done; one side is for the soot-passengers that enter into the town, and the other for those that go out. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications: however, it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but the soon rendered back in consequence of

a peace between him and the then elector, who was also king of Poland. All the houses are built of square free-stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have lately built a very magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which flands be-. . tween the Elbe, the bridge, and the castle; and there have been so many palaces (,rected of late, that it is become one on the handlomest cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's stables, of the cabinet of curiofities, the arfenal, the court of the hunters, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the gicen magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things, which cannot be feen without admiration. With regard to co Teliallic affeirs, there is a fupenor confilory, on which the two univerlities depend, as well as the two confiftories of Wittemburg and Leipfick. The principal church is that of the Holy Crofs, which is a superb structure; and the steeple is fo fliorg, that cannon may be planted thereon. The fituation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine profpect all round it. The pilaces of Holland and Japan are full of currofities from that country and China, with a great variety of Drefden porcelain. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1756, after he had discovered the deligns of the king of Poland and the empress Queen; but retaken in 1750. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meiflen, and 75 N. W. of Piague, Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

DRIUN, a celebrated town in the isle of France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is seated on the river Blasse, at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, and 48 W. of Paris. Lon. 1.

26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* DRIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 15. 43. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

* DRIFFIELD, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire; six miles S. W. of

Kilham.

* DRINAWARD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia. It flands upon a small island formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

* DRINO, a river of Turky in Europe, which

which has its fource on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the fame name.

Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 55 N. of Durazzo. Lon.

10. 10 E. lat. 42. 48. N.

DEFORMEDA, a fea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and prowince of Leinster. It is a very strong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Boyne, five miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat 51. 53. N.

There, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its falt-pits, from which they make fine white falt. It is fix miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1.48. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* DRONERO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquifate of Saluces; feated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maera, over which there is a

bridge of a prodigious height.

*DRONFIELD, a pretty market-town in Derbyshire, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It is situated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an air, that the inhabitants commonly live to a very great age, and it is therefore so reforted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, and 155 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53 18. N.

Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's sec, and a good harbour. It belongs to Denmark; it carries on a great trade: is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Pidder; is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen.

Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 63, 26. N.

*DRONIHEIM HUS, a province of Norway, lying along the sea-coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people; the tapital town is of the same name.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Utfler, eight miles W. of Dundalk. Lon.

6. 31. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithfdale; remarkable for a wood of oak fix miles in length, and a noble palace, with stately avenues and terrace-walks, belonging to the duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3.31. W. lat 55. 25. N.

DRUSENHEIM, a small fortified town of Alface, scated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles S. E. of Hagen-hau. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* DRUSES, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be faid to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inused to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their parti-

cular princes, called Emirs.

DUBI IN, the capital of Ireland, in the counts of the lame name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an univerlity; and is the tame for Ireland, as London is for England: and the buildings are daily increasing in the lame manner, it being the refidence of the viceroy or loid lieutenant. The compais of the wallars not great; but it has four large fuburbs, the principal of which is Oxmanton and Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Lilly, and joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1753, was 12,857. The cathedralchurch, called St. Parrick's, lies in the S. luburb, and is very ancient and handlome # belides which there are about twelve more. The college, or university, is in the E. fuburbs was founded by Queon Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 fludents. Dublin is feated in view of the fea on one fide, and a line country on the other, and would have had a commodious and fecure harbour, if the mouth had not been for choked up, that velicls of burthen cannot come to the town. It is leated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish-Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East-Meath, and on the S. by Wickford East-Meath, and on the S. by Wickford East-Meath, and four market-towns, and feasts to members to parliament. It is but a small county, but the foil is very side and fertile

fertile in corn and grafs, and the chief | place is the city of Dublin.

DUDDESTONE, a village near Edin-

burgh.

* DUDLBY, a town in Worcestershire, with a confiderable market on Saturdays for provisions. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other ironwares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, leated on the river Leck, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht.

Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

* * DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorganmire, in S. Wales.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and 45 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* DULAS, a village on the N.E. fide of the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the soait they make tern-aines, which are fold to foap-boilers, glafs-houles, melunghouses, and refiners. Near it is a red echrey earth, fit for painting, and veins of

lead-ore, lately discovered.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bruntwick, Judgett to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 130 N.E. of Mentz. Lon, 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

"Dulmen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Muniter; 18 miles S. W. of the city

* DULVERTON, a town of Somerfetthire with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several inns. It is 24 miles E of Larnstaple, and 164 W. b. S. of London. Lon. 3. 30 W. lat. 51. 3. N.

DUMBARION, the capital town of a thire of the lame name in Scotland, feated at he confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N W. of Glafgow. was once confiderable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is fill remarkable for its cassle, which is thought to be me of the ftrongest in Europe. Lon. 4.

gc. W. lat. 56. o. N. See LENOX.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the there of Monteith, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is five miles N. of Sterling, and 30 N. W. of Edibburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

DUMPERMLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be feen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56, 5. N.

DUMFRIES, the thire of, contains Nithidale and Annandale, which iee. It fends one member to parliament, and one

for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRILS, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handlome flone-bridge, of nine arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, eight miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlifle. Lon. 3.

29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

DUNALD-MILL-HOLE, fituated five miles from Lancaller, in Lancalhire, is a very great natural curiolity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its courie about two miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a small village in the road to Kendal. The entrance is a rugged ' pallage from the mill, that defeends about ten yards perpendicular, through chinks in the rocks and clumps of trees. Some of the vaults are to high that they refemble the roof of a church, and in other parts to low, that you must creep on your hands and feet to pass by. The water dropping from the rocks has an awful and pleasing sound.

DUNBAR, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the thire of East Lothian, seared near the German-lea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a caftle built on a rock, whose ruins are fill remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56.

o. N.

DUNCANNON, a fortress, and town of Ireland, in the county of Exford, and province of Leinsler, leated on the river

Role, fix miles E. of Waterford. Lon.

6. 46. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinster, seated on a bay of the same name, so miles N. N. W. of Drogheda.

Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 54. 12: N.

DUNDEE, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is an handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 56. 30. N.

* DUNDERY, a village in Somerfet-

thire, five miles S. W. of Briftol.

DUNERURG, a town of Polish Livonia, Seated on the river Dwina, 90 miles S. E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 27.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulfter, 11 miles N. N. W. of Armagh.

Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a province of Munster, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 29. W.-lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNGENESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, eight miles S. by W. of Romney. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* DUNHOLM, a village in Nottinghamshire, six miles E. of Tuxford.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; somerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now half runed. It is seated on the river Tay, at the soot of mount Grampus, 12 miles N. of Perth.

Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 56 35. N.

DUNKIRK, a confiderable town of Flanders belonging to France: it was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by king Charles Id. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense fums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1718. The French afterwards attempted to rebuild the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763; but, by the peace of 1788, they were again permitted to repair them. It is 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 22 S. W. of Offend, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a small town of France, in Upper Berri, seated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourgies. I.on. 2. 29. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 24. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* DUNGON, a small place in the district of Cowal, and shire of Argyle, formerly the seat of the bishop of Argyle,

and now of a Presbytery.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster; seated on the bay of Dunnegal, 10 miles N. of Ballishannon. Lon. 7.47. W. lat. 54.42. N.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is
seated in a flat, watry soil, but the market is well supplied with hemp and provisions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln,
and 111 N. of London. Lon. o. 7. W.
lat. 52. 55. N.

on the S. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon.

1. 11. W. lat. 50. 93. N.

* DUNOIS, a small retritory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Pearche, Vendomois, Blasois, and Orleannois. Cha-

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock, which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been some Roman inscriptions dug up, which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal, the then proprietor. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lan. 1. 50. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, seated on the sca-coast, and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 59 N.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is the capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Duns Scotus, called the subtile doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground.

2 mm, on a dry charky

It has four fireets, which regard the four cardinal points, and is full of good inns, ganding on the road from London to Chefter. The church is the remainder of # priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 29. W. laf. 51. 59. N.

* DUNSTAFFNAGE, a finall place in the flure of Argyle, and diffrict of Loin, where was formerly a royal palace or cattle, and where feveral of the Scotch kings

were buried.

DUNSTER, a caffle feated on a high rock, on the fea-coast, in the county of Kincardin, in Scotland. It stands 12 miles S. of Aberdeen, belonged to the family of Keith, earls marshal of Scotland; was very large, itrong, and magnificent, but is now in a decayed, ruinous condition.

DUNSTER, a town of Somericilling, with a market on findays. It is no miles N. W. of Taunton, and 138 W. of London. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 51 13. N.

DUNWICH, a town of Sulfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated at the top of a look cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bilhop's ice, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parithes being fwallowed up by the feat However, it is a corporation, and lends two members to parliament Their only bubilels is fishing for herrings, anackarel, foles for ats, and other fea-fith. It is 44 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

* Duquita, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and to in breadth. It abounds in corn and theep; Azamor is the capital.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riles in the Alps, and crofting a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Brianzon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it everflows its banks, and does much damage to the country through which it Daucs.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles S.E of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat

43. 18. N.

* DURANGO, a town of N. America, in New Bileay, with a bilhop's fee, and very good falt-works, and feated in a fertile country. Lon. 105. o. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

* DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a dachy. Lon. o. 7 1m E. lat. 15. 14. N.

* DURAVEL, a town of France, in Quercy, feated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45 40. N.

DURAZZO, a town of Turky in Edrope, in Albania, with a Greek archbithop's ice. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but has a good farbour on the Gulph of Venice. It is 12 miles S. W. of Croia, and 50 N. of Valona.

Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Auffrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the fame name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is feated on the river Outre, 20 miles S. of Liege, and 22 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

* Durchelm, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newflat,

Lon 8. 21. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

DURIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and duchy of Juliers, feated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

 DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handlome calle; leated on the river Loire, in a country abounding

with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital of the bilhoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays. It is a bishop's fee, and pleasantly and commodiously feated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Weare, over which there are two large frone-bridges. It is furrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, leated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handlome and compact place, containing fix parish churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, fupplied with commod!ties of all forts, and beautified with handfome buildings, both public and private, particularly the cathedral, which is fomewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It fends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newçasile, and 2.57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

* I) URHAM, a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 85 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Crean, on the S. by the river Teefe, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 parishes,

but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. fides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, non, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teefe, the Weare, the Tame, and the Tyne. It fends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham

DURSIES, a town of Gloucestershire, with a mirket on Thursdays. It is leated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins, is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2 23. W.

lat. 51. 40 N.

Dussi LDORP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, whose palace is very hand-some, and adoined with sine pictures. It was taken by the Hanovertan soices in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French; is seated on the river Dustel, near the Rhine, 22 in les N. W. of Cologne, and 62 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 6 52. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

*Durlings N, a town of Germany, in Stabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirteinburg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schausthausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 2. E lat. 48.

10. N.

DUVIVELAND, or DIVILAND, one of the illands of Zeeland, in the United Provinces, E of the ille of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinski, on the S. by Usting, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N by the White Sea. Archangel

is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which rifes in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. devides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic Sca at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Ruffian empire, which runs from S: to N. and falls into the White Sea a little below Arthangel.

DYLE, a fiver of the Antirian Netherlands, which rifes in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Scholde at Rupplemond.

DYSART, a parliament frown of Scott

and nine market-towns. The air is good, land, in the county of Fife, feated on their but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinfides, which are very thinly inhabited, burgh. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 56. 9. N.

E.

* E ARITH, a town of Huntingdonthire, three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three pretty good inns.

* Exris-Coinf, a village in Effex,

four miles S. E. of Halftead.

EXRNE, a great lake, or lough, of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulfter, filling up one-third part? of the county, being 30 miles in length. It is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Iniskilling, which greatly distinguished itself on the side of king William, at the time of the Revolution.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is disused. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London. Lon 1.4. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

"ESSEBORN, a town of Suffex, whose market is discontinued. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 65 S. E. of London. Lon. o 22. E. lat. 50 49 N.

* EAST BRENT, a village in Somerferfine four miles N. of Huntspil.

* E 151 D' AN, a village in Suffex, five

miles N. of Chichefter.

* LASTLE ISLAND lies in the South Sea, and is of a triangular shape; it is about 10 or 12 leagues in circuit, has a hilly and flony furface, and an iron-bound. thore. The bills are of fuch a height, as to be feen 15 or 16 leagues. No nation nced contend for the honour of this difcovery; for it affords neither lafe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It is, however, the same that was seen by Davis in 1686, it was next vifited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by Capt Cook in 177 to The country is naturally harron, and without wood; what little it yields must be raised by cultivation. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and birds there are but few. The ears of their people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies are fearcely, any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109. 18. W. 14, 27. 5. 9.

BASTYOR INSTEAD a town in Shilex,

with a market on Thuisdays. It is seated on s hill, near the borders of Surry, not far from Ashdown forest; is a borough, has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Lon. O. 2. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

EAST-HOLM, a village in Dorsetshire, fituated on a rising ground, on the S. side of the river Frome, two miles from Warcham. Here was an ancient priory, of which there are no remains. About a mile E. of it is a little hill, called Holme Mount, on which is an imperfect

fortification.

*EAST-ISLEY, a town in Berkshire, feated between two hills, among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51 W. of London. Lon.

1. 10 W. lat. 51. 31. N.

EASTIOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to Wesslow, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36 W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* E VSIMEON, a village in Hampshire,

five miles S. E. of Petersfield.

or cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N.

point of Southwold-Bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, lying near Windsor. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is samous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for sellows but what have been brought up here. It is so miles W. of London. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon.

0. 10, E. lat. 43. 51. N.

12 Way

*EBERBACH, a town in Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, seated on the giver Necker, a mile and a half from Masbach, and remarkable for its wine.

EDERBERG, a caltle of Germany, in

by the landgrave of Helfe-Caffel in 1692 } feated at the confluence of the rivers Naw and Alfen, eight miles S. W. of Creufnach, and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

EBERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 4848. N.

EBERSTEIN, a district of Germany, in Suahia, which gives title to a count, and subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle of Eberstein is the chief place, and is six miles S. E. of Baden. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town in Germany, in Alface, eight miles S. W. of Strafburg.

Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

*EBREVIE, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is feated on the river Scioule, eight miles from Riom, and 12 from Clermont.

Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which rifes on the confines of Old Caftile, in the mountains of Santillane, and passing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tortofa. In its passage it receives a great number of smaller streams.

ECHAIANA, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, by some supposed to be the same

which is now called Tauris.

ECCLESITAL, a town of Staffordshire, with a very small market on Fridays. It is scated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides. It is but a small place, six miles N. W. of Stafford, and 143 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, whose market and fairs are discontinued. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

*ECHAUFOUR, a town of France, in Normandy, scated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Aigle and Seez.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquifate of Antwerp, famous for a battle between the Allies and France, wherein the French were repulfed, though the Dutch general had left the army, and informed the states of Holland that the battle was lost. It is five miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

EGKTERNAC, a sown of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxonburg, seated on the river Sute, in a unl-

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ley furrounded with mountains, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 33. E. 12t. 49. 50. N.

ECLUSE. See SLUYS.

ECYA, or EZIJA, an episcopal town of Spains in the province of Andalulia, feated on the river Zenil, 28 miles S. W. of Coldova, and 44 E of Seville. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 37. 39. N.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheeles; feated on the Zuider Zee, fix miles from Horne, and 10 N.E. from Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 58 E lat. 52. 32.

North.

EDLN, a river which rifes in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlille, falls into the Solway-trith, leven miles W. of that city.

EDGHILL, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, is the place where the first battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I, and those of the parliament in Oct. 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury.

1. 35. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

EDGWORIH, or EDGWARE, a fown in Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays. Near to this flood the fine feat of the duke of Chandos, called Canons, now demolished, and the materials fold. It is 8 miles N. W. of London. Lon. o. (4. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for fome ages before the Union, the kings of Scotland had their uluil relidence, at Holy-rood-honie. It confills principally of one fireet with lanes, or wynds running from it; the ground riling gradually from Holy rood hould to the Canongare head, which is the luburb, and from thence to the callle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, belides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. lide of the other; from this leveral lanes run up the hill towards the university and Herriot's-hospital. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high street, 6 or 7 stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the Parliament close they are 14 flories high, or upwards; but then they are built on the fide of a hill, and on the other fide they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. fide, and every where elfe is furrounded by an old wall. The castle is very strong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the sing's forces in the last rebellion, though

the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is feated in the most plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden pipes from excellent fprings. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-close, in the middle of which is the equestrian statue of king Charles 11. On the W. fide of it is the council-house, and to the S. the fellions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is divided into four, which, with the reff, and the chapel in the callle, make 12 in all. Herriot's-hospital is a stately structure, defigned for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. fide, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public ichools are large and commodious, and here are houles for the professors. It was built by king James VI, and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is scated at the W. end, and is maccellible, except on the fide next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-houle, was formerly an ablay, and is a handlome, convenient fructure. The city is governed by a lord-provoff, four bailitis, and a common-council. It is not to flourithing as it was before the Union, because the great men are ulually at London. It was the let of a bilhop before epitcopacy was abolified in 1688. It is two miles S. of Leith, 54 W N. W of Berwick upon Tweed, and 393 N. N. W. of London. It lends two members to pulliament, one for the city, and another for the thire. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 55. 58 N.

LOISTONE-ROCK, a rock to called, in the English Channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of thips going in and ont of the Channel.

Lon 4. 19. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

EDIINGHALL, OF EDDINGALL, & village in Staffordshire, on the N.E. side of Litchfield. There is a raifed way here, pointing towards Lullington, which is thought to be one of the Roman via vincinales, or by-roads; for such they had, belides their great roads, between the towns. Here is one of those harrows, which was usually raised over the bodies of eminent captains.

EDMOND'S-BURY, ST. See BURY. *EDWINSTONE, a village in Nottingham. tinghamshire, six miles N. E. of Mansfield.

LIPPER DING, a town of Germany, in Lipper Austria, eight miles W. of Lintz; defended by two casses, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

*EGLISOW, an ancient town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zunich, leated on the Rhine. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47.

33 N.

EGRA, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1712, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 90 miles W. of Prague, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

LGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated not far from the fea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a peeked hill a strong casse. It fent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but never since. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 299 N. W. of London. Lon.

3. 35. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

of Yorkshire, not far from Gishorough.

EGYPI, a celebrated and confiderable country of Africa, about 550 miles in Length, and 125 in breadth, where broadeft It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the ifflinus of Sucz, and on the W. by the kingdom and defeit of Barca · The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, fill it approaches Nubia, where it is encioled between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, Fot above half a day's journey over. I hele mount his run on each fide of the Nile very far to the N infortuch that, on the fide of the defect, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sca, but on the E. fide they do Thele mounnot reach as far as Cano. tains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Said: are not showe 12 or 15 miles diffant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreshed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids Of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this

kingdom, fo famous in history for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it: for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to leveral millions, that the kings have kept armics on foot of 340,000. men, and that they have executed fuch prodigious works, whole magnificent ruins are full remaining: but when we confider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not feen at all improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower; which laft comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Renefouf; and the Upper, called formerly I hebaid, afcends as tar as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. The ancients divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the k cond the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a balhaw, who refides at Cairo. Under lim there are inferior governors, in the feveral parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Seigmor, and make prefents to the balhaw, living like little tyrants, and are trequently at war with each other. Belides thele, there are leveral theiks, who picked over particular places, and are mafters of a few villages I hough the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys to many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambylis, who became mafter of it 525 years before the birth of Christ; and in their time all those wonder. ful fiructures were raifed, which we cannot even now behold without affonith. ment; thefe are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebaid, the obclifks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whose plans and deligns are given by travellers, not to mention the lake Maris, and the valt canals which ferved both for trade, and to render the land truttul. After the above conqueit, Egypt began to change its face, and Cambylis began to thew his disposition in demolishing " the temples, and perfecuting the priefle. After his death, this country continued una der the Perlian yoke till the time of Alexa ander the Great, who, having gos policilion

of the Perlian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was fucceeded by Prolemy, the ion of Lagus, 304 years before the birth of Chrift. Ten of thefe fuccreded each other, till Cleopatra, the fifter of the last Ptolemy afcended the throne, in whole reign Egypt became a Roman prowince, and commued to till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the calify began to decline, Saladine let up in Egypt the empire of the Mammelukes, which became to powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, killed the fultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had pollellion of it ever fince. The inhabitants are of four forts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Cophis, and Cophis, belides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners, the religion of moll of them is well known; and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, chuling either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to love about the deferts in fearch of pattures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and pover-Egypt has always been noted for its plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but fince the Turks came in, they are neglected. There was a confiderable trade carried on here in E. Indian commodiues, till the Portuguele found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe vilit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import and export leveral merchandizes; and non other parts the natives get elephants tectis, chony, gold duit, mulk, civet, ambergreate, and coffee. The gold-duft is first brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and from thence to Cairo, over comenie defeits. The principal things which the European merchants purchase here, are, chitce, lena, califu, rhubarb, benjamin, lack, fal ammoniack, myrrh, faffron, frankincenfe in tears, falt petre, Horax, alocs, opium, indigo, lugar, landal wood, dates, and lome forts of cotton cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and the arther S, the more dark; infomuch, that those on the confines of Nubia, are almost principal city is Cairo. place. They are must of them very in-

dolent and cowardly, and the riches for do nothing all day but drink coffee, findit tobacco, and fleep; belides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty; and ridiculoully vain. Egipt lies between not and 38 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the fummer is mode incommodious on account of the excelling heats, which bring on various diffempers; but then the winter, autumn, and ipring, are bleft with to good an air, that Egypt, during thole featons, is a delighttal country. It rains very feldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular mundation of the Nile; as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mild, and then they only harrow these corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usualige a plentitul harveft. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and refervous, because rice never thrives unlets in watry grounds. There is no place in the world better funished with corn, lleth, fish, sugar, fruits, and all forts of garden-fluffs; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, callin, and plantains, in great plenty. The lands are to fubtle here, that they infinuate themselves into the clotets, chells, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the caule of fore eyes being to very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the reff, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large fquare Hones, of unequal fizes. and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead hodies, is another curiolity taken much notice of; they are found in coffins let upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years at leaft. Many of their have been brought into England, and were formerly of great ufe in medicine; but they are now generally neglefted. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be icen in many other places, infomuch that there is fearcely a failor but what can detenbe them. Likewife the fea and riverhories were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the fouthern parts of Africa. The

ECYPTEK, a town of Poland, in the **ench**

discby of Courland, 100 miles S.E. of Mittau. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

*EHINGEN, the name of two imall towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one mear the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the houle of Austria; the former is in lon. 9 45. E. Jat. 48. 18. N. and the latter in Ion. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

EICHTERNAC. See ECKTERNAC. ELENHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 27. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EIFELD, or ELIELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, feated on the Rhine, fix miles N. W. of Mentz, and Subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon.

3. 15. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

*EIMEO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, and one of the Society Isles, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. There is very little difscrence between the produce of this illand and that of Otaheite, though it has not the least appearance of it in its form. Otabeite is a hilly country, has little lowland, except tome deep vallies, and the tat border that almost surrounds it near the fea; but Eimeo has fleep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large values, and gently riling ground about their fides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops. Here Capt. Cook was abundantly supplied with fire-wood, and received a large flock of refreshments in hogs, bread fruit, and cocoa-nuts.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildetheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 10. o.

L. Jat. 51. 40. N.

EISLEBE N, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, five miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 12, 16. E.

lat. 51..42. N.

EISNACH, a handlome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the fame name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald, and 30 W. of Erfort. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 59 N.

* EITDEVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea; seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two

L'HELS.

the duchy of Slefwick, feated on the Baltic Sea, 19 miles S. E. of Slefwick, and 35 N. W. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 56. Ni

*EKESIO, a town of Swedon, in E. Gothland, in which there is a town of the fame name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

ELHA, an island of Italy, on the coast' of Tufcany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, as also for its quarries of marble. It is subject to the prince of Prombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in pollellion of Porto-Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuscany has Porto-Ferrara.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Albania, 45 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat.

41. 34. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rifes in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silelia, and running S. to Koningigratz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malnick below Prague; from thence it continucs its course N. and passes through the duchy of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meisien and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs through Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the duchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the duchy of Bremen from Holitein, passing on to Hamburg, and so to the fortress of Glucksladt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the fea.

ELBEUS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is feated on the river Seine, to miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E.

lat. 49. 19. N.

ELBING, a handlome, rich, and ftrong town of Poland, in Regal Pruffia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a confiderable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papills and Proteftants. It is subject to Poland, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, go miles S E. of Dantzick, and 100 N. by W. of Warfaw. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the fame name, with a ftrong citadel; seated on the river@Eger, 16 miles N. E. of Egra. Lon. 13 o. E. lat.

50. 16. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, feated on the E. MARKETORD, a town of Denmark, in | coast of the Zuyder Zee, teu miles N. E. of Harderwick. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52.

go. N.

ELCATIF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the western coast of the Gulph of Persia, with a good harbour; 45 miles from Hasa, and 300 S. of Busterah & Lon. 53. 5. E. lat. 26. O. N.

of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, feated on a spot fruitful in dates and wine, so miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. o. 23.

W. lat. 38. 7. N.

ELEPHANTO, an island of Asia in the E. Indies, and on the coult of Malabar, 8 miles from the illand of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguele, and ferves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a white itone 7 feet high. It is to like nature, that at a little distance it may be mistaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, shaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half way to the top, a large cave, with two pallages into it, in which are pillars hewn out of the folid rock, curiously carved. Some are of the figures of men, in feveral pollures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from 12 to 15 feet high. Over their heads are represented multitudes of small people in a posture of devotion.

tal of the county of Murray, feated on the river Lossie, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 15. W.

lat. 57. 37.

* ELGINSHIRE, one of the counties or shires of Scotland, comprehending a part of Murray-land, and taking its name from Elgin, the capital. It is very fruitful in corn and cattle.

*ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays. Here are some remains of an ancient royal palace. It stands about nine miles S. from London.

Province of Tripoli, seated near a lake called the lake of Lepers, because it cures that disease. Lon. 11. 51. lat. 33. 0. N.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, lies on the coast of the province of Massachusett's-Bay, in N. America, having Cape-Cod to the N. the island of Nantucket to the E. and the island of St. Martin's Vine-yard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and it belongs to the United States of N. America. Lon. 69. 3. W. lat, 42. o. N.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, seated on the Baltic Sea, 24

miles W. of Carlescroon. Lon. 24. 36. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

Spain, in Estramadura; 50 miles S. by of Merida, and 54 N. of Seville. Local 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 300 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1, 49. W.

lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the side of a large meer, in a small, but rich and sertile district of the same name, 16 miles N.N.W. of Shrewsbury, and 176 N.W. of London. Lon. 2.52.

W. lat. 52. 53. N.

*ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary; seated on the shore of the Gulph of Capes, over against the island of Schercara, 50 miles E. of Hammathe. It is quite surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour; was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon afterwards. Lon. 8. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

*ELMADINA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the prevince of Hascora, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding with corn, wine, and sheep.

*E EME, ST. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Rouffillon, now subject to France. It is seated on the siver Tech, near the Mediterranean, fix miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 39. N.

ELSIMBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposide side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elsinore. Lon. 13.2. E. lat. 56.0. N.

ELSINORE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, seated on the Sound, or strait at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all vessels that pass through the Sound pay toll to the king of Denmark. It is 20 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 55. 59. N.

*ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittemberg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elster and Elbe. Lon. 12.

46. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

*Elstow,

"- Busnow, mysllage in Bedfordfire, mailes S. of Bedford.

*ELTEMAN, a town of Francouis, in the bishoprick of Wartzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

*ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Alia in Turky, and in Arabia Petræa, feated on the Red Sea, 50 intles S of Mount Smai. It has a citadel, where the Turks have

always a gariston.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the cir che of Lower Saxony, and bishoprick of Hildesheim. It is scated on the river Leina, 10 inches S. W. of Hildesheim, and see S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat.

52. 5. N.

ELVAS, a firong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a large place, and one of the most important in Portugal. The fireets are bandsome, and the houses well-built. I here is a ciftern to large, that it will hold water enough for the town for fix months. It is brought by a magnificant aqueduct, 3 miles in length, which is in iome places supported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the fide of it is a forcil of olive trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpole. It is mear the river Guadiana, 50 miles N.E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lifbon. Lon. 7. g. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49.

s. N.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's ice, and a market on Saturdays. It is leated on an illand of the laine name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the niver Ouse, which renders it very unbakhy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the affizes, gaol-delivery and quarter-fessions of the peace for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifterest place, though the cathedral is a Bately Arusture, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture. The city confills of only about 600 good houles, and has hut one good fireet, well-paved, the reft being not paved, and very dirty. The affixes are held here every twelve months. 'the power is navigable from Lynn, and the we carries on a pretty good trade; it is to miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. by

* Et.y, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales.

EMBE + N, a handlome and firong town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name, called also E. Frieiland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two fu builds. The things worth notice are, the town-house, the library, and the cathedralchurch. The most part of the mhabitanta are Protestants, or Calvimfis, and there are some Lutherans, Papifls, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they fold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744, to whom it is now tubject. It is feated on the river Ems, near the 'ca, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 40 N. W of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat 53. 26 N.

EMBOLY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Magedoma, with a Greek archbiolhop's see; seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salumehi, and 5 W. of Contessa. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, a confiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnois, with an archbishop's fee, whose cathedral is a handsome structure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692; is scated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 44. 24 N.

*EMESSA, an ancient town of Afra, in Syria, and in the government of the bashaw of Damascus. There are still fe-veral noble ruins, that shew it was for-

merly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handfome town of Germany, in the circle of
Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland,
and is feated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of
Cleves, and 20 S E. of Nimeguen. Lon6. 4. E. lat 51. 45. N.

with a bishop's sec. It is seated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Pifa. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat.

43. 42. N.

Ens, a river in Germany, which has its fource in the county of Lippe, in West-phalia. It runs how westward, through the county of Ritberg, and then turning N. pelles through the county of Tecklin-berg, and communing its course N. through the county of Embden, discharges itself into the Dolart-bay at the town of Emb-den.

ERCHUYSEN, & Scopers town of the United

ENG

United Provinces, in Holland, formerly much more confiderable than at prefent, because its harbour is filling up every day. It is seated on the Zayder-Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

ENCOTEN, a town of Sweden, in the povince of Upland, feated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon.

16. 39. B. lat. 52. 45. N.

*ENDING, 'a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Brifgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the house of Austria. It is scated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Britisch.

e market on Saturdays. It flands by Enfield-Chare, and is 10 miles N. of London. Lon. 0 0. lat. 51.41. N.

* FNGLDINE, a country of the Grifons, in Germany. It is a valley, and hes on the fide of the river line, from the fource of that river as far as Tviol. It has no confiderable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Tieves or Tireis, capital of a county of the lame name. It is feated on the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Coblentz.

Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ENGILLEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hameult, lamous for a battle fought near it in 1690, between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

ky in Europe, lying on a gulph of the fame name, between Achari and the Motea, and is about 22 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. There is a town upon it, of the fame name, which confifts of about 600 houses. Lon. 23. 59. E. lat 37. 45. N.

ENGLAND, a confiderable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great Britam, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent, to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good

map. It is happily flruated with legs to trade, there being many good now and harbours on the fea-coaft, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very goods and wholefome, except in the hundreds of Effex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnthire and Cambridgethire, and fome other low marines near the fea. The winters indeed are formetimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations's which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are atcultomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent inflances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jonkins, a Yorkshireman. who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shiopfhire, who was 152; and might have lived longer, if he had not been fent for up to court as a curiofity. The frequent rains, though they may fometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paltures throughout the year. I here rie thunder-librins, harric mes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, lels violent, and do left damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Seveen, the Trent, and the Onic; belides a great number of others. which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country, for what hills there are, of any note, are chielly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper, for the divertion of hunting. There are fome remarkable forests; as Windfor-Forest. the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest: which fall vas made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and 36 parish-churches, in order to make it. The foil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grain enough to feed flocks of therp: befides it is thought, that the care and diligence of good bulbandment might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all forts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate; it must be acknowledged, there are no vines that are fo fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cycler, perry, mead, and leveral?

EDGE

Athon of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or alc. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad - cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also be excellent lipen-manufactures if it was worth while; butas they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence; what linen we have made amongit us, is generally the coarier fort, known by the mame of dowlas. Here are all forts of materials for building; and there are excellent frome-quarties in feveral paits. The firing is pit coal, wood and tuit, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally faid that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with houses of all forts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-hories, they are feldom equalled by those of other There are dogs of every countries. kind, except wolf-dogs, which, fince the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one fort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dogs; for thefe will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beaft; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is faid of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, belides others of less note. As for the curiolities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the countres in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be faid, because they fall under every one's own oblervations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 57. p 55. 45. N.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N.

prehended four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Providence plantation. At the conclusion of the late peace, when the independency of America was acknowledged by Great-Bistain, New-England lost its name, and the four parts, which composed it, were erected into few united and independent provinces.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek arch-bishop's sec. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna, Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

*Ens, a river of Germany that rifes near St. West, in the archbishopsick of Saltzburgh; crosses one past of Stissa, washes Steir and Ens in Austria, and soon after falls into the Danube.

Ensisheim, a town of France in Upper Alface, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is scated on the river Ill, so miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany in Westphalia, and in the duchy of Juliers, so miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 51. o. N.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Postugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

Entre-Tayo, and Guadiano. See Alentejo.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

*EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of falt. It is feated on the liver Tatza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Asia, and in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajasalouc, and has still many remains of its ancient splendor. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern-

gate has three baffo relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, the temple of Diana, which the ancient. Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the ground-plot; however, there are some ruine of the walls, and of sive or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is seated mear a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 23. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPIRUS, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Thessalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the sea. It has the name of New Epirus, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta to the S. St. Jania is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Essex, with two markets on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elsats, 20 miles N.E. of Philipsburg, and 18 N.W. of Halbron. Lon. 9.0. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

EPSOM, a town of Surry, much frequented on account of the waters; and in the season it is well supplied with provisions every day. It has in a pleasant structure, is full of houses of entertainment, for those that resort to the wells, and on the neighbouring Downs are horse-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnthire, eight miles S. S. W. of Burton.

ERFORT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 streets, but thinly peopled; defended by two strong forts, and surrounded with ditches sull of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles E.

S. B. of Mulhaulen, and 35 M. by, R. of Coburg. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 52.0. Ma Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at so small a diffacts from 26 towns, that they can go to care and return the same day. With regard to religion, the principal magistrate. sometimes a Protestant, and sometimes a Papilt; but the greatest part of the burg. hers are Protestants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papists, another to the university, and a third to the Protestant ministers. They have a hell of a prodigious fize, which is 15 clls in circumference, and five in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of north lat. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the straits of Niagara, in which there is a prodigious water-fall or cataract.

*ERISSO, a town of Turky in Assa, and in Macedonia; it is a bishop's see, and is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte. Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Cambridge, between Holtwell Fen and Sometham, on the Oufe. It is a pretty large place, with two or three good inns, and a cause-way leading from St. Ives into the Isle of Ely. There is a piece of antiquity near this place, called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings. At that time it was surrounded by marshes and bogs.

the Thanes, below Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a town of Alia, in Perlia, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, defended by a fortrefs, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a caftle, fome diftance from the town; which is feated on the river Zuengni, near a great lake of its own The Meidan is a great open fquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravaniaries have likewife their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, . being well stocked with carp and trout. It is 105 miles N. W. of Astrahat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 44: 10. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERRELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a castle; 10 miles N. W. of Juliers; and fested on the river Rout.

Lon 6. 35. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

*ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquifate of Culembach; scated on the river Regulitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

*ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49.

32. N.

ERPACH, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name, eight miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

ERQUIKO, a sea port town of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turky. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17.

go. N.

ERZERUM, a large and firong town of Turky in Afia, with Armenian and Greek bishops sees, and a begierbeg. It stands in a peminiula, formed by the fources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks; is a pretty large place, hee days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, butle in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all forts of corn. Wood is very learce, for which realon their fuel is only cow dung. It is furrounded with double walls, detended by Iquare towers. The Turks, who are all Janufaries, are about 12,000 in number; they are most of them tradelmen, and receive no pay. The Aimenians have two churches, the Greeks but one. The latter are mostly braziers, employed in making copper veliels; and, as they are always making a noile, mght and day, with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the luburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and gall-nuts. This town is a thoroughtare, and a reffing-place for the caravans which pais to the Indics. Their merchandizes are Persian filks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40. 41. E lat. 39. 57. N.

ESCAUT. See Schelb.

Eschelles, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, five miles from the Great Chartreuse, remarkable for its marble sepulchre, 10 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It stands on the consines of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Guire-le-Viv, near broad causeway, at the end of which is part of a rock cut through, which was cornerly impassable. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat.

Escarn's GEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hello-Callel, and fubjock to the landgrave. It is feated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of HelloCallel. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCLAVONIA. ESCUPIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New Caffile, where Philip II. burk a famous monaftery in 1363, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It conlists of a royal palace, a church, clousters, a college, a library, thops of different artifis, apartments for a great number of people, beaunful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vast number of sountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, furrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey flones, found in the neighbourhood, and was the principal reason of its being erected on to disagreeable a spot. They worked at this flucture 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns; fome lay the expence was 20,000,000, but then they mult mean French livres. It is a long iquare of 280 tect, and lour liones high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 iquare windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent fepulchre, called the Pantheon, hecaufe it is built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying place of the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by fome to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monallery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducuts a year, which is fulficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Beter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is feated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

Phalia, and in the county of Embden, feated on the sea-coast, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 7. 14. E.

lat. 53. 47. N.

* ESFARAIN, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

* ESHER, a village in Surry, five

miles S. W. of Kingston.

Esk, a river, which is part of the

boundary between England and Septitud... and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway Frith, giving name to a diffrict of Scotland, called Eikdale. There are leveral rivers in Septland of the fame name.

ESKAMANX, a country of N. America, otherwise called New-Britain, and Terrade-Labrador; inhabited by a lavage fort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they fometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and immetimes are met with on the coalis of the straits and bays that the English have been in when they went in learch of the N. W. pallage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; tor, as they have no beards, these have them to thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their faces; they have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged har. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be feen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a fort of thirts, made of files guts, with a coat of bear or bird Akins, and a cap on their heads. They have likewile breeches, made of ikins, with the hair within, and covered with fus without; some say, they wear three or four pair of these breeches at a time. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the Tame fort of Ikins. In the fummer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiseuoully in caves or grottoes. The drefs of the women is nearly the lanic as that of the men. They are very superstituous, and have some fort of facrifices; their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Laurence, and is bounded on the E. by the ica, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

Estingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg. It is an imperial city, or fovereign state, and pretty large, baving five suburbs. The prevailing religion is the Protestant, though there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemburg is their protector. It is scated on the river Neckar, eight miles S. E. of Stutgard, and 36 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48.

ESMAY or ASNA, a town of Egypt, an Africa, feated on the wellern banks of the Nile, and supposed to be the ancient Byons, but Norden thinks it was Latopotit. It is a large place, adorned with a molque, and in the relicence of an Arab which are the famous falt minute in the

their. In the middle of Lines them fides, and in the front 24 columns, actively well preferred; they support stones, place cross-ways, on which great tables are laid. which form a roof. There are high him roglyphical figures on almost every parts. but those on the infide do not feem to be. done by the fame hands, for they are much better. Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphicks, of men. about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The cicling is curiously adorned with all forts of animals, painted in very beautiful coloures one of these sat on a fort of boat, with a circle round him, and two infiruments as one end; there was also a ram, with a crois on his head, somewhat like the handle of a Iword, and across his neck a refemblance of wings; among the rest of the animals was a beetle and a (corpion. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are leveral interiptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. tide of the town of Elnay is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, fomewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, both cut over the middle of the door, opposite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as also whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worthipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as diffinet from Aphroditopolis and Latopo. lis. A mile to the S. of Elnay is this. monallery of St. Helen, by whom tome lay it was founded. It now speeds to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and four arches, belides a little cupols on the top. Some of them have & cross, and others an eagle, with a shore Greek inscription. Esnay lies near the grand sataract. Lon. 31. 40. E. 24. 46. N.

 Espartel Cape, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Espeires, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tousney and rr N, W, of Oudenard. Lon. 25. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

ESPERIE, S'town of Hungary,

miles N. of Camaw, and so N. of Toc-

Some town in France, in Champagne, with an Angustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Marne, in a fertile country which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 4. o. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

Beauce, seated on the river Guesle, 12 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 44. E.

lat. 48, 36. N.

ESPINAL, a confiderable town of Lorrain, near the mountain of Vosge, with an abbey of canonesses, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works near it. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

· Espinosa, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and

the other in Old Caftile.

Esseck, a confiderable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pals, and there have been several battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile diftant from each other, and it is handsomely raised on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialifts in 1687, fince which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is feated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 19. \$8. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

phalia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the abbets of Esten; eight miles E. of Dusburg, and 14 N. of Dorsten. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

able country of Guiana, in S. America; its borders are inhabited by favages, who are great drunkards, and both mes and

women go ftark naked.

Resex, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffer, and on the E. by the sea. It contains the contains and on the E. by the sea. It contains

ductions are corn, fills, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coin, the Ghelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends eight members to parliament. The county town is Chelmsford, but Colchester is the largest and most famous.

* ESTAIN, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

ESTAMPES, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Juine, in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. vo. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

ESTAPLES, a town in France, in Picardy, and in Boulonnois, not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* ESTAPO, a strong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; seated at the mouth of the over Tlaluc. Lon. 103. 5. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* ESTARKE, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

* ESTRAVAYER, a handsome town of Swifferland. in the canton of Friburg, with a fine cattle; feated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neutchatel. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ry of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11, 44.

E. lat. 45. 15. N.

ESTELLA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navaire, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Egn, 15 miles W. of Pampeluna, and 25 N. of Calaborra. Lon. 2., o. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andalufia, with an ancient caffie, standing on a mountain; 15 miles S. of Eciga, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 19.

W. lat. 37. 16. N.

ESTONA, a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltick Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia, has the little.

of a duchy, and was confirmed to Ruffia

by the treaty of Neuftadt.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old Caftile, on the E. by New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital

town, and of all Portugal.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and furrounded by a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the fun fhines upon it. The lower town is the newest, and in it is a large square, in the middle of which is a bason. They make a fort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places for its beauty and fine The Portuguese gained a complete victory over Don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is feated on the river Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

* Est uque, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberies.

Eswegen, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa, which contains the greatest part of it, and is divided into the upper and lower, including a great number of states and kingdoms, which are now better known than formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue this old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they have been discovered.

* ETIENNE, ST. a confiderable town of Fiance, in Forez, remarkable for its

manufactories in iron and feel, for the stempering of which the water of the brook. Furenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuers, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

*ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach; three miles S. of Dourlach, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 9. 30.

E. lat. 48. 59. N.

ETNA, MOUNT, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, feated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. fide; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. 'The top is always covered with fnow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with fuch a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest exuptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and builed 18,000 perfons in its ruing. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

Eu, a sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is scated in a valley on the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, and 20 N. of Neuf-Chattel. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Louson. Lon. 2.

35. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. side of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 48. 19. N.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays; 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

EVERSLEY, a village in Hampaire, eight miles N. of Farnham.

BYROHAM, OF EVESHOLM, & town of

Worcefterthire, with a market on Mondays. It is leated on a hill, which rikes with a gradual alcent from the river Avon, which almost furrounds it, and over which it has a fronc bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still cpatains three parish churches, sends two members to parliament, and tither had or has a confider ble manufacture of flockings. The market is pictry large for coin, cattle, and providions. It gives name to an adjucent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine coin. It is 14 miles S. E. of Woicester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

EUGUBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino; 35 miles S. of Urbino, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 13: 37. E. lat.

43. 18. N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, feated on the S. fide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10.8. of Laufanne. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 461 21. N.

* Evoli, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno.

Lon. 15. 16. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

Evora, a confiderable town of Por tugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbifhop's fee, and an university. It is feated almost in the heart of the province, in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleatant, fur rounded on all fides with mountains, and planted with large trees of divers forts. It is very well fortified, It is 65 miles E. by S. of Lifbon, and 45 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* Evora-de-Monte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 135 miles from Eboia, and eight from

"Ettremos.

EUPHEMIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabita; feated on a bay of the for, so miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon.

16, 32. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated tivers in the world, and the principal of Turky in Afia. It has its rife about a day's journey from Erzeium; and another fource about two days jour ney from the same place. They both lie ! to the esfeward, on high mountains corejed with fnow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed be-י שינות בצווא מות ה בר ניוויות יבור

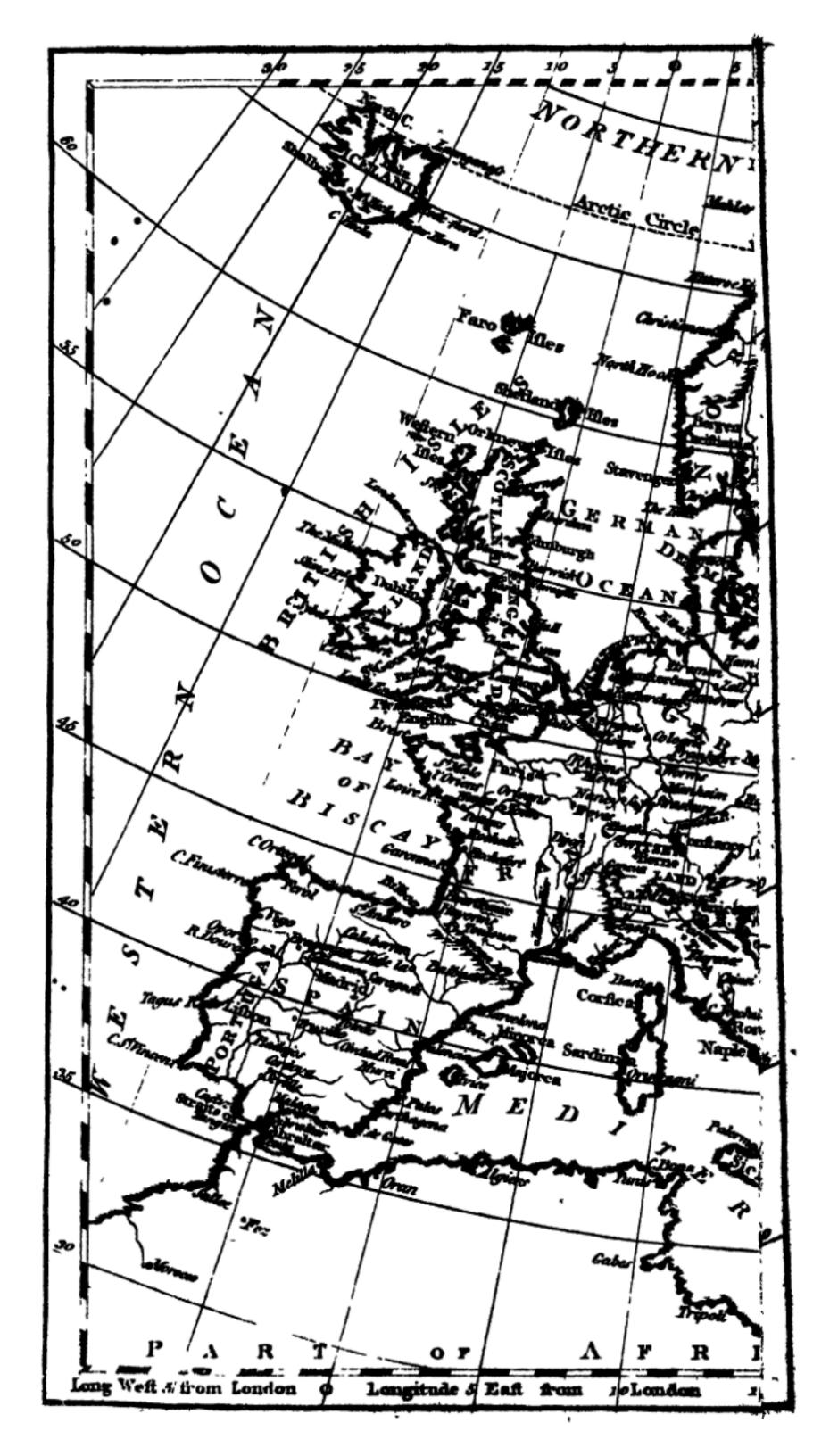
united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days curney from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is fo locky, that the navigation is not fafe. At. first it runs S S W. then S. Mill it approaches nearest to Aleppo; when it turns 5. L. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards tuins more to the Si till it comes to Meshed; and then passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubessa, and Felugia; and, not far from thence, visits the spot where Old Babylon stood. It then tetches a compais like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tigris; and still tetaining its old name, runs down to Bustarah, and thence into the gulph of Persia, about 50 miles below it. It fielt divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it tuns thibugh the Irac Ainhi till it meets with the Tigiis. It is also the N. eastern boundary of the great Defert of Arabia.

* EURE, a river of France, which rifes, in Perche, and in the forest of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pontde-Aiche, and is navigable for houts.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a bishop's see. cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade confilts in coin, linen, and woollen cloth. It is feated on the liver Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 49., 1. N.

Euripus. See Negropont.

* Europe, called by the people of Alia Frankistan, is one of the three geneial parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable would. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy fea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W, by the western and northern oceasts. and on the E. by Alia. It lies between 9. 37. W. 7.2. 25. E. lon. and hetween 35 and 72 degrees of N. lat, though it does not fill up all that space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2,200 miles in breadth. It is much lefs than either Alia or Africa, but durpaffee them in many particulars, and is entirely within the temperate zone, except a finali part of Norway and Mulcony; fo that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent, It does not abound in gold and hiver mines, much less in precious these two fine fluramen which, when thomes; is produced neither fugar nor



spices; nor does it nourish jackais, hymas, lynxes, leopards, tigets, lions, thinoceroles, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, theep, oxen, hories, and all other necessaries of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Alia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more frong, elegant and commodious, generally ipeaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Aliatics. With regard to aits and Iciences, there is no manner of compariion; nor yet in trade, navigation, and wai. They are more civilized, prudent, tocable, and generous; and confequently are neither favage nor cruel, unless wurred on by the mistaken principles of religion, Whereas in Alia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a protestion, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swif-Reland, and Turky in Europe, belides several small islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. There are three emperois; namely, of Germany, Muicovy, and Turky, which last is com monly called the Grand Seignior. Pope is an eccleliaftical prince, and yet has leveral territories under his dominion. The kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, Trance, Spain, Portugal, Po-'land, Prussia, Denm irk, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Befides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuicany. There are tour confiderable republics; namely, Venice, the States of Holland, the Swifs Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four lefs, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Selavonian, which reigns (though in difguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohania, and a great part of Turky in Europe the Celtic, of which there are dialoges in Wales, the Highlands of Scatland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland, Malidos, their, there are the Greek, and deterni others. The dringipal rivers and i structure was choked up with fault, if

the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany, the Wolga and Dwina, in the Ruman empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Ruffia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Doffin hills, in Sweden; the Grapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in The religions of Europe are the Wales. Jewish and the Christian's divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the least Catibbe islands in America, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a fugai-loar, whose top is hollow. If is ftrong by fituation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Chiftopher's, and to the S. E. of Saba, and belongs to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by Admiral Rodney, in the course of the last war ; but was foon afterwards retaken by the French, in a manner that did no honour to the British governor. Lon. 63:

5. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

* EUSUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade confilts in wax and honey.

* Eulim, a town of Germany, in Holitem, with a cattle, where the bilhops of Lubeck have their reinlence. It is leven miles from Lubeck, and three from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See BLACK SEA.

* EWEL, a town in Surry, with market, on Thursdays. It is to miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 13.6. E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 15. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EWHURST, a village in Surrey, mear Okeley, on the borders of Suffex. It has its name from the abundance of wew

tices that formerly grew thore. EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fgidays. It is commodicully feated on the top of an easy alcent, on the banks of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handfome tone bridge. It is a mile and a half in cire cumference about the walls and ditches and, with its suburbs, contains is parith churches, and four chapels of cale, be fides the pathedral, it being a bishop a fee it thered greatly in the civil warrante

has the title of an earldom, and is still in a flourishing condition, driving a good trade. Here are several streets well paved, and a large manufactory of serges, druggets, long ells, duroys, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles S. W. of Bristol, and 173 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

of Piedmont, in Italy, and the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy
in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which
leads from Brianzon to Suza; six miles
W. of Suza, and 40 N. E. of Embrun.
Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

EXMINSTER, a village in Devonshire, on the river Ex, three miles from Exeter. It lies so low towards the coast, that it

is much subject to agues,

Exe, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is a watery fituation, is a pretty large place, and has a handfome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 91 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 5, 26. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

• EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; seated in a fertile country, 37 miles from Fez.

Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

* EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent faffron.

F.

TABRIANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Aprona, for its good paper. It is ay miles

N. E. of Foligni, and 40 W. of Macerata. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

FAEZNA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented; is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles S. W. of Ravenna, and nine S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 11. 56. E.

lat. 44. 25. N.

* FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicarlia. The streets are as straight as a line; and there are two squares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a spacious church, with a very high steeple, covered with copper, and the gates of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper; is 50 miles W. of Grevali, and 30 N. W. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, one of the United Provinces of N. America, feated near the fea-coast, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 73. 30. W. lat.

41. 12. N.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the samous Albert Durer. It is 25 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

FAISANS, or PHESANTS, an isle formed by the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain; is samous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 43.

20. N.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a quakers meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Company, according to the opinion of most; though some say Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in serges, linen-cloths and late; stated on the river Ante, so

miles

miles S. E. of Caen, and 215 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 2. W. lat. 48. 53. N.

FALCZIN, a town of Turky in Europe, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and Russians in 1711. Long. 27. o. E. lat. 45: 30. N.

Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltick Sea; 17 miles N. W. of Helmstadt. Lon.

12. 90. E. lat. 56. 52. N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 46 miles S. of Colburg, and 60 E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

* FALKENSTEIN, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alface. It

belongs to the duchy of Lorrain.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnthire, with a market on Thursdays. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tryst, for Highland cattle; and noted for heing the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is nine miles S. of Stirling. Lon. 4. 58. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the kings of Scotland. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3.7. W. lat 56.

18. N.

FALKLAND ISLANDS are lituated near the thraits of Magellan, in South 'America. Lon. 60. W. lat. 52. S. They were first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; and in the year 1764, the late Lord Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty, fent Commodore Byron to take possession of these islands, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. The commodore succeeded in gaining a fettlement on a part, which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable acquilition, yet the English totally deserted it on the and of May, 1774, owing to some applications from the Spanish court, who were uneasy at having the British flag flying so near their American settlements.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays. It is now large to what it was formerly;

for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount; is a place of good trade, and reforted to by thips; the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is to large, that 100 fail may fafely ride at anchor at a time; and those of the greatest burthen come up to the key. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis caltle, and two forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houses; confifts chiefly of one paved ffreet, pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is so miles 5. of Truro, and 268 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 57. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

* FALSE BAY lies to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and is trequented by vessels during the prevalence of the north-westerly winds, which begin to exert their influence in May, and render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is terminated to the eastward by Easte Cape, and to the westward by the Cape of Good Hope, and is 18 miles wide at

its entrance.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turky in Alia, and in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts over-against each other, but now almost choked up. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, when they slead the Venetian governor alive, besides mandering the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicosia. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

the N.E. coast of the Straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; fince which time it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 20.

W. lat. 55. 44. S.

of Modena, feated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and sine palaces. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, eight miles S. E. of Pesaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 46. No.

English and Dutch have fores. The chief man, whom the failors call a king, is named the BRAFFO, in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troubletome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous diffrict, and very rich in gold, flaves, and all forts of necessaries, especially coin, which they fell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, belides trading, are employed an filling the ground, and drawing palmwine, which is much better and knonger than that in other parts of the coaft. The principal town, or village, has the fame name.

FARE OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every fix hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but feven miles over.

*AREHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a.market on Wedneidays. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

* FARELLONS, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of finits and elephants. Lon. 12. 30. W. lat. 6, 48. N.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Strait. Lon. 42. 37. W. lat. 59. 38. N.

* FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerie, and principal of the diffrict of Punfaye, with a Riong caftle, and the title of a duchy; no miles S. E. of Briane, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8, E. lat. 47. 40. N.

 FARLEY, a village in Staffordinire, fix miles N. of Uttoxeter.

FARLEY, a village near Basingstoke, in Hampshire. Here is an hospital founded by Sir Stephen Fox, for twelve aged perfons of both fexes.

* FARNHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, to miles S. E. of Shaftibury.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a callle, scated on an eminence, where the hilhops of Winchester! usually reside; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the market I large for wheat, oats, and bailey. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 39 W. . W. of London. Len. o. 46. W. lat. , 31. 16. N."

2.V

*FANTIN, a small kingdom of Africa, I trance of the strait between Italy and on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the Poicely. It is so called for having had a faro, or light-house built upon it.

> FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the gulph of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see., Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, and 100 S W. of Evola. Lon. 7. 48. Wo lat. 36. 54. N.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tueldays. It is feated pietty high, not far from the river Thanies, 18 miles 'W. of Oxford, and 50 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, a province of Afia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Keiman, on the N. by Iracagemi, on the W. by Khusestan, and on the S. by the gulph of Bustarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shylas, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, which perhaps are the most magnificent in the world.

* FARTACK, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E.

lat. 15. 20. N.

* FAVAGNANA, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compais; seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Citharine. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 16. N.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a fown of the Dutch Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is fested on the siver Gueul, seven miles E. of Maestricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

FAUSSIGNY, a province of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony.

Clausay is the capital town.

* FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, near the liver Biason; 10 miles from Graffe, and 15 N. E. of Frejus. Lon. 7: 0. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

FE, ST. Sec SANTA-FE.

FE, ST. DR. HAGOTA. Sec SANTA. FE-DE-BAGOTA.

* FECKINGHAM; a village in Worceltershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromfgrave.' ..

RELDEIRK, an handfome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the fame name, in Tyrol. It is a trading *FARO, a cape, or premontory of the lown, and has a great many privileges. Walley of Demone, in Sicily, at the en-I is leated on the river Ill, near the Rhine,

15 miles ,

as miles E. of Appenzell, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* FELIEU DE QUIXOLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

* FELIN, a town of Livonia, in Ettonia, belonging to Sweden; scated on the river Felin, 25 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat.

58. 22. N.

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Tievilano, and capital of a district of the same name; feated on the liver Afona, 40 miles N. of Padua, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

FUMEREN, a imall illand of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, three miles from the coalt of Holstein, and Subject to the duke of that name. It is tertile in coin and

pattures.

FENESTRANGE, a town of Lerrain, and capital of a diffrict of the same name, feated on the river Sirie, 20 miles from Mailal, and 25 S. of Daux-Ponts. Lon.

7. 1. L. lat. 45. 55. N.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and valley of the Vaudors. It is a flrong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht , 18 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 21. E. Id. 45. 10. N.

* FENNY-STRAIFURD, a thoroughface town in Buckinghanshire, two turlongs in length, and full of inns. It has a market on Mondays, and is 16 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N.

W. of London.

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* FENOULIDLS, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocele of Alet.

FERABATH, a handtome and agreeable town of Alia, in Perha, among the mountains which bound the Calpian Sca to the 8. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often pasted his winters here; it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 53. 21. E. lat. 37. 14. N. There is a town ralled Farabad, a mile and a half from Ispahan, which was taken by the Alghans an the late troubles. It is leated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the lide of which it extends almost three miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolved t from the Turks.

town of Germany, in Westphaling and capital of a province of the same name. funject to the elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in's 712. who had taken it from the Swedes. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Wefer, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 50 N. by W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and ichool of matroffes. The fortifications are demolified. It is feated on the rivers Serre and Oile, 20 miles N. of Soiflons, and 75 N. F. of Pauls. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat.

49. 29. N.

FERE - CHAMPANOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, an epilcapal town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome; leated on a mountain, eight miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 44 S. E. of Rome.

Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FERMANAGII, a county in Ireland, in the province of Ulfter, 38 miles in length. and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Letum, and on the W. by another part of Letrim and the ocean. It contains 5478 houles, 19 parities, eight baronies, and one byrough, and lends four members to pauliament. Iniskilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Maica, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macciata, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat 43. 7. N.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili, Admual Anion landed here in 1741; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken up by an English thip which passed that way.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an illand near the coast of Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. Though mountainous, it is well wooded and fertile. Lon. 32. 33.

W. lat. 3. 56. 8.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the territory of the FERDER, or VERDEN, a confiderable i church, with a bishop's fee. It has a -MERTIL

Amagnificent fquare, fuperb churches, and a ftrong citadel, but is not fo confidermble as it was formerly. It is feated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologua, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11.

41. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

· FERRARA, the duchy of, or the TERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, hounded on the N. by the Polchino de Rovigo, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognete and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the gulph of Venice. had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostohe chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Feirara is the capital town.

· FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Bafianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. E. of Cirenza.

Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

* FERRETE, or PFITTH, a town of France, in Suntgau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a caftle under the town. ' It has been fubject to the French ever fince 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles 8. W. of Bail, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

FERRO, one of the Canary Isles, remarkable only from this circumstance, that several geographers have reckoned their first meridian from its westernmost extremity. It lies in 27. 47. N. lat. 17. 41. W. lon. from London. See CANARY

ISLES.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous has bour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the wessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the pri-'wateers carry in their prizes. It is feated! on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* FERTE ALAIS, a town of the ifle of France, in the Gatinois, 18 miles 8. of Paris, and eight N. E. of Estampes. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48.30. N.

* FERTE-AUCOUT, a town of France, 1 In Brie-Champinoife, seated on the river Loire, between Charteaur Thierry and and capital of Pover, feated on the river

"FERTE-BERNARD, & town of France, in the Main, feated on the river Huilne, 20 miles from Mante. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the Iuc of France, with an ancient oakle, 40 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 17. E.

lat. 49. 10. N.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes.

Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

FESCAN, a confiderable town of France, in Normandy, in the diffict of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey It is seated near the seathore of the English-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a confiderable trade; is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

FETIPORE, a town of Asia, in India, and in the province of Agia, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 76. 20. E.

lat. 26. 30. N.

* FETU, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly to powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it; but is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of Straight paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FLVERSHAM, a town of Kent. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and much frequented by finall veffels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradefinen and inn-keepers. It is oppotite to the iffe of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and two peace-officers. It has one large church built with ftone, newly repaired, and contains about 1 100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is nine miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Bourbonnois, and is the slection of Guerer.

France, an ancient town of France,

Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 23 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 45: 42. N.

FEXEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle sought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is four miles W. of Urset, and six N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* FEZ, a confiderable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts furrounded by the fea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholetome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, railins, lugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, theep, and the finest horses in Bubary. It is watered by leveral livers and ltreams,

and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is an ancient, frong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most confiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 molques, great and imall, 50 of which are very confiderable, adorned with marble piliars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or flone, and adorned with mofaic work; those of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch *tiles, and the wood work and cielings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every house, in which are square marble basons; the roofs are flat, and they fleep thereon in the fummer-time Here are two colleges for students, finely built with marble and paintings; one of thefe has a hundred rooms, and the fides are adorned with marble pillars of var!ous colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above roo public baths, many of which are flately ftructures. All the trades lve in a part of the city by themselves, and the bazar or exchange, full of all firts - of sich merchandizes, is stielf as hrge . Me a fmall town. The gardens areex. : coedingly beautiful, and full of all linds ٠٠٠٠٠٠ ا

of fragrant flowers and farubs, to that the city, in general, is a fort of terrefa trial paradife. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the ladies dreft is very expensive in the winter; but, in the fummer, they wear nothing but a thift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, abundance of Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and offrich feathers, for which they bring in return ilks, mullins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tambuto, and the river Niger; one of which confifts of 20,000 men. travel over fuch dry barren deferts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are falt, cowries, wrought filk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great, number of Jews, who have handfome lynagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexions there are also a great number of blacks. It is 160 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 250 N. E. of Molocco. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* FIANO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the river

Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

republick of Venice, in the peninfula of Istria, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arsia.

FIASCONE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, remarkable for its fine muscadine wines; seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, is miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieta. Lon. 12, 13. E. lat. 42, 34. N.

* FICARI, a town of Corfica, in the Mediterranean Sea, feated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a river of the same

name.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. These is a canal from the above river to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

FIDA. See WRIDAW.

* FIERANGUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59, N.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a histop's fee and a handsome palace; five miles N. E. of Floconce. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43, 49, Na.

Pers.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the M. by the Frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German Sea, on the 8, by the Frish of Forth, and on the W. by Kimois. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any in Scotland; and the two principal rivers are, the Lewen, and the Eden. It fends 4 members to parliament.

FIGBAC, a town of France in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine subbey; leated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahois, and 270 S. of Paiss. Lon.

1. 58. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

*FIGULINO DOL-VINHOS, a town of Portugal in Estiamaduia, seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and semarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce excellent wine. 22 miles N. of Tomar and 27 S. S. E. of Coimbia. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 49. N.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rofea. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

*FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novogorod, whole fortifications are demolished. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Christians; and the malecontents of Hungary got possession of it in 1682. It is feated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

FILLENGHAM, a village in Lincoln-

Thire, feven miles N. of Lincoln.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the western coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was fold to the Gemeefe by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is feated on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Coni, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is feated on an fland formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N.E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 25.E. lat. 44.46. N.

FLUESTERRE, the most western cape; not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyord it, and therefore they gave it a name which fignifies the end of the world. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 42. 92. N.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden! haunded on the Wis by the gulph of Both. min; on the E. by Ruffia; on the S. by the gulph of Einland, and Angria; and

ELECTION .

and yet it produces a great deal of corns and pastures which feed numbers of cat-The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and complehends fix paris, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavattland, thouse of Ayland, Nyland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Ruffia. The gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* FINMARK, a post of Danish Lapland, and of the government of Ward-

hus.

* FIONDA, an ancient town of Alia, in Natolia, leated on the gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's fee; 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 3c. 57 E. lat. 36.45. N.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

*FIERINZO, ST. a lea-poit town of the island of Cortica, near the guiph of the tame name. Lon. 9. 20 E. lat 42. 35. N.

* FIORENZUOLA. SecFIERAZUOLO.

* FIRANDO, a imall kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguele, and Dutch, formerly carried on a confiderable trade.

FISHGARD, or FISGARD, a town in Pembrokeline, fituated on a fteep cliff, on the lea more, 254 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, a borough, and other officers, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It has a market on Findays.

* FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is feated on the river veile, 70 miles N. E. of Pa-Lon. 3. 45, E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* Fissima, a famous town of Japan; eight mues from Meaco, and 40 from Ofacca. Lon. 134. 10. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

* FISTELLA, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Motocco, and province of Tedela. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 120 S. W. of Fez. Lon. s. 55. W. lat. 32, 27. N.

* Forachi, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern part of the island of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxugant FIVE CHURCHES, AR opiscopal town M Lomer Hungary ; lubject to the houle of Authria, and is he miles Se of Buda. Jon, a S. The E. Saluta S. S. N. Saluta .. · je Faveraos a dificial of the Clarch Dic, there are a great many lakes and marches Light or beat from Birthere Fivel. An inundation. throyed above 400 people; and another, is feated on the river Lone, 22 miles W. in December 1717, did van damages.

* FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the fame name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient itiuctures. They carry on a confiderable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, tailins, and figs. This province contains a great number of canals and budges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is leated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30, 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

FIUME, or Sr. VEIT, a fea-poit town of Istina, on the gulph of Venice; feated in a valley near the fea, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and the cathedral and Jefuits chuich are worth observation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Iftija, and subject to the house of Auttia. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

FLADA, one of the Western isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fillery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eathern coaft of Yorkshire, five mics E. of Builington. Lon. 0.4.

E, lat. (4. 9. N.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the provinces of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artors and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 inites in length, and so in breadth. It is a flat level country, is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, befides those that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbies, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are papits in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapettry.

* FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey; feated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Long. 4. 37, E. lat. 47. 26. N. FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleanois, 1

mundation, that happened in 1686, de- tremarkable for a fine Jefuits college. Is. E. of Angers, and 65 N. E. of Nanta. Lon. o. 3. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

> *FLECHENSTEIN, a caltle or palace of France, in Lower Alface, which is thong. and possessed by the most ancient and contide table family in the country. It is Is . miles W. of Landau, and 30 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, and capital of Slefwick, with a thong cidadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is 15 miles S. of Apeniade, and 15 N. W. of Slefwick. Lon. 9.47. E, lat. 54. 50. N.

FLESSINGEN. See FLUSHING.

FLEURS, a village of the Auftian Netherlands, in the province of Nanin, remarkable for a battle fought there between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horse 120 away, but the foot made a fine retieat. It is lix miles N. E: of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

FLEURY, a town of Frince, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon.

4. 50. E. lit. 47. 13. N.

FLIE, or ULY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It is commodiously feated on the ijver, Dee, and fends one member to pailiament. It was formerly noted for its caltle, where Richard II. took thelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken pulloner by the duke of Lancaster. The caftle, which stands close to the sea, now is 'in a fuinous condition; the affizes are full held in the town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Chefter, and 193 N. W. st. London. Lon, 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in-bieadth's bounded on the N. by the fea, on the N. E. hy an arm of the fea, on the S. by Den- ' bighihire, and on the S. W. by the lame county. It contains about 5400 houses, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 parithes, and one market-town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of bills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitans are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheeler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dec. It fends two members to parliament; whe for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and callie of Spain in Catalonia. It is strong both by errand

patere,

mature, and is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that side where it does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near it is a water-fall. It is as miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. o. 26. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, ftrong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tulcany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houses, 89 convents, 22 hoipitals, 152 churches, nine gates, leven fountains, 17 large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece m the world. There are also several libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno iuns through this city, and divides it into two parts, which communicates with each other by four large and handsome stone bridges built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and two forts, belides the walls, which are about fix miles in circumfesence. The streets are paved with flagftones, and people may walk through every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pais through them; and there are also many paper windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy to teach young gentlemen their exercises. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curiofities. The Great Duke Francis was elected emperor of Germany in 1745, and was father of the late emperor. It is feated in a delightful plain, furrounded with pleafant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

PLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, subject to the bishop of Liege. It is five miles N. E. of Philipville, and 13 W. of Diment. Lon. 4.31. E, lat. 50. 17. N.

FLORENT LE VIEL, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, Teated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles N.E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris.

*FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Apennine mountains; on the E. by the duchy of U. bino. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the number of small streams it receives renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital.

* FLORES, one of the Azores, or western islands, lying in 30, 55. W. lon. and 39. 34. N. lat. It is small but fer-

tile. See AZORES.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louifiana, Florida, Georgia, and part of Caroling. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarle black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, beimear their bodies with oil, and worthip the fun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the fettlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like thole with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763; in whole hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the fifth article of the treaty of peace in 1783.

* FLOTZ, a town of Turky in, Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-against the

town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in Upper Auvergne. It carries, on a confiderable trade in corn and mules, and is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

FLUSHING, an handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Walcheren, with a very good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money the advanced. It is one

of the three places which Charles V. advised Philsp II. to preserve with care. It is four miles S. W. of Middleburg, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3, 35, E. lat. 51. 29, N.

TOCHABERS, a village in Scotland, on the banks of the river Spey, in the county of Bamff, where the duke of Gor-

don has a fine feat.

* FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish sleet near this place in 1650.

* FODDGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato; scated near the river Cerbero, 10

miles E. of Mantiedonia.

* FODWAR, a town of Hungary, overagainst Colocza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 19.36. E. lat. 46.39. N.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transilvania, seated on the river Alauta; 25 miles W. of Cronslat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanstat. Lon. 25. 25. E. lat. 46 30 N.

* FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rifes on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulph of Venice at Pisaro.

Fogo. See Fuego.

* For, Sr. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, scated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having sustained several sieges during the sivil wars of France. Lon. 0. 15. E.

lat. 44. 53. N.

*Foia, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the gulph of Smyrna, 30 aniles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodness of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

Foix, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, eight miles S. of Pamiers, and 25 E. of St. Lizien.

Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

FORIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the fea, being opposite to the illand of Formosa. The climate is not, but the air pure and healthy. It is well cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a fort of terraces placed one above another. It abounds with the same commodities at the water parts of China; and they trade the much, precious stones, equick-siver,

filk, hings-cloth, callicoes, feel, and with forts of utenfile. Every town has imperiously cultar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers. The inhabitants are much addicted to the sciences, and it produces a great number of learned men.

in the territories of the Pope, and diffrict.

of Umbria. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweetmeats, its papermills, its silk-manufactures, and its twirs.

It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine sertile plain, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, and 69 N. of Rome. Lon.

12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48 N.

market on Thursdays. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing
five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. It is a member of the port of
Dover, and governed by a mayor, and re
jurats, contains about 350 houses, mostly
built with brick, and disposed into three
narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are
chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast,
eight miles S. W. of Dover, and 72 E. by
S. of London. Lou-1.14. E lat. 51 5. N.

* FONCHALI. See FUNCHAL.

FOND:, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Lavoro; seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a like of the same name; 42 miles N. W. of Capua, and 50 S. E of Rome. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 41 92. N.

* FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S fide of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild fort of people, called Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they h ve no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes driven round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes, their enemies,

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the iffer of France, and in the Gatmois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France used to lodge when they went a hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I. and all the successive kings have added something thereto; insomuch that it may now be called the finest pleasure-house in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, consisting of 26,424 arpents of land, each containing 100 square perches, and each containing 100 square perches, and each perch 18 seet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2, 47. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

the Netherlands, in French Hainault, near the river Samble; three miles W. of Charleroy, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 4.

' 18. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuscoa, seated on a peninsula on the seathore, and on the river Bidissoa. It is small, but is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though div at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and surrounded on the land he'e by the high Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It is a miles 8 W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon.

1. 33. W. lat. 43. 23 N.

town of France, in Lower Poitou, rema kable for its trade and fairs; feated on the river Verdee, near the fea, 10 inles N. W. of Mailezais, and 3 N. L. of Rochelle. Lon. c. 53. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hamault, and on the confines of I landers, remarkable for a bittle sought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worked It is four miles S. W. of Tourniy, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon 3 26. E. lar. 50. 32. N.

*FONTENOY, a village of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle for ht here is \$11, between the Germans and the Irench, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 mile S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N E of Nevers. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

in Anjou, with a famous numery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Leire, and 160 S. W. of Paris.

Lon. o. o. lit. 47. 9. N.

of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the fame name, feated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sifferon, and 20 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 5. 48. L. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine aisenal; seated on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hamp-

W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W.

lat. 50. 56. N.

FORDINGTON, a large village, near Dorchester, in Dorchester. A causeway was made over the moor here to the E. end of Dorchester, with a bridge over the Froome, in 1747, for the more convenient and less dangerous road to Dorchester, to which it was formerly a suburh.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, feated on the niver Stour, on the N. E. fide of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets are narrow, dity, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent tronts, and hes three miles from Canterbury, and eight W. of Sandwich.

FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the fine of Murray, 15 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 57.

56. N.

FOREST, BIACK. See BLACK FO-

R + 51.

For For Towns, are four towns, for called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabin, lying along the Rhine, and the confine of Swifferland, fron Balle, or Balil, to Zurich, at the entracte of the Black l'orcit. Their names are Waldflut, Lauffenburg, Schinger, and Rheinfeld, and are

subject to the house of Auftria.

FOR' /, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarais, on the L. by Lyonnois and Deaujolois, and on the N. by the duchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is writered by the Loire, and leveral other fireams, which tender the foil fruitful. It has feveral mines of pitacoal and from, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Monthison is the capital town.

* FORFAR, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for the burghs of

Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake. It is 14 miles W. of Montrole. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

* FORGES, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon, o. 40. E. lat. 49. 88. N.

LOURT's Bu Speredt sag confideraple

fown of Italy, and capital of a territory of the fame name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The public firmflures are very handsome, and it is seated in a serule, healthy, and pleasant country, to nuica S. E. of Bazena, and 40 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 44. L. lat. 44. 16. N.

* FORMELIO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace,

belonging to the Prince of Chigi.

FORMOSA, a large illand in the fea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which run from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are-looked upon as lavages by the Chinele, and the eaftern part is under the dominion of the Chinese, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country, abounding in the necellaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their fkins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good fort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in shooting with arrows, and are light of courie.

FORRES, a pleasant little parliament town in the county of Elgin, North Bir-

tain.

*FORT-DE-CAPAROCOUY, a castle, feated on the liver St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario.

* FORI-DE-CHAMBLEY, a strong fort of N America, over against a small lake, formed by the river Sorel, a little to the S W. of Montreal. Lon 71. 45 W lat. 45 25. N.

* FORT and PORT DAUFHIN, one of the best harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the island of St. Do-

mingo.

* FORT-DI-TUENIFS, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, scated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon 9. 20. E lat. 45. 51. N.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV in an isle formed by the Rhine, so males N. E. of Strasburg, and 247 E. of Parit. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* FORF-LEWIS, a fort of America, in the siland of Cayenne, built by the

French in 1648.

FORTEVENTURA, an illend of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canadica, by milesia length, and of a very irregular based a pointally join.

Spanishers. Lon. 14.26. W. let.

FORTHOVA, or FORNOVA

of Italy, an the duchy of Parma, and the duchy of Parma, remarkable as battle gained here by the French over Italians in 1495. Lon. 10. 18. Let.

41. 44. N.

by in the Val-di-Demona, feated of craggy rock, near a rivuler, so miles for

Mcdina.

Tulcany, in the valley of Magra, Subject

to their own princes.

Producent, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Come and 27 S. E. of Piguerol. Lon. 7. E. E. lat. 44 45 N.

the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's less scated near the river Metro, 16 miles W. of Pelaro, and 12 S E. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 48. L. lat. 43 40. N.

I ower L vpt, leated on the river Nile, in a de lightful country, 25 miles S of Rose fetta, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 21.

15. E. lat 31. 12 N

Folgiris, a confiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient caffle, and which carries on a confiderable trade in leather; feated on the river Cuefnon, 2, miles N L of Remiss, and 144 W of Paris. Lon 1 13 W lat 48.22. No.

* FOULTS, FOLLS, or PHOLIE a people of Africa, in the countries thing about the rivers Senegal and Gambe They are much like the Aribs, but not ! white, nor yet to black as the Negrott They are Mannetans, and understand Atabic. They live in hords, or char build towns, and are not inbeect to the kings of the country which they inhabit if they are ill treated by one nation, me will remove to another. They have chief of their own, under whom they live quies ly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantat one of tobecco and cotton about their towns, and beyond thele are con fields, which are fown with Ladian come rice, and two forts of Cuinea corn. The have also posatoes and yams, belides a of pulse, between a kidney bear and pea. They are an industrious and fall people, and are very holpstable it the the gift them. They are quiet and partie

mimbers of cattle, and kill as many lious. tigers, and other wild heafts as they can-They also hunt clephants, for the take of their seeth, and Smoke dry and cat their Sen. They are drelled in white cutton cornients, and are always near and clean, especially the women, who keep their chouses very tweet. Thele are placed at a diffence from each other, for fear of fires, and are imali round huts, that hed on the **Kop, and have no windows nor light, but** what comes through the doors. Their **sowns are en**closed with pales, and at fome diffance from thence, a thick hedge. The between them is fown with the things above-mentioned

FRA

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with market on Tueldays, feated on a cominon; 16 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Lon 1. 7. E.

lat. 52. 51. N.

FOURNEAUX ISTAND, a fmall circu-Jar island in the South Sea, fituated in 17. \$1.5. lat. and 143. 2. W. Ion. So called

from Captain Fourneaux.

'Fower, or For, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is by fome called FOY, and is a borough town, which fends two members to parliament feated on an alcent, is fortified, and its haven well fecured with block-houses; is at prefent a good trading place, and its market well tapplied with corn. It is an miles S. W. of Launceffon, and 910 W by S. of Loudon. Lon. 4 35. W. lat 50. 19. N.

Foy, St. a town of Agmon and Guienne, in France, leated on the tith Dordogne. It was formerly fortile d by the Reformed, but taken from them in 1962. It is 41 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o.

30. E. lat 41.51. N.

FRACA, aftrong town of Span, in the kingdom of Arragon, with handlome castie. It is strong by fituation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it whole high banks are difficult of accels, and at its back a lall, which cannot eafily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and laftion, t the parts about it are barren. Alonfo VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of (affile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he befieged this town. It is "6 miles S of Balballio, and 46. r. E. of Saragotia. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated car the held of a fmall rivuler, upon a by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but is walled and double ditched only on one fide, because there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, now much decayed, being turned into a large workhonte. However, the out-part looks more like a caltle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament is the church, in which are leveral monuments of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the earls of Surry It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPION, a town in Dorfetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is pleafantly feated on the river Frome, 12 miles N. W. of Weymouth, and 126 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 50.

45. N.

FRANC', a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E by Germany, Swifferland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrennecs, and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is to happilv leated in the middle of the temperate zone, that fome mave it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landilaps, and the fertility of the foil: however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politicists of the inhabitants in well known, but most think them too ceremonions. The foil produces corn, wine, oif, and flax, in great abundance; and they bave very large manufactures of imen, woollen, filk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turky, and to the E and W. Indies; and, fince the conclusion of the American war, they Carry on a great trade with all the United Proxinces of N. America. They themfelicineckon that the number of the m-Labratants is 20,000,000. The principal provinces are, Alface, Angoumois, Anjou, Armegnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comté, B.elle, Bretague, Brie, Bugey, Cambrelis, Champagne, Dauphinv, Flanders, Forcz, Galcony, Guienne, Hainault, the Ille of France, Languedoc, Limofin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navaire, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Pottou, Provence, Quercy, Rouerge, Roussilor, Saintonge, Tourane, Vivarais, and Lorrain, all these provinces are divided into diffricts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered whill; is a large place, and defended I by a great number of rivers of which the

FORE

four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The king has the title of Most Christian, and was one of the most absolute monarchs in Europe, the parliaments of France not having the power to exercise any other authority, than that of merely registering his edicis. Such was the cafe, till the month of July, 1789, when one of the strangest revolutions took place that ever happened in the political world. He was in one day divelted of all his ablolute authority, and is now one of the most limited monarchs. The Baf. tile, that den of flavery and cruelty, was the hist object of the releutment of the populace, which they to completely demoliflied, as not to leave one itone upon another. The milerable objects that were fet at liberty on this occasion excited emotions of pity in the most flinty he iit. By a late decree of the national allembly, who have now the management of all public affairs in their own hands, they have taken from their king even the power of making war and peace, and have sholdhed all titles of peerages, it being their opinion, that no diffinitions should be known, but fuch as arm from virtue, genius, and merit. On the 14th of July, 1790, a folemn fuffival was held at Paris, the day appointed for the French monarch to make a formal furrender of that power, which is dangerous in the hands of any fingle man. From this day he was no longer to be confidered as the absolute tyrant, but as the father and fervant of his people. At about half past eleven in the forenoon, the king in his regalia, with a new and most superh diadem on his head, as the first monarch of emancipated France, . took his leat in the Field of Mars. pretident of the national affembly fate on the right hand of the king, on a feat of equal magnificence. This feat had been defigned for the queen, by those who had directed the ceremonial; but the national affembly having determined, that the royal family should appear only as spectators, it was appointed for the chief of the legillative power. At noon, the oath of fidelity to the conflitution, as prescribed by a decree of the national affembly, was administered to the king by the Cardinal Montmorency, who was felected to mvoke the bleffings of the Divinity on this august ceremonial. Thus finished this grand reformation in France, for the present; but what im-

ment in future, is not for us to president to conjecture.

* FRANCE, THE ISLF OF, aprovince of France, fo called, because it was for merly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marie Oile, Ailne, and Ourque. It compress hends, besides Paus, the Beauvoisis, the Valcis, the county of Senlis, the Vexing the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the

capital.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAIN, and ancient, large, lirong, rich, imperial, hade leatic, and handlume town of Germany in Franconia. The chief firncture is the town-houle, which is very large and hands. fome, but built in the ancient talte; in this the golden bull is preferred, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire The emperor is generally elected and crowned here unless the plague or war will not admit of the folemnities proper to the occasion. Most of the inhabita. Is are provellants, of the confession of Augiburg, but there are loine Calviniff and French refugees, belides papilts, who have the cathedral church. There are allo a great number of Jews, who live in a querter by themselves, which is always thut up at night, to prevent diforders. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It is feated in a very tertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Ments, 70 S. E. of Cologne, and 950 W. by N of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a MCM and handsome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Profile. It is remarkable for its three great. fairs, and for its university, which is gle ways provided with learned profellors. '. It is 45 miles S E. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 39 E. lat. 52. 23. Ni

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a considerable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the P. by Monthelliard and Swifferland on the W. by Baligni, Burgundy, and Breffe, and on the S by Breffe. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wines, gattle, horles, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Scene. Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Daine. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in pediments may arise to this new govern- 1678. Befongen is the capital town. ARANGE .

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Germamy, in the himoprick of Liege, in the SF of Licge Lon 5 50. L li' , .ge. N.

FRANCOLINI, 1 place of Itals, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly I id a firong fortrels, ! + it pickert is only a village, feated on one of the branches of the river Po Here prince I u enc of Saway palled that river in 1706, in his me (morable much to ileve lung the is 機 mil s N of Let act. Lon 11.43

Int. 44 09 N

FRANCO 1 , a countr or irele of Germany, bounded of the Noth 1 ha Mingles, on the 5 ty 51 bis, on the L by the Upper Palititute, and on the W. by the Lower Pilatonite, lens about N thicks from N to S and 3, from L to W. The middle is very fertile in ecriwin, and fruits, but he bic is a cill of woods and brumounturs ecclefiffice are a lanceral, and abortequently the perfector triscon poted of a great tri s dider ? of which the bishopticks of B 1 'cig Wuttzberg, Athlest, and the Derive of the Grit Teutom Oder, are il più cinal luc greatest part of the accelerate Protefact, to the action by Papil's and Colonills. accally Jews thing treater gous. The Lin is a minom this proviewholdig red ba , und ence the transme to that single

liant R, oilth ir, il d form and ffrom gt wof the lated la sinces in W I richit I with a calle in ! an university. He public buildings in the palaces are magnificent fraction makes W. of Icwarlu, and I, A of Sinour Los, of I lat 13 11 N.

FRANKI VI VI, all on town of Cree many, in the deminions of the electer Pi-It was taken by the Spaniards in 1698, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the I rench in 1688 It is feited mear the Rhine, 12 miles N W of Heidelburg, and leven Soft Worms In S 10. L' Int 40.05 N

FRANCENSILIN, a town of Germans, in the palatmate of the Rhine, and duchy of Zuchrnugen, 12 miles N W. of Lindiu. Lon 7 55 k lat 49

13. N

IR scari, a handlome town of It la, feat d near the fame tpot as the Tulculum M 7 Crero, with a bishop's sec Mire are a great number of magnificent philaces and de lightful gardens. It is featof at the foot of a monutain, is miles of Bloof Rome, and to Said W. Of Paichring of the best of the less, the franciers of

* TRAUSTADT, a town of Silefia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a bittle the Swedes funed I re over the ixous in 1706 It is 70 miles N. W. of Bicflaw, and 20 N W of Glogav. Lon 16 3 L In 51 48 N.

* FRAWINIIII, a town of Swifferland, and capital of the I horgow, fated on an eminence, near the river Mug.

Lon 8 56 L let. 47 15 N.

* lrubbiic, a lurge, rich, fliong, and fine town of Corma 1, in Mifma, remirkable for it mines, and for being the 'ur in placed the princes of the house of Sacon It is and lightful plic fited on the river Marti, 37 mile 5 1 c: I ciplick, and 1,5 W of Drelach I on .io N با الأورا

A Laibt / th , a town of (atnemy in the englished energy of VV'ph by, rule W of Call I. Ich

1(I la 51 10 N

II D RICY, I VI (V Arci , in (record, leater 1) cm the eter of tuning in thich it is on is cell of St'in ci's ici it it i nil nkih nikii ibiceil · Wist 1 (N

 $a \mapsto 1$ hitti, actili ruj -I ce of the li, of Denn k, int ne cf 7 sted, 1 Tes N V of C, 1lı, ı I ı 1 l l t

In the tac, of trace -13 of 121 ditu on the Gele Coullet (uc, n Mich, ren (4 m Ilre-, s 1 that (1 ' f at Cape I is tuy, cl to Dennark W lat 1 0 1

liibik (1 in , or I ii -III KSIADI, a mongiow of Activity, in the prefetting of A cibis, where Chules XII lug of Sweden, w s lill 1 by a muffet bill, in 1~18, when he wit b beging this own. It is leated on the could of the C tonac, 91 miles 5 f of Anflow, and 3, S. L of Agerhays Lon 10 55 l' lit 59 " N.

FRIDIKICKS ODI, a town of Denmark, in Jetland, taken by the Swedes 12 16,7, but now lubyett to Denma k. It is feated near the lea, so miles & of Arbus, and 50 N of Skilwick. Ion. 10 C E.

lat. 15 ; 0. N.

ILEDI FICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, as S Julland, built in 16-1 It is feated on the river Eyder, 18 miles E of Tommson, and 17 S W of Stefwick. Lon. 9. 43 E lat 54 30 N

FREDERICKSIADI, a town in Norway, in the province of Agerbuys, scated Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E lat 59. 10. N.

FREIST NGEN, a nandlome and confiderable town of Germany, capital of a bishoprick of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, and subject to the bishop. It is feated on a mountain near the river Her, 20 miles N. by E. of Munich, and 37 E. of Anglburg. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 18. 26. N.

TRIJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's fee. It had formally a hirbour, now choked up. It is teated on the river Aigens, in a morals, that renders the air unhealthe, 10 miles N. F. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of A ce. Lor o 50 E lat. 13 26 N.

Rrong town of German, in the Black For it, bettern theo, to d from the pilteg on a dote of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Inbagen, and go S. E. et Straderig Lon. 3, 21 L. 141 48 33 N

PRESSEADI, a town of Upper sinugars, in the country of News, with a fliong citic, leated on the most Wag, over-against Lopoldadt. Lon. 18, 10, E. lat. 18, 12, N

territory of Tellin, so miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18, 15 E. lat 30 o N.

* FRIVS, a confiderable town of Spain, in Old Callile, feated on a norman near the averager, 35 miles N W of Bingos Lon. 3. 46 W. Jan 12. 5 N

FREBERG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Brilgian, remarkalde not the fleeple of the great church, which, except that of Strafburg, is the fuefi in Germany, and for its it iversity. The inhabitants are famous for polifling cryft dand precious flones. It has been teveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1714, who demotished the fortifications. It is feated on the river Times, 10 miles E. of Brilach, and 66 S of Strafburg Lon. 7.57. E. lat 48, 10. N.

The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the western side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and bills. The observation spirituals are clean, and large, and it is divided into some page, and large, and it is divided into some page, the town, the city, the clean for meadant and the large, and it is

W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zu. Lon 6, 53. L. lat. 46, 48. N.

of the 13 republies of Sunferland, Tourselland, and the farrounded on all fides by the canterior Berne, and the land is fruitful in completents, and pathness. It is laid they can

fend 18,000 men into the field

brated hermit of Swille land, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a charch and fleeple, a velley, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each fide two pair of flairs, and a ceilar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 largh. But the most wonderful thing of all is the fleeple, which is 70 feet high above, the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is the fleeple, which is 70 feet high above, the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is 150 very superlying, for the passage up is 150 very superlying, for the passage up

ther Presentation of Naples, and in the Larther Presentation, near the river Triapalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Saierno. Lon. 15 9. E. lat. 40.

50 N.

"FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Westeravia, and the Landgravate of Heife. It was much more confiderable formerly than a prefent, though an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is feet don a mountain, 1, unles N. E. of Lanctort, and 16 S. of Giellen. Long & to E. lat 50 to N.

towns in Salefra, the name of two fmalles towns in Salefra, the one in the duchy of fever, and the other in the duchy of Schward att. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussian

over the Auftrians in June 1745

Breatta, with a castle, taken and plunder, ed by the Swedes in 1532. It is 30 miles, N. W. of Munich, and eight N. E. of Aughburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 483 23. N.

FRIDBURG. See FREDRERG.

the circle of Upper Saxony, and province, of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstructure, 30 miles W. of Leipsick. Lon. 11. 14. E. lat. 51. 19: N.

FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Studies, belonging to the house of Audirm; leated on the river Danube, 28 miles S. S. of Tubingen, and 30 N. F. of Con-

EATDLAND, a town of Bohemin, on confines of Silefia, 59 miles E of presen, and subject to the house of Aus-Lon, 15, 15. E. lat. 59 4 N. TRIBLENGEN, a town of Germany, Seabie, remarkable for a battle fought the between the Imperialitis and French, merein the tormer were beaten. It is the miles E of the Rhine, and four N. Bafle Lon 7. 36 L lit 47 40 N. ERIEDIURG See FRIDBIPG FRIENDLY IS I 1 VOS are thofe, unwhich we mult include rot on't lon-Moon, Laun, and Ant I nok I, which were tamed by Capt Cook in 1773, on acspunt of the friendthip that 'ub'illed among the inhabitants, and their court ou behaviper towards itrangers, but also the group Hapace, vilited by him in 1777, and all the illands that have been differed d, neary under the fame meridin, from I ilflart, discovere by Talman, in lat 2 . 26 S fown to Bolcawen's and Acppel's illes, differented by Wallis, in lat 15 53 and thence weltward to Lahmin's Prince Wil-Jiam's islands, in lon 179 W Within these limits the Archipelago will be found to be very extensive. Above 1,0 ill inds are reckoned up by the nat ves, who a fign its proper name to cach | Liftee 10 them are fuld to be high, 95 larger than Annamoks, and the self imill, many of them, perhaps, mere spots without inhabitants Sixty-coe of thele illands are laid down in Capt Cook's chart of the I rendly Iffings The three first mentioned were discovered by Talman in 1642, and by him colled Amigidam, Middlebur, h and Rotterdun They were twice vibird by Cipt. Cook in 3973. and 17-1, and in 1777, Hapace was added to the number I hele extend from north to buth, between the lit of 39. 39. and 21 30. 5 and between the 30n, 174 15 11d 175 18. W the general appearance of these islands conveys an ide i of the most exuberant ferthe furface, at a diffa ice, feems enbrely clothed with trees of various fires, forme of which are very large, particularly the tall cocon-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed lenes. On closer exammation, it is ilmost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are planted fome the richest productions of nature, such hi bread-fruit cords-nut trees, plantains, anninges, thadocks, yame, and fome other

doise lugar-cane, and a from like a necta-

which the second of the and

flock of quadrupeds is as feanty as that at the Society Itlands; but they received from Capt. Cook the time valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. I herr domettic fowls are as large and as good as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various forts, which furnily the red feathers to much effectmed at the Society Illes. The fea abounds with fills, and the numerous reefs and shoals afford melter for an endless variety of th 1 fifth. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and filling, are the employments of the men, the province of the women is fir lefs laborious, for to their cue is confined the manufacture of the r cloth

FRIESACH, 'a town of Germany, in Carinthia and it the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, with a ftrong caffir, built on a nountry It is ferted in a pleafant, fermic cos try, 56 miles S 1 of Saltaburg. Lon 14 12 L lat 17 10 N.

FRIFSIAND, one of the United Provinces bounded on the N. by the lea, on the W by the Zuidei Zee, on the S by the fame and the lordship of Overyfiel, which allo, with Groningen, bounds it on the L at is divided into four parts, Offergow, Westernow, Sevenwilden, and the like. Leuw irden is the principal town.

FRILSTAND, EAST. See EMBDIN. * IRI G, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W of Burnham.

IRIAWALE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upner Sixony, and margratite of Brindenburg, leated on the W. lide of the river Oder, and subject to Prusha. It is 30 miles N E of Berlin, Lon 14 25 L lit 52 38 N

FLIO CILL, I promontory of Britil, in S America, and in the province of Rio Janciro. Ion 41 31. W. lat 22. 04 S.

IRISHAF, a bay of the Baluck Sea, it the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZIAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Helle Callel, 20 miles S W. of Caffel. Lon. 9. 16 E. lat. 51. 8. N.

FRIULI, a confiderable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goitz and the gulph of Trieft, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevilano, the Fultrino, and the Bellunele. It is fartile by wine and fruits, and belower partly to the Vonen-

THE PERSON AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON A

West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42. o. W. Side of the sides of the sides.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E Riding of Yorkthere, with a market on I hurfdays. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0. 12 W. lat. 55.

56 N

I RODSHAM, a town of Cheshur, with a market on Wednesdays. It is leated near the great river Mericy, by brodshan-hills, the highest in the county. It consists of one long street, and it the Wend of it there is a castle. It is it in its N. 1. of Chesser, and 18. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 58 W. lat 53 40 N.

FROMI, a town of Somerfetfline, with a nurket on Wednesdays. It is seased on the liver Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited by clothiers. It is 12 miles & of Bath, and 104 W by & of London. Lon 2 16 W lat. 51 10 N

* FRONSSC, a town of Liance, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. It is feated on the river Dordone, 22 miles N F of Bourdeiux I on 0 16 W

lat 45 5 N

FROAFIEID, a villige in Wiltshire, in the Bath rold, two miles from Hungersford. Here is an almshouse well endowed, which was seunded by Sarah, duchess dowager of Sometiet, reliet of the lite duke, of the elder branch of the family of Symour.

Alentejo, funous for a buttle the Portuguele gueste guned here over the French in 1663. It is 17 miles N & of I ftr nos, and 75. E. of Lisbon. Ion 7 34 W. lat. 38.

America. See FORT D. C IARO-

COUY, and ONINRIO.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNIAN, a town of Frince, it Linguidoc, remarkable for its excellent Mulcadine wines, its garrilons, and its handlome town-house. It is seated on the lake Maguleone, 25 miles N E of Agde, and 14 S W of Montpelier. Lon. 3.48 E. lat. 43. 46. N

Fuego, or Fogo, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at the though on the sides there are deep walkers. The there are deep

great deal of fire and smoke, and out huge pieces of rock to a walf and sometimes there are torrents of some run down the sides. The Land sought and south them, and a stock of the hories, and hogs, but the chief inhabits now are blacks, of the Romish religion less, so miles W of Cape de Verd, as soo W of St Jago. Lon 24. 30, W lat 11 51 N.

The NET DUFCAA, a town of Spanish in the province of New Callile, leated of the inter 1 190, 3, miles S E of Madrid Ion 3 0 W lat 40 11. N.

bia, belonging to the bilhop of Augiburgs
with an ancient callle—It is feated on the
river Jech 50 miles S by E. of Augiburg
burg—Lon. 11 15 E lat 47. 40.

It was taken by the king of Pruffix and

1741 and 1744.

It I DF, a confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and in the Buckow, with a celebrated abbet, whole abbot is prir ate of the abobeys of the empire, perpetual chancelles of the emperor, and fovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Francomia and I humingia. It is leasted on the river luide, 55 miles S. of Callel, and 58 N L of Francfort. Lon. 9. 43 E. lat. 50

four nules W of London, leated on the siver I hames, over which there is a wooden bridge, that le do to Putneys it Striy It is a pleafant village, with a

gicat many handlome houses

Ittiono. See Forigni. * FI CHIII, the capital of Madein. it is fitured in 17. 6 W. lon. and se 38 N. lit. round a bay, on the gent alcent of the fuft hills, in form of and phitheatre Its public and private be ings are in general entirely white, made two flories high, and covered with roofs. " On the sca lide are several but ries, and platforms with camon. caftle, which commands the road. on the top of a fleep black tock, factor ed by the fea at high water, and gall the English Loo-rock. On a neigh ing eminence above the town another, called San Joso da Bles John's Callie, The hills being

FUR

plotures, plantations, and groves, interfriend with country houses, and several The city however is far from entirches. and wering the expectations which are parmed by its appearance towards the road; for the ffreets are narrow, ill paved, and shirty'; the houles are built of free frone, Of of brick, but they are derk, and only a rewood the bell belonging to the English merchants, or the principal talabitants, provided with glifs wirdows, all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their dead, which hangs on hing s, and may be fred up occasionally The churches and adosafferes are very plain buildings, withany dilplay of the architectonic art, the little light admitted into them, ferving coly to differer heaps of tinfel ornament, stranged in a manner muly Cothic.

Hampfine and Acadia, or New-Scotland,

Sea, and separated from Judard by a struck called the Lesler Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is fertile in wheat and larley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all forts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town.

islands, in which is a volcano. See CAPE b/Vrkp Islands.

FURNES, a flrong town of the Auffrian Netherlands and in Flanders. The United Provinces had a garrifon here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is feated near the fea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkitk, five miles S. W. of Newport, and 12 E of Dunkitk.

Lon. 2 45 F. lat. 51. 4. N.

vereign flate of Germany, in Suabia, with cattle of the fame name, feated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the ducky of Wirtemberg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brifgaw, the Black Forest, the lake and the bishoprick of Constance.

river Aufuntz, 30 miles N. E of Gratz, and 30 S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat.

FURSIENWALD, a town of Ger-bay, and rifes in the form of an amphimany, in the middle Marche of Branden-theatre upon the hill, with an casy alcent. burg, seared on the river Spree, 20 miles lis churches, monasseries, surts, and flatof Pranciore on the Oder. It was tooled houses, which are mostly white,

* FURT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is scated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken

by the Swedes in 1641 * FYA1, the name of one of the Klands, called the Azores, or western islands. It is well cultivated, the fields being enclosed with walls of flone, and yields wheat of the bearded fort, barley, maize, or Indian corn, cucumbers, yourds, melons, watermelons, falllower, flix, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, fome cabbages and carrots, potatocs, large tweet omous, garlick, and abundance of linawbernes. There are a few vineyards on the illand; but the quantity of wine that is riade is inconfiderable, and the quality very in liferent. "Here a c abundance of chelinus, beches, myrtis, and alpintrees. There oxen are fmall, but the meat very good, as are also their theep, and they have plenty of long legged goats. hogs and poultry Then horfes are fmall and inf-looking, but effer and mules are more numerous, and more lerviceable in fuch a hilly country. The whole country is filled with a variety of lands, particularly quals, American wood cock, Canarybirds, black-birds, and other fong-birds, with a finall species of hawks, from whence thele illand, are called Azores, that being the Portuguele name of a hiwk. The roads are much better than in Madeira, and the inhab tints are laid to be far more industrious. The cottages of the con mon people are built of clay, and the ched with firaw; and are fmall, but cleanly and The people here are, in general, fairer than those of Madena, and their drefs is more decent and comfortable, confifting of coarle linen drawers, with blue, or brown pickets, and boots on the legs. A flort, jacket and petticoat is the drefs of the women, whole hair is tied in a bunch behind, and whole features are not always disagreeable. When they go to town, they put on a cloak, which covers their heads, leaving only a small opening for the eyes, and is tied round the waift. The men likewise add a broad-brimmed hat, and cloak on these occasions Forfer lays, " that he did not fee one idle person or beggar among them." The most confiderable place of the illand, called Villa de Horta, lies along the shore of a bay, and rifes in the form of an amphitheatre upon the hill, with an cally alcent. Its churches, monalleries, forts, and flatrooted houses, which are mostly white

the fea. The hills beyond the town are adorned with gardens, groves, corn-fields, and various buildings. There are two forts that command the bay, one at each extremity of the town, which extends a unle ande a quarter in length, confilting chiefly of one inegular firect, interlected by a tew finall lanes. The pavement is anade of large flories, and tolerably clean. The boules are contrived exactly like those of Madena, with projecting balcomes, which are roofed at the top, and have littiers that may be lifted up, supplying the place of windows. There are thice Churches in the town, dark and Gothic, like those of Madera, and four convents, one of Francilcan Condeliers, arother, fittiated on an emittace, belongs to the Carmelites, arother to the Capuchins, and the fourth was the callege of the Jrfurts, but is now conv. ted into a creat of gallice, except a part to it is it is a life. I for a public school. There e e 'n'ide, hete two Numerics, one of the cider of St Clara, the nums of which we it a long clock of dark brown begre over another of white chico. The once is occupied by nuns of the order of Con Late of Conreption. Their view white dishes, and have a piece of blue filk fixed on the bie ill together with an ima c of the vasin, on a filver place " It there is truth, (fivs Mr Forfier,) in the hand ofth part of the accounts which we braid at Ivel, love reigns with an ablolive (way in the midfl of their cloysters" Lon. 28. 36. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in Galcony, and capital of Gaberdan, feated on the river Gelisse, 20 miles W. of Condom. Lou. o 6. E lat. 44. 59. N.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Beliers, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Plolco, and 50 N. W. of Waifaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

GADDISDEN, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Bedfordshire. The latter is three miles N. of Hemel Hempstead. About half a mile on the other side of the common, which runs along by the duke of Bridgewater's park, is a noble prospect into three counties, which is beautifully divertised with woods, cliss, revers, and arable and pallage land.

A CALED STREET COUNTY OF CASES A

in Negroland, which carries on trade in flaves, for they make no tere of feiling their wives and children abounds in corn and fleth, but there? france any wine, trees, or fruits. The is a great quantity of European good brought here by caravans from Barbary and fold at a productions price; but fall the dearest commodity that is brought There are nothing but villages through out the kingdom, whole inhabitants are clothed with fkins in the rainy lealon, but at other times go flark naked. The target. village is called Gago, where the king refides, the houses of which are nothing? but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuic.

GATETA, an arcient, handlome, and fired to an of Italy, in the langdom of Naples, and in the Lera-di-Lavora, with a fort, a chadel, a harbour, and a bishop's be It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by store, and by the Spaniards in 1701. It is feated at the foot of a mounting, rear the sea, 30 miles N. W. of Case pas, and 30 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 13.

Larguedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its lie nedictine abboy, and its trade in wines. It is feated on the river Tarn, to miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. of Lavoni. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* GALLION, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evercus, remail side for its magnificent palace, beto, ging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its hardtome chartrease, which is about three quaters of a mile from it. It is delightfully leated a mile and a half from the river Seine, sive from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

CAINSLOROUGH, a town of Lincolubbre, with a market on Tuesdays. It
is feated on the river Trent, near the feat,
and is a large well built town, with a
presty good trade. It is 17 miles N. Waof Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Long
o. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

rope, and in Bulgaria, feated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers. Pruth and Seret.

the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto : it riles in the opening near Oria, and father into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal subatives Con-

the steer fide of the harbour; inhabited the Christians of all forts, as well as Jews, white exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself. The houses the much better built than those of Constitutionale, and there are five Roman Catholic convents here.

GAL

GALATIA, anciently a province of Leffer Asia, now called Amasia, in Na-

iblia.

GALFALIY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Muniter, 23 miles S. E. of Limenck.

Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, hounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on
the S by Portugal, and on the E. by
Afturias and the kingdom of Leon. The
air is temperate along the coast, but, in
other places, it is cold and moist. It is
but thin of people, and the produce is
wine, slax, and citrons; here also are good
pastures, copper, and lead; the forests
vield wood for building of ships. St. Jago
di Compostella is the capital town.

GALICIA, now called also GUADA-LAJARA, a country of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the E by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of filver and copper.

GALILLE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turky in Alia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns food.

Gas 18 110, a finall town of Spain, in Estramadura, car the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick opposed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who shamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 10 miles W. W. of Placentia. Lon. 5 8. E. lat. 2. N.

GALL, St. a confiderable town in Swiferland and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbet is a prince of the empire. This place has for some time been a republic, in alliance with the Cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabition, who are chiefly employed in the laten manufacture; informach that it is faid they annually make 40,000 pieces there of each elegant, which senders in the latent of each elegant.

reason there is often great contests betweer them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two small streams 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 N E. of Lucern. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

"GALIA, a confiderable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640 Some call at Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80.

go. E. lat. 6. 20 N.

of feveral islands in the South-Sea, lying on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia, Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises.

GAILI, a people of Africa, in Abyfinian, finia, great enemies to the Abyffinians, from whom they have taken feveral provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on their flocks and herds,

and by robbing.

GALLIFOLI, a fea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a bishop's fee, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 28 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a fea-port town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Romania, feated at the mouth of the Sca of Maimora, with a good harbour, and a bithop's he. It contains about 10,000 Turks 3500 Greeks, belides a great number of Jews. The bazar, or bezellein, the place where merchandizes are fold, is a handsome structure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a forry iquare caltic. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodisto, and 100 S. W. of Confiantinople. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat, 40. 25. N.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the sea coast of Peru, in S. America, which was the sirst place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru; is is also the place where the Buccaseers nied to come for wood and water, and to receive their velicie, when they water, and to receive their velicie, when they was a state of their velicie, when

about 170 miles in length, from E, to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S and W. by the fea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes, from half a mile to two miles in length.

which is 82 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and five broad. It contains 15,420 houses, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends eight members to parliament. The capital town is of the same name.

GAIWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large straight streets, and the houses are generally well-built with stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on the bay of Galway on the Western Ocean, 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 100 W of Dublin, Lon. 9. o. W. lat. 53 18. N.

the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquifate, and it has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church It is scated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in 'Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for floops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if vellels were fent up it foon after the rainy feafon, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new dilcoveries. The English have a large sactory on James-Island, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, three miles from the nearest shore. island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are fmall factories at feveral places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold; There are formal common and being

in their proper places. It overflows and nually like the Nile, at the fame than and for the same reasons, namely, the heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

GAN.

"GANARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Guangara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, though the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia. The roads are unpassed bie for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

"GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, a the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery It is 17 miles S. W. of Goslar. Lon. 18. 20. E. late 51. 54. N.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spains in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicaut, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

"GANDICOI, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a town of A. ha, in Perlia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the fame name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleafant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make use of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the foil about it exceedingly fertile. The houses are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent, any in the East. There is a particular quarter affigned for every fort of commo dity. It is always crowded by a gree number of toreigners, who come there w trade. It is 105 miles N. E. of Eriver and 105 S. by E. of Tefflis. Lou. 44 50. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated rive of Asia, in India. It has its source in all mountains, which border on Little This in 96 degrees of E. Ion. and 35. N. lat. It crosses several kingdoms on ming from N. 10 S. and fulls fare the second series of English and the second series of English second series.

STAR before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile, and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of Fre Delta in Egypt. The people in thefe parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is vifited annually by prodigious number of pilgrims from gralf parts of India. The English have deveral fettlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places.

GANI, or GOULOR, a town of Afia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which "18 a rich diamond mine. It is roo miles E. of Bagnagar, and subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 80. 30. L. lat. 16. o. N.

*GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa lying on the eaffern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia, on the N. hy Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains, and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Bendes this kingdom and the river Nile there is a defert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapenzois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who buint a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sifteron, and so S. b. E. of Gienoble. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon.

48.0 E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Aquibes, which runs pretty far into the fea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese; seated at the end of a great lake of the Same name, 17 miles N. W. of Veiona.

Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

*GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Lomans, over the niver Gardon; 12 miles from Nilmes, and fire from Uzes. It is built with free frone, of a furprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches she above another. The lower row has arches, and is ado paces in length.

in the old Marche of Brandenburg, fubject to the king of Piustia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is feated on the river Beife, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 45 N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* GARED, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdoin of Morocco, and provence of Suez, remarkable for its

lugai - milis.

* GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fer, in Bathary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and is well peopled, except towards the 5. which is a detert, and without water. The principal town is Mehla.

GARGANO, or St. ANGLLO, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of

Naples, in the Capitanati.

* C. RGRAVE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkihne, not far from Rip-

ley.

GARONNE, a large river of l'rance, which has its fource in Catitonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gatcony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Doidogne, it allumes the name of Guande, and fills into the sea of Gastony. It paffes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Touloute, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and fereral leis confiderable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulfter, 10 miles S. F. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 7. 43 W. lat. 54. 25. N.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancashne, with a market on Thuridays. It is feated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is ro miles S. and 225 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

* GARIZ, a town of Germany in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Pruflia. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 23. N.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne, on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix, on the S. by the Pyienees, which separates it from Spain, and on the W. by the fea of Galcony. It comprehends Landes, Chaloffe, Thurlan, Martan, the territory of Albert, the Batques, Bearn, Bigoric, Comminges, Aimagnac, Conferans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gascons are said to have quick parts; but they are given to book of THE PERSON AND CAMEDATE AND ASSESSED OF THE bragging stories. The Gascons, who inhabit the districts near the Pyrenees,

are originally of Spain.

"GASPESIA, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notice Dame, on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the S. by Nova Scotia, and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by favages, who are well-made, robult, active, and number. They live conflantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in fearch of game, for they live by hunting and hihing. They daub their faces with black and red, and some of them pierce the griftle between then noftrils, and hang beads therein. They worthip the fun, and are much addicted to drunkennels p but they are not lo covetous as many of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Aufturn Netherlands, 4 miles N. E. of Tulemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon 5 12. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*Gastinois, a province of France. about 45 nules in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent fiffion.

Gall, a long chan of mountains in Ana, in the pennfula, on this fide the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the fide of the could of Mitima, the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind, and, at the fame time, on the other fide, upon the Corominacl coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest section in the year.

GATION, stown of Surry, which was formerly very large, but it now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it fends two members to pulsament. It is 19 miles 5, by W. of London, Lon. 2, 15 W. lat 51, 18, N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Bicleiano, seated on the river Weise, about 7
miles W. of the lake di Garda, and subjest to Venice. The Imperialists retried
to this place after their defeat at Garsinado, in April 1705. Lon. 10. 9. E.
lat. 45. 40. N.

*GAUDENS, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Nebousan. seated on the river Caronne, 8 miles N.E. of Bertrand. Lon. o. 56. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

*GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the eastern bank of the

river Scheld, 8 miles S. of Ghent. 164 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 51.

GAZ

lat. 50. 56. N.

"GAVI, a town of Italy, in the termitory of Genoa, standing on the river."
Lemo, towards the consines of Monte ferrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 19 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 12. E. S. L. of Alesandrino. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 40, N.

GAUL, a country of Europe, formerly very famous; bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the British Channel on the N. by the Western Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrences. It was not a particular monuchy, but was possessed by a great number of people independent of each other.

CAUNT'S URCOT, a village in Gloucesterthire, in the hundred of Thornbury, now belonging to the blue cost hospital in Bustol. Here are the ruins of a chapel, turiounded by a most, and not far from it was an abbey dedicated to St.

Swithin.

Chotaffen, in Persia, and on the confines of India.

(. unis, or Gurrere, a people of Ahr, to Perfia, and in the C. Index, who are the rem was of the ancient i'e. fers, or Perfens, who are roted for their worthat one of the and the fun, for they ow (and 1 'ight. The, pretand to have the which has never been extinguished fareon was. They make tilling the land an all of religion, and mok upon it is the most agreeable to Gad. They affirm Z norther to be the founder of theu worthip, and believe two principles, the one good and the other bal. I hey are a mild innerent fort of prople, and have bein very p tient under perfecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of then elders and pricits; and look upor Alexander the Great and Mahomet The employment is two wicked men of their puelts is, to take care of the facred fire, which they fry was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroafter, whose return they duly expect. They, never bury their dead, but experte them. in the open air, in plices furiounded with high walls, to be devouted by birds of prey.

*GAYWOOD, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn.

Gaga, an amount and colemans

town of Palestine, about three miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bathaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsistan, between Shiras and Bandar Congo; in whose territories the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51. 17. E. lat. 28.

735. N.

fands, which rifing in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs' N. near the confines of Liege, passes by Lande and Leaw, and falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

*GEGENBACH, a small, free, and impenal city of Germany, in the circle of Suzbia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 21 N. of Friburg. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

*GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the loids of

Limpurg.

* GEISLENGEN, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm.

GELDERLAND. See GUELDERLAND. GELDERS. See GUELDERS.

of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector Palatine, with a castle. It is governed by its own magistrates, and scated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

*GEMAAGEDID, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inha-

bitants.

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Metherlands, in Brabant, with a handfome ancient abbey. Don John of Austria
gained a battle here over the Dutch in
1578. It is seated on the river Orne, in
the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4.
51. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine

of vitriol. It contains a great many

magnificent houses.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles S. W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopiick of Wirtzburg, seated on the river Main.

Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, having a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are fent to distant countries. It is seated on the rever Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 30 N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9.48. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 24 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat.

50. 38. N.

- "GEMUYD, a handsome town of Genmany, in the Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name.
- *GLNAP, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; feated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.
- * GPNIHGA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, by some called Ghenon; but the natives themselves call in Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a defert, 50 miles broad; and the river Senegal, on the fide of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor caftle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their honses are built like bells, pointed at the top, with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Fombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. The principal village is faid to be 120° miles below Tombuto.

GENER OF GENNER, a Rrong town.

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of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672; is now subject to the king of Prussia, and scated on the river Neers near the Maele, five miles S. W. of Cleves, and 25 N. W. of Venlow.

Lon 5. 48 E. lat. 51. 42 N. GENEVA, an ancient, large and populous town, capital of a republic of the fame name, near the confines of France and Swallerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans : Julius Cæfar made ufe of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. well built, rich, and fliongly fort fied. Here are always a great number of firangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses; and here is an ancient fliucture, called the tower of Cæfar. The largest part is built on a hill, which defrends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the illand by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothic tafte, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin-plates. The arfenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth obfervation. In general, it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The minerpal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manutactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are watches, clocks, and gold and filver lace. The revenues of the republic stile from the duty of merchandizes which are carned out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The fovereignty of this republic is lodged in the affembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are feveral bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whole heads are cholen by the people. The great council confilts of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counfellors cholen, of which four are fyndics, who are heads of the republic, and chosen every year They are jealous of their liberties, are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bilhop's fee, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinifm, in 1553.

drinking at public houses; but they owner cife their militia, play at bowls, and the other exercises on a Sunday. It is to miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Befancon, 40% N. E. Chamberry, and 135 N. W. Turin. I on. 6 5 E. lat. 45 12 N.

GENEVA, THE LAKE OF. SEE LE-

MAN

* GENEVISE, a diffact between France, Savoy, and Swifferland, extremely fertile, plealant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GINGENBACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suahia, ten miles S. E. of Strafburg, and 30 N. of Friburg. Lon.

7. 53 E. lat. 48. 18 N

"GENGOUX DE ROYAI, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocele of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is leated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E. lat 46. 37 N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, feated on the river Guier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chamberry.

Lon. 5 30. E. lat. 45. 40 N.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the fame name. It is very ancient and large, being about hix miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre. and is full of m gnificent thructures, fuch as churches and palaces, and particularly thole of the Doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous and one of the most trading places in Italy. They teckon there are 40,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, filks, and the like. It is an archbilliop's fee, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in fuch places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a greet number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houles are wellbuilt, and are 5 or 6 flories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and two large hospitals. I be government is ariflocratic, because none but the nobility can have any thate in it; thele are of two forts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 perions cholen, who make the great council, in which their fovereignty relides. Belides thefe, there is a fenate, composed of the Doge and 12 lenators; who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harhour is very confiderable, and to preferve it they have built a mole of 360 paces They will not allow playing at cards, or in length, and 18 in breadth; they have

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railed it \$5 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better theiter the thips, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 lieps to go up to the top, where in the nighttime they place a great number of lan-The harbour may be that up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the vellels. It was nombarded by the French in 1684, and Submitted to the Hungman in 1740; but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants role and mallacred part of the foldiers, and drove away the It was beloged afterwards by the Austrians, but the French coming to the affittance of the town, they were obliged to rathe the fiege, in July 1717. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000l. a year, and there is a bank which is partly Supported by public duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of sorn, wine, and oil, in their may rines, which they fell to the people in fearer times It is 70 miles S of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republic of, comprehends the coall of Genoz, and the illand of Caprava, on the coalt of Tul-Cany, but it was formerly more condideroble than it is at prefent. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterraneau Sea, which is to the S between Inleany, and the duchy of Malla, to the E the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Apennine mountains to the W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Montterrat to the N. It is about 135 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the lea, but the inner parts and ery mountainous, and bairen in severamplaces, having neither trees nor grafs upon them.

GIORGE, SI. DII MINA, a fort of Alrica, on the Gold Coull of Guinea, and the principal lettlement the Dutch have in thole parts. It was taken from the Portuguele, in 1630, by the Dutch, who have beit upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garriion of above 400 men, with convenient lodging for officers. Under the caltle is the town, called b, the natives, Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with Hone, which is very extra

compoled only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were defroyed by the fmall-pox, fo that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor It is about 10 miles W. of Cape coast-castle. Lon. o. 22, W. lat. 5. O. N.

GEORGE, St. a fort and town of Afia, in the penintula on this fide the Ganges. and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chilipatam. It fronts the fea, and has a fult-water river on its backfide, which hinders the field water ipings from coming near the town, fo that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy leaion it is incommoded by inundations; and from April to September it is to learching hot, that if the lea-breezes did not cool the sir, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the White Town, which is walled round, and has leveral bulwarks and billions to defend it. It is 400 paces long, and 1,0 broad, and is divided into regular tireets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papifts, as also a good hospital, a townhall, and a pitton for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The Black I own is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometins, and Portuguele and Armeman Christians, and each religion have their temple. and churches. This, as well as the White-Town, is ruled by the English governor and his council. The diamond-mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones ince that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This, colony produces very little of its own growth or manufactures for foreign maikets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentoos. The chief things the English deal in, besides diamonds, are calicocs, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may confift of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice kept it ever fince. The fort or castle is the is brought by sea to Gangam and Orixa, their wheat from Surat and Bergal, and their fire-wood from the illands of Diu, infomuch that an eveny with a superior force at fea, may easily diffred them. The houses of the White Town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the Black Town confifts chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is ordinary, for in all other places they are I lodged in the governor and council, who

falanes of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they may make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 342 E. lat. 13

*GEORGE'S, ST. a finall island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monitory, whose church is one of the fine territory, and is embellished with a

gicit number of fine pithures.

Grower's, ST the largest of the Errouda or Summer Islands, Iving 500 miles E. of the continent of N America Lon 63 30. W. Ist 32. 45 N.

"Grokel, St. one of the Azores, or wettern illereds. It is inhabited by about 5000 perfons who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28. W. lat. 38. 39. N. See

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GLORGIA, or GURGISTAN, A proverce of Afri, partly belonging to Perfix, and partly to the lurk: It is bounded on the N. by Circallia, on the S. by Tin Kom ma and Larvar on the E-by Shirvan and the Lartars of Digellin, and by the Blick Sca on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, poinegranates, cittle, and all the necestires of life, are encap and excellent. The inhabitants erc very fair, and the women accounted the molt be intiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general, it is a mountainous courtry, for which realon tome parts of it were never congacied, and yet the foil is very funiful. The inhabitants are a fort of Chinitans, but, then doctrines greatly differ from thole which are taught by other feets. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasures. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian viceroy is a Mahomeian. The river Kui croffes the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Testis is the capital town.

Thirteen United States of N America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. v St. John's river, which divides it from Floridi on the S and W. and on the E. is Louisiana. There is a range of islands

along the coast, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and thefe, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleafant. There are fand banks upwards of 70 miles from the coaft, whereon the water thoals gradually till within fix miles of the land, and then the banks are lo thallow, that there is no pallage except in the channels which he between the hars. The river Savaninh is navigable tor 600 miles with cances, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it is a commodrous and lectire harborn, and to the S. another called Loky Sound, where a large flect may be at anchor in the fathern water, freute from the wives. The tides on this could generally flow feven feet. I here are deveral towns already built, of "hich Sivannah, khenezer, and Fiedeica in the chief. There are allo feveral forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1710, but they fled at the approach of Beneral Oglethorpe

batten illinds in the South Sea, about the lit. 54. 30 S and 35 W. One of them is between 30 and 60 leagues in

le igili.

"Giertse, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Sualti, and ducky of Writemburg, leated on the river Wills, 25 mits E. of Stutgard, and 25 N W. of Ulm Lon. 9 45 E lat. 48.

* (-1 3 X, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upi'r Sa ony, and in Milina, with a handloine college, feated on the river Elfler. Lon. 11. 56 E. lat. 50. 50 N.

G: RAW; a town of Germany in Helle Darinfladt, 15 miles N. W of Darmfla t.

Lon 8 29 E lit. 19 45 N

"GERAW, a finall diffrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhane, to called from the town of Gera, which is 10 miles N W of Darmfladt, the cipital. It is subject to the prince of Hess Darmsladt. Lon 8, 29, E lat. 49 45, N.

*Gerberos, a town of France, in Beauvoiss, with a hindsome chapterhouse. It was taken by the Dighth in 1437, and retaken in 1419. It is miles from Brauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon.

1 54 E lat. 49 32. N.

*G. PBES, or G. RRI, or ZLRBI, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tums, on the coast of Busbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It hears no corn but bailey, though there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when R dried,

dried, are raisins, of which then principal trade confifts. It depends on the balliaw of Tripoli. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 33. 55. N.

*GERBEVILIERS, a town of Lorrain, 5 miles from Luncville, with the title of a marquifate, and a handlome callle; the church of the Carmelites is very clegant, and is feated on the river Agne.

GERGENII, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a callle, and a bishop's see. It is feated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaile, 60 miles L. by S. of Ma zera, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 13.

24. E. lat. 47 21. N

" GIRMAIN - DL - BOURGIUII, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a caffle. feated on a fmall river, near a forest of the fame name. Lon. O. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAIN-IN-LAYE, St. a handfome-town in the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, especially by Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful feats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near ir. Here James II ulually relided after he fled to France. It is leated on the river Some, 10 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2. 15 E. lat. 48. 32. N.

GERMAIN, St a town of Cornwell, with a fin ill market on Eridaes. It was once the lugest town in the county, but is at prefent a field place, though it lends two members to parliament. It was formerly a billiep's fee, and had a cathe. dral; what is left ofit is the day the parishchurch, and near it is the priory, wet flanding. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. It flands rear the fea, and had formerly a good filhery. Lat 50. 22. N. lon. 1 24 W.

· GERMAIN LAVAL, SI. a town of France, in Forez, leated in a territory fertile in excellent wine; 225 miles S. E. of Patis. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 45. , N.

· GERMANO, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Lavoro; feated at the foot of Mount top of that mount. Lon. 13 59. E. lat. 41.13 N.

GERMANY, a large country lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Definark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Swillerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and willerland; being about 640 miles in

length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclimable to cold than heat, especially by the lea fide. The foil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produce large quantitles of wine, known by the name of Rhenifit, but as to the particular productions they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good foldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the pureft in Europe; and they will fooner choole the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune, than that of the richell citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining tich benefices, fuch as canonicates, abbeys, bishopnicks, and archbilhopricks, without a full proof of then nobility, as these are almost so many independent fovereignties. Germany is the most fingular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well fecular as ecclefiaftic, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of fice towns, or cities, which are to many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who properly freaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was cholen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this realon the emperors have been to often cholen out of the house of Aullia. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well coclebation as fecular; but, by the famous confutu 1011 of the golden bull, the electors were refiramed to leven; that is, three eccletialises, which are, the archbishops of Tieves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four feculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. Bat in 1648 they were obliged, by the treate of Munfter, to con-Caffano, and belongs to an albey on the intute an eighth electorate, in favour of the fon of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominious and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire, because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title ? conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Laftly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernell of Brunfwick, duke of Hanover, whole fon George

became king of England in 1714 elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire, thin of Treves, or Triers, has the tit of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cotogne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand mafter of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is hand efquire, and bears the fword, that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the Sceptie, the Palatine is grand treature, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor ablent, and there is no king of the Romans, the elections Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the dake of Bay was diffrates the right of the former. When the emp in would be certain of a faccillor, he cid avours to prevail with the electors to elector a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's doub The emperor always affirmes the title of august, of Casar, and of facied majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the lupreme authority iclides in the general all inblies, called deas, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which be lends committee as to prefide in his room. These ill niblies are compoled of three bodies or colleges, the hill of which is that of the electors, the lecond that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towers. The electors and princes lend their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes differee, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their content when they are of the fame opinion. These allemblies have the power of making peace or war, of feitling general impositions, and of regulating all the in.poitant affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his confent, who also gives the investiture of fiels, and dispoles of those which have devolved to the empire for wants of fucceffors, or confications. The electors and other fovertigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raite troops, make and diffolve altrances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil caules definitively, unlefs in fome particular cafes, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three princi-

Each I pal religions are, the Roman Cetholic, the Lutherars, and the Calverr's, the field prevals in the done, sie sof the emperor. in the but a break chatomates, and in that of Barra: the facead charly ob our in die circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a gir it pair of Well; halia, Francome. Seable, tie Upper Rhime, and in most of the imperal towns, the third is professed in the domain a vot the landgrave of H. ! .- Cailel, and of lome other princes. icans is looked upon as the copit leity, and the emperors fince Charles V. have remaind there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1710, and the late empetor refeles there again. The principal rivers of Comany are, the Danube, Rhue, Elbe, We cr, and the Oder. Germany is disided into mine encles, which are as fo or any let a prover es, e chol which compe here, I we all other fait, s, of schich the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the d peties of the imperial towns meet togeth tabent their commonations. I very encle latore o two directors, and a coloact, the ancilor, have a power of ce nocating the all only of the flates of their circle, a de colencicon ma de the army. Each cach is oblin do fair a a certain sumbar of boste and feet, eta. Hain funt of money, call d'Roman merths, when the necessity of public chi as near it, recording to a termination by the regifter of the Paris of the entities en les are those of realita, La et a, Suebe. Francour, de lps and loser Rhine, Ved, 'alia, and the Contant Lower Saxer. The imposed to are me con only of it was former and there are also In ole are tours, visely have tome allowance on account cf traf, and there were formerly tome in Finee. Spain, and Itile, but now they are cenfined to 'scimany, and are about 5 or 6 in bunber, but we find except Dirtzich, which is in Poland. Befiles the ich to is above-mentioned, the late forth merca adenta, and pulling quarter, and Chaffrans of coast other denomination, bender a multirude of Jews in all the r great to vis. The language of Germiny is a dial et of the Teatonic, which luc. cerded that called the C luc.

in the palatinate of the Rhine, and fulgers to the Elector Palatine. It is fitting dinear the Rhine, five miles W. of Philipilairy, and 10 S. E. of Landau. Lon 8. 27. E. 'at. 49. 10. N.

fome, and very firong town of the Nether-R 2 lands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and retaken in 1589; but prince Maurice became maller of it again in 1593, after a fiege of three months. It is scated on the river Dungen, which falls into the lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, and nine S. W of Goreum. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, feated on a hill near the wellern bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a siege for a month, before it was taken by the Sparmards. It is 18 miles below Badajox.

Lon. 7. 10 W. lat. 38. 26. N.

*GF3EKE, a town of Cermany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Weyck, eight miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helfingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothma, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It produces just as much com as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the

capital town.

* GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are brassers and finiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they tay, are maintained at the expense of the province.

GIVALL, or GARLE, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gelfricia, near the gulph of Bothnia, 55 miles N. W. of Upfal, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 60. 42. N.

GEVILDIN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergne, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E by Vivaris and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of German, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Helfe Rhinefield. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblent. Lon. 7. gn. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Scignory of the same name; scated at the foot of mount St. Claud, between mount

Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swifferland; 10 miles N.W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* Gezina, a town of Alia, in Diarbeck, feated in an illand formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. We of Moful, and governed by a bey. Lon. 40. 50. E.

lat 26. 36. N.

GHENT, a large and handlome city of the Netherlands, and capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong callle and a bishop's fee. It contains within the walls 36,000 houses, seven parish churches, and 55 monafferies and nunneries. There are leveral filk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great trade in coin. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, defended by flrong rainparts, baftions, and deep ditches The town is cut by several capals, which divide it into 26 illes, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. In the highest sleeple is a ring of bells, the greatest of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. There is a handlome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Offend, called the New Pallage, and on which there are several forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomalfer and lehiepins, like our mayor and aldermen. It is leated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moore, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N.W. of Bruffels, and 30 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon 3.49. E. lat. 51.3. N.

GHILAN, a confiderable province of Alia, in Persia, lying on the side of the Caspian Sea, and teethe S.W. of it. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably fituated, having the fea on one fide, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering in but through narrow palles, which may eafily be defended. The fides of the mountains are covered with many forts of fruit-trees, and in the highest parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the molt fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of filk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, befides excellent fruits. The inhabitants; are brave, and of a better complexion that. the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital town.

GHILAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault,

leat**ed**

feated on the river Haina, five miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* GIBRALION, a town of Spain, in Andalulia, seated on the river Odick, with a handsome castle, and the title of a mar-

quilate. GIBRALTAR, a flrong town of Spain, in Andaluka, near a mountain of the fame name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which '/ he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortrels here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to lay, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very nairow pallage between the mountain and the ica, acrois which the Spantards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrilon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the might-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards belieged it again, and they ait impled to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raile the frege. In the course of the late American war, the Sparnards again belieged it; but their ever-memorable attack, on Sept. 13, 1782, with floating batteries of 212 bials cannon, &c. in thips from 1400 to 600 tons Burden, ending in a dilappointment, and the delinetion of all the thips, and molt of the allahants in them. It mill not be forgetten, that Gen. Elliot at this time commanded in the garrison. Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the fammit, from whence they may have a prosped of the sea on each fide the strat, and the kingdom of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, belides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garrifon here are cooped up in a very narrow compais, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs Through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIBEL, OF MOUNT GIBEL. See

GIDDY-HALL, in Effex, fituated at the further end of Rumford, 13 miles from London. On the fide of it once flood an ancient mansion, in which refided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and whose daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters. The present seat was erected by Sir John Eyles, loid-mayor of London.

Orleanois, leated on the river Loire, 76 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat.

47.34. N.

GILNGIN. See GINGIN.

Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles

GIFRACL, an epiteopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, feated on a mountain near the fea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 40. E.

lat. 38. 13. N.

GIESSEN, a flrong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong casse and an university. It belongs to the house of Darmsladt, and seated on the river Lohn, 16 miles W.S. W. of Marpurg, and 35 N. of Francsort. Lon. 8. 41 E. lat. 50. 30. N.

the coast of l'incany, with a rastle. In makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon.

11. 16. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

Languedoc, and in the diocele of Montpelier, feated near the river Eraud. Lon.

3. 10 L. lat 43. 34. N.

ancient writers was milital in for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Calpian Sea. This indeed is true of the river Oxus, which runs between the Calpian Sea and the lak. Aral; but as for the river Gibon, it could have no such course; for there are now only two rivers that come from the eastward, one called the Sir, or Sibun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GILAN. Sec GHILAN.

Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is maniles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpelies. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 43 41. N.

GILLENGEN. See GEMMINGEN.

GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorfetthire, fix miles N. W. of Shaftesbury.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine islands he on the N. the ocean on the E the islands of Scram, Ambovia, and Banda, on the S. and the Moluccas, and the islands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine lose's, though it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is feated under the line Lon 130.0 E.

Galcony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey, feated on the river Gironde. Lon. 1. 0.

E lat 4 3. 40. N

GINGIN, an imperial free town of Germany, in Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm. Lon 15, 13 E. lat 48, 30 N

Lower Ethiopia, towards the coall of Zangrebar, and the kingdom of M linda.

*GINGI, a town of Afri, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and the could of Coromandel. It is a lunge town, well reopled, and strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1600, began a siege, which continued three years, but to no purpose. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25 E. lat. 11, 42. N.

* GIODDA, or GEDDAE, vlarge feaport town, on the callern coast of the Red S a, 11 Ardia It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, as d carries on a great trade. Lon 39 27 E bt. 21 30. N.

GIOVANNI, CAPE II, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles W. of Flatentia. Lon. 9. 18. E. lat.

45. 8. N.

GIOVANIZZO, a town of Italy, in the k ngdom of Naples, and in the Terna-di Bair, fested on a mountain near the lea, 10 miles N. W. of Barr, and 12 E. of Trevi. Lon, 16, 50. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* GIRIIT, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. E. Lit. 27. 30. N.

CHRGE, a confiderable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. Its principal tiele confifts of wheat, lentils, beans, I nen and woollen-cloth. Lqn. 31. 25. E. let 27. 75 N.

idevable town of Spain, in Cataloma,

. . . .

with a bishop's sec. It was taken by the French in 1694, and 1711; is seated on a hill on the side of the river Onhal, which salls into the Ter, 17 miles from the sea, 12 miles N W of Palamos, and 45 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 62. E. lat. 47 O. N

ferans, feated on the over Salat, three miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here where they fell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat.

42 a3. N.

of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22.

W lat. 53 55. N.

Riding of Yorksbire, with a market on Mondays. It is pleasantly seated on a slit, sour miles from the mouth of the inver Tecs; and is of note for being the sufficiently for its abbey. It is seemiles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 55. W. lat. 51 35. N.

mandy, with the title of a duchy; feated on the river Epi, in a foil very feitile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan.

Lon. 1. 43 E lat. 49. 15. N.

GIVIT, a handsome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Macse. It was fortified by marshal Vanban, and is 21 miles S.W of Namur, and 18 N.E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

* GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county of Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, eight

miles from Anghicia.

GIUIA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695. It is seated on the river Keresblan, 30 miles N. W. of Aiad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon 20.40. E lat. 46 40. N.

* GIUIA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, feated on the gulph of Vetuce, and has the title of a duchy.

* GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in the 2.1 valley of Mazaro, feated on a craggy rock, between Falermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and firong.
town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia,

donia, with a Greek archbishop's sce. It is leated near the Lake Ochiida, 60 miles S. E of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Larilla. Lon. 20, 36. E. lat. 41, 40. N.

GLAMORGANSHIRF, a county of S. Wales, 23 miles in length, 25 in broodily, and is bounded on the N. by Breckneckthire; on the S. by the Severn-lea, on the E by Monmouthibire; and on the W. by Czermarthenflure. It contains about 9640 houles, 57,840 inhabitants, 118 pa libes, and ome market-towns. It had 25 callles and three monelteries; but they are now mollly demolished. It fends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very tharp on the mountains, which are covered with frow, but very mild and temperate near the lea-The N. part is full of fleep, high, barren mountains, but the S is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and theep; hence they topply Buttel with many firkins of good butter, and it has likewile leveral coal-pits. The c'nel town is Cardiff.

GLANDINES was formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bilhop's fee; but the inundations of the niver Wat have defiroyed it, and there is nothing left but the bilhop's houle It is 25 miles N W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6 58. E. lit. 43. 59. N.

* GLANDFORD-BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnfhire, with a good market on Thurldays. It is leated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N by W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W.

lat. 53. 35. N.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Swifferland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grifons; on the S. by the fame and the canton of Un, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the niver Limath. It is a mountainous country, and their chief trade is in cheefe. The government is democratic, and the lenate is compoled of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pro-conful prefide, who are never of the lame religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papills and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the fame name.

* GIARIS, a large and handlome town of Swifferland, and capital of the centon of the fame name; here the general aftembly is held, and every perion above 16 · years old is obliged to affift at it with a fword by his fide. The inhabitants are Papifts and Protestants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine icrvice in the same church one after another. - It is scated on the civer Linte; 38 nules E. of Switz, and 32 S. E. of Zu rich. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N. -

GLASCOW, a large city of Scotland, in the faire of Clyde!dale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour at the mouth of the Clade, on which it flands; called Newport-Glaigow, where the largest vellels may enter: for this reason the inbabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is nearly fquare, and is divided into four nearly equal parts, by four large fireets. which crois each other in the middle. Near this is the town-house, constructed of ficea'one, with a high tower and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbithopiic; and the cathedral church, which is in the highest part of the town, is an old bandlome Cothic flructure. It is properly to a churches, one above another, adorned with flately pillars, and a very high fleeple. Glafgow is extremely well feated in a fertile feel, and the houles in general are very well built. The college is leparated from the town by a very high wall, and confifts of divers courts, each of which is furiourded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarron, and 35 W. of Edinburgh.

Lou. 4. 2. W Lat. 7.,. 52. N.

GIASTONBULL, a town of Somerlethine, with a market on Tueldays is feated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abboy, fome magnificent runs of which are full remaining, but they are every dry diminished for the take of the flones. however, the curious flructure called the abbot's kitchen, is full pretty entice, and is of a very unutual contrivance. The only manufacture here is flockings; but the chief support of the place is the refort of people to fee the rnins of the abbey. The George-inn was formarly called the Abbot's-un; because it was a receptable for the firollers that came in pilginnage to the abbey. It was pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Armathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. This place is at profess pretty large and well-built, co itaming two pairth chinches. Nearly adjoining, on a high fleep hill, is placed a tower, which commends an extentive profes it tound about, and ferves as a landmark to feamen. It is his miles S. W. of Wells, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat 51.8. N. The last abbot of this place was hanged of the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry

. K. 4

VIII. for not acknowledging his supre-

macy.

A. L.

of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has pretty good fortifications, with a strong castle built upon a mountain. The country was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit coal, silver and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and since springs of mineral waters. The town is 45 miles from Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

Thire of Inverness, and in Lochabar Soon after the Revolution, all the inhabitants were maffacied, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garrison

of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIELD, a valley of Scotland, in Rossibire, and in Kentail, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a sew Spanish troops, in which the latter were descated. It was fought on the 10th of

June, 1719.

*GLETCHER, mountains of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; sometimes large pieces break off and fall down, with so horrible a noise, that one would think the mountain itself was broken in pieces. Travellers obliged to pass over these mountains, are sometimes swallowed up in the clefts, where they perish.

GLOLGISTER, the capital city of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is feated on the E. fide of the river Severn, where, by two feveral freams, it makes the iffe of Ainey. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which fix only are in ule, belides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handloine fliueture. It is remarkable for its large clotter, and whilpering gallery; is a city and county of itself, and governed by a mayor, 22 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and fword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houses amount to some thousands, and the fireets are broad and paved. It contains five holpitals and two free schools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the Restoration, ordered to be emolished. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy.

The eminent persons that were buried here were, Lucius the first Christian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 34 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

"GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordthire and Monmouththire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickthire and Oxfordthire, and on the S. by Wilthire and Somerlethire. It contains 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 980 parishes and 27 market-towns. It lends only eight members to parliament, fix for three towns, and two for the county. The air is generally good, and the full extremely fruitful. Cothwold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of theep; and the rich vale of Evelham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies welfward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-tices; but the iron mines have confumed the greater part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Chern, the Coine, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caion, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a firong and confiderable town of Germany, in Silelia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the fide of Poland. .It has a handlome callle, with a tower, in which leveral countellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perilli with hunger. Echdes the Papilis, there are a large number of Protestants and Jews. It was taken by alloult, by the king of Pruffia, in 1741, and the garrilon made priloners. After the peace, in 1742, the king of Prussia settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silefia. It is feated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. W. of Breflaw, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 31. E lat. 51. 40. N.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelen, now in possession of the king of Prussia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

*GLOGAW, the duehy of, in Silesia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

ble town of Germany, in the circle of

I Innes

Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N.W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15.

E. lat. 53. 53. N.

GRESNA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an arch-histop's see, whose prelate is primary of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of War-saw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

GNIEF, or GNIEW, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1508, and is the chief town of all the fettlements the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 22 miles in length, and fix in breadth; and the city is built on the north-fide of it, having the conveniency of a fine falt-water river, capable of receiving thips of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handforme structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholelome, for which reaion it is not in well inhabited now as it was formerly. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a Imali distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious sfreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handlome churches, convents, and cloufters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of lefs note. Every church has a let of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a fevere inquition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoos in the city, who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the

Christians, and better artists. The elergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine shew; but within . they are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in pienty. It is remarkable, that none of the churches. except one, have glass-windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from toddy, the Tap of the cocoa-nut-tree. The river's mouth is defended by feveral forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon on both fides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 15. 31. N.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philips-burg. Lon. 8. 56 E. lat. 49. 6. N.

*GOBELINS, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who sound out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614; but is now subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Neers, six miles S. of Cleeve, or Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. Es lat. 51. 39 N.

* GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori; seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Algher; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

*GODAH, a confiderable town of Asia, in Indollan; but it is not so flourishing as formerly. It is 50 miles from Bram-

pore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and waters the adjacent parts. It is four miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. of 34. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

GODLINGSTON, a village in Dorfetshire, in the isle of Purbec, and parish of Swanwich, from which it is about a mile distant. It had formerly a chapel,

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the ruins of which now make a part of a

Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by king James I. and is seated in a
rich and sertile soil, which yields great
plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great
mumber of yeomen and farmers, who are
said to have extraordinary teams of horses,
and some say better than in any other part
of England.

MODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants.

It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

COLS, OF TER GOES, a firong and confiderable town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal, and is 20 miles It of Middleburg, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon

3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

ed, three miles from Lambridge, remark able for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes They are covered with fine dry carpet-turt, for which reason they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

*GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the fouth extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

of Mantua, taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 16 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10.

40. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Oriva; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Bisnagar; and on the E. by the gulph Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable are the diamond mines, they being the most considerable in the world: they are usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to fearch for these precious stones in. They

fometimes fail in meeting with sny, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seased at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East Indies. It is about six miles in circumference, and was sormer-ly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silefia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Bref-law, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 16.

23 E lat. 51. 3 N.

GOID COAST OF GUINEA, a country of Africa, lying along the lea-thore, and where the Europeans have feveral forts and fettlements. It reaches from the Gold river, 12 miles W of Affine, and ends at the villege of Ponni, feven or eight unics E. of Acraw it includes ica veral diffrets, in which there are two or three towns or villages, lying on the leathore; though, within land, it is laid they have large towns, which however no European has yet feen. Seven of thefe diftricts are dignified with the titles of kingdoins, though they do not contain but a imall track of land; for the whole Gold Coalt is not shove 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them are employed in fifting, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities; this they exchange with others for Indian coin, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Moll of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only fome yards of fluff wrapped' For further parabout their middle. ticulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themselves; for here the English, French, and Dutch have fettlements.

Goiden Istand lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a fettlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore, in a place so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English assisted. Lon. 77. 10. W.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Gourland, with a handlome

cafile :

wafile; seated on the river Wela, so miles W. of Mittau, and subject to the king of Poland. Lou. 22. 21. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

Gold LTA, an island of Africa, lying at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E of Algiers. Lon. 10. 20 E lat. 37. 10. N.

Farther Pomerania, subject to the king of

Profile; seated on the river Ilina, 18 miles

N. E. of Steffn, and 22 S. of Commin.

Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

GOMEROON, a confiderable fea-port town of Alia, in Perlia, and in the province of Parliffan. It is called by the natives Bardai Aballi, and is leated on a bay, about 12 miles roothward of the east end of the illand of Kilmith, fallely called Queffimo in our maps, and nine miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguele had a fettlement. The bell houses are built with brocks dried in the fun, and fland clole to each other, being flat at the top, with a iquare tunet, having holes on each fide for the tree paffage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that flay in the town fleep every night in the fummer featon. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The fireets are very narrow and irregular; and the better fort of people are clad in the Perfian mode. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The foil is barien, but provisions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is to exceedingly hot in June, July, and August, that this place is ex-* aremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Asseen during thole months. It is frequented by people of feveral nations, as well Europeans as others, and the Banyans are fo numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. Lon. 36. 35 E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands, lying between Ferro and Tenerist. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish sicets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and buits. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445.

Lon. 17. 3. W. lat. 28 6. N. GONDAR, a town of Africa, in

Abyffinia, where the emperor of that country relides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houles confift only of one flory, and moll of them refemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandize to fale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-lalt, are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much at they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priefts have a great power with the people, and fometimes abuse it grossly. The Mahometans, and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intingues carried on by the Jeluits and millioraries a confiderable time ago; intomuch, that all thoic who now attempt to enter the city, are fure of being facrineed. The ramy leafon in these parts begins in April, and does not reale till the end of Sept. whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their fource in Abyllinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better fort is made of filks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 iniles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. g1. 25. L. lat. 13. 10. N.

on the duchy of Bar, feated on the river Orney, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon.

5 37 E. lat. 48. 30. N.

GONDRIVIILE, a town of Lorrain, feated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a samous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; its chapel in particular is very line. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, sive miles from Toul, and eight from Nanci. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

France, 10 miles from Paris; remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Lon. 2.

30. L. lat. 48. 58. N.

in Europe, and in Romania; feated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N.E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. L. lat. 40. 53. N.

GOR, a town of Asia, in Indra, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which is part of the Great Mo-

gul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 N. E. of Delli. Lon. 81.

25. E. lat. 29. 5. N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a confiderable trade in cheefe and butter. It is feated on the rivers Lingue and Maese; In miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamfishire. It stands on the liver Spey, and is the

feat of the duke of Gordon.

Cape de Veid, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

Goref, a capital town of theisland of the tame name, in Holland, 8 miles S. S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51.44. N.

* GORE ISLAND, so named by Capt. Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It is about 30 miles in extent, and supposed to be entirely unknown to the Russians. It appeared to be batten, and destatute of inhabitants, at least our navigators saw none. It lies in about lat. 64. N. lon. 191. E.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of I useany, and near that of Corsica, about 8 miles in encumierence, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat.

43. 22. N.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, very woody, and fome of the trees very tall and large, and proper formalts. is about 10 miles in circumference, and has feveral iprings and revulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to he concealed in, if the constant lains did not rot the rigging of the thips. There are a great number of monkies, Guinea-pigs, lions, lizards, and floths, remarkable for then ugliness and slowness of their motions, though by their shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 3. 20. S.

GORHAMBURY, in Hertfoldshire, near St. Alban's, belonged to its abbey in 1161, when its abbot was Robert de Gorham, from whom it had its name, and was the paternal estate of the great Lord Bacon, as it is now of Lord Grimtone, and is a superb specimen of ancient schitesture.

of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Camiola; with a castle, seated on the river Lizonzo, 16 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 66 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lufatia, subject to the elector of baxony. It is a handsome strong place, and seated on the river Neisle, 55 miles E. of Diesden, and 75 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Mellin, in Lorrain, seated on a hill, three miles from the river Moielle. It has a very rich abbey, and is eight

miles S. W. of Metz.

Goslar, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunfwick; it is free and imperial; and it was here that gunpowder was first invented, by a monk, as is generally supposed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taste. In 1728, 280 houses, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to ashes. It is feated on a mountain, near the river Gose, and near it are rich names of non and lead. The inhabitants are samous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildesheim, and 28 S. of B. uniwick. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. O. N.

* Gosport, a town in Hampfline, parted from Portimouth by a narrow aim of the fea, and in some sense may be

reckoned part of it.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GOTHA, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the fame name. It is 18 miles W. of Eitord, and 15 S. E. of Mulhaufen. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 51. o. N.

* GOTHARD, one of the highest mountains of Swisserland; and from the top, where there is an hospital for monks, is one of the finest prospects in the world.

It is eight miles from Addorf.

GOTHIA, or GOTHLAND, a considerable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic Sea. It is divided into three parts, Oftrogothia, or E. Gothland, Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which some add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a confiderable island of the Baltic Sea, on the eastern coast of

Sweden,

Sweden, on which it depends. Wifbyen is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 45. E.

lat. 57. o. N.

 Goths, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whose name some geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the most general opinion is, that they were Getes, a . people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themselves to the -mouth of the Danube. After this they cioffed Bulgatia and Romania, savaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and fettled in Languedoc, under the name of Vifigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they crested a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned The Oftrogoths likewife by the Moors. founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being destroyed by Naifes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong tewn of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothelba, which is the best situated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is to miles S. of Bahus, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover, and where his late majesty, king George II. lately founded an university. It is scated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30 S. E. of Goslar. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 9. 56.

E. lat. 54. 36. N.

* GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweid-nitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

Gouda, or Turgow, a confide able town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its stately church. It is seated on the river Issel, eight miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

a market on Wednesdays. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 44 S. E. of London. Lon. o. 31. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; taken by the imperial-

ifts in 1702, and by the French in 1705. It is feated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

Goura, or Gura, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the bishop of Posnania, who has filled it full of monks. Lon. 21. 50.

E. lat. 52. 1. N.

GOURDON, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 18 miles N. W. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is feated on the river Epr., 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36.

W. lat. 49. 32. N.

- * GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse Rhiensels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N. See GEVER.
- * Gozzi, or Gozes, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selmo.
- * Gorzo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Burbary, five miles N. W. of the island of Malta, belonging to the knights of that island, who have put it in a good state of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

* GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or western islands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. See Azores.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Posega. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

on the county of Geritz, feated on the river Lifonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 13

miles

miles S. of Aquileia, and 50 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonfhire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manorhouse and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* GRAISIVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

* GRAMMONT, a town of Fiance, in the Marche of Limousine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge, Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Valle, and sends two members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

GRAN, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all the Imperialists drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a confiderable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andalufia, on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and yet the foil good; but it has not been well cultivated fince the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, fugar, Max, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of filk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and cake. The province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

GRANADA, a large, handsome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the tingdom of Granada, with an archathop's see, and an university. It is milton 4 hills, and divided into 4 parts, and of which is the large church, con-

taining the tombs of Ferdinand and Ishbella, who took this place from the
Moors in 1492. In another is the palace
of the kings of Spain, and an ancient
palace of the Moorish kings, with so
many rooms that it is like a labyrinth;
in the third the university stands; the
fourth has nothing considerable; but all
the public buildings are very magnificent.
It is seated not far from the river 100,
near the place where it falls into the
Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, and
225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 30. W. 126.
37. 8. N.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Curbbees, being 25 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very totale, and has belonged to the French since 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatimala, feated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea It was taken twice by the Franch buccanneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 87. o. W. lat. 11. 28. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Cuthagena and St. Martha, on the E. by Venezuera, on the S. by Popryan, and on the W. by Danen. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horses, mules, good pastures, coin, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOFS, the name of some islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N. and Granada to the S. They are so inconsiderable that they are quite neglected; but were ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the drocese of Rheims, seated on the liver Ayre, among meadows, 32 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruits of Ancient Troy Ir falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampsaco.

* GRANSON, a town of Swifferland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, of the same name, with a cas-

tie.

the Swifs over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

'GRANT, the antient name of the liver Cam, which luns by the university of

Cambridg€.

GRANT, the name of a clan in the

north-highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a bottom on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free-school, and handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom, is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 110 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

GRANVILLE, a sca-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an English earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris.

Lon. 1. 32. W. lat 48. 50. N.

* GRASSE, a town of l'iance, in Piovence, with a bishop's see; teated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat 43? 39. N.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocete of Carcatione, teated on the river Orbicu, at the foot of the mountain of Corbicire, near a Benedictine abbey.

on the S. E. side of Quarley-Hill, in the road from Andover to Sulfbury, is the place where, in 926, king Athelstan held

a grand council of the nobility.

GRAIZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Streat, with a castle, seated on a rock, and an university. The Jesuits have a college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a very lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. It is seated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Waradin, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15, 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Weissel, or Vistula, 30 miles N. of Thorn, and 110 N. W. of Waisaw. Lon. 18. 52. E. lat.

-33. 34-14.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort, eight miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 47. N.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flank ders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Calais, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat 48. 22. N.

GRAVESEND, a town in the county of Kent, with 2 maikets on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It is feated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great refert, being the common landing-place for leamen and itrangers in their passages to London. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment, and has a block-house over against Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been fince tehuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houses are much handtomet than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravefend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town-clerk, &c. This paish, with that of Milion, confilts of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the fricets are also narrow, but paved with finits. The chief employment of the labouring people is fpinning of hemp, to make hers for filling and ropes. It is also famous for gardening. It is 22 miles S. E. of London. Lon. o. 27. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bair, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Chenza,

and 32 S. W. of Ban.

Franche Comté, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading-place, and feated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, and 25 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* GRAYS, a town of Effex, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 24 miles E. of London. Lon. o. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

GREECE, a country of Turky, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice a on the S. by the Mediterianean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Realts

of the Dardanelles, and of Confiantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Moies, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Aichipelago. It enjoys a temperate aii, is healthy, and has a fourtful foil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient histosinns, and produced a valt number of famous men, who performed very great actions as foldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning : puticularly Alexander the Great, and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now growns under the tyrinny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, being over run with ignorance and bar banfin, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Chustians.

· GREEN, a village in Suffex, 8 miles 5. W. of Horsham.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Frobisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are lavages, and much like the Elkimaux. It is a cold milerable country, and has very few animals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the take of their fins and oil. It was so called, because those that discovered it full, found the shores covered with green moss. There has been attempts made to fettle in it ; but the men perished with the severity of the cold. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the first belong to Eu-Tope, and the other to America; but this as a foolish distinction, because we are not fure that it joins to the continent of either. In the maps it is generally diffinguished by the Dutch name of Groenland, Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly, for the best maps have no distinction, however, there are some who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfiew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring-fishery on that ade the island. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat 55. 54. N.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles . E. of London, noted for its magnificent pospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its aftronomical observatory. whe helpital is thethirt to be the finest

ftructure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by bir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was boin; but that was pulled down, and what is fo called now, ferves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the park.

GRENOBLE, a handlome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly the churches and agvents. The cathedral enuich is a fine ancient building in the Gothic tafte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ipire, and a tomb of excellent workmanship. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly effecin-It is feated on the river liere, over which there are two bridges to pals into that part called Perrene, a large ftreet on the fide of the inter. It is 27 miles S. of Chamberry, and ros W. by N. of Tuin. Lon. 5.49. E lat. 45. 12. N.

" GRESFORD, a village of Denbighthue, in N. Wales, two miles N. of Wiexham.

· GRIFFENHAKEN, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the liver Odei. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

"GRIGNAN, a town of Fiance, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny.

Lon. 5. 0. E. la. 44 25. N.

GRIMAUD, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea. and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

GRIMBFRGEN, a town of the Auftrian Netherlands, in Brabant, feated on a rivulet, about a mile from the can't which goes from Bruffels to Antwerp, with an . abbey, a caftle, and the title of a principality. It is fix miles N. of Bruffels. Lor. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

* GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Milnia, feated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. F. of Leipsic, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

*GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the duchy of Baidt, five miles S. of Stralfund. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

* GRIMAITZ, a palace and huntinghouse of Germany, in the middle Maiche of Brandenburgh, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, be-

:West

in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigorod. It was taken by the Impenalits in 1685, and is feated on a mountain, 28 miles N. E. of Buda, and 28 S. W. of Agria.

Lon. 18. 54. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

HAVANNA, a lea-post town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is " rank as for its harbour, which is fo large that it may hold rooo vellels, and yet the mouth is fo narrow, that only one flup can enter at a time. This is the place where all the thips that come from the Spanish lettiements rendezvous on their return to Spun. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, confifting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the hubour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 82. 13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a markt on Saturdays. It is feven miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S of London. Lon. o. 58. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle Marche, and through Brandenbuigh, and other towns, runs N. and fills into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburgh, with a bishop's sie, securalized in favour of the house of Brandenburgh. It is sented on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Stendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg.

Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HAVERFORD WFST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshine, with two maikets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is a town and county of it felf, and commodioufly feated on the fide of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is a large handsome place, with feveral good houses, and contains three parish churches; has a considerable trade, with feveral veffels belonging to it, and fends one member to parliament. The affizes and county-gao! are kept here, and it had once a wall and

caftle, now demolished. It is a mayortown, and near it there are several gentlemen's feats. It is is miles S, by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a pretty large chuich, one presbyterian and one quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay houses, and one wide street, not paved. It has a confiderable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fultians, and is 59 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. o. 30. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the

diocese of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handfome, sich, and fliong fea-post town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a firong citadel, and a good arienal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is scated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a maishy soil, 45 unles W. of Roan, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, feated on the river Ariege, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon4

1. 26. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France in Champagne, and in the diocese of Rheims, with a famous rich abbey. It is leated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is faid the best Champigne wine is produced beic.

HAWARDEN, or HARWARDEN, 2 village of N. Wales, in Flintshue, five

miles S. W. of Chefter.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated in a hilly country, and Itas a free grammar ichool. It is 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 94. 24 N.

HAWKSHURST, a village in Kent, near Bemenden, a dependant on the manot of Wye. It is a very populous and large parish, and had, before the destruction of its church in the civil wars, 1400 communicants; but now it is full of poor.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N.E. of Brecknock, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3.4. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* Hays,

* HAYE, a town of Flance, in Tourain, remarkable for the birth of Des Cartes. It is seated on the river Creuse, 7 miles from Guieche, 25 from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 46. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 S. E. of London.

Lon. c. 20. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the coatt of Barbary, and in the most western part of the kingdom of Morocco. It produces no grain but barley, being full of high mountains, which feed a great number of goats and affes. Here is also a great deal of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans and very jealous of their wives, who are very handsome, and much addicted to intrigues. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the province of Sufa and Guzula, on the East by Morocco, and on the N. by Ducilca.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaucht, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon.

9. 3. W. lat 53. 29. N.

* HEADEN. Sec HEYDON.

HEAN, a confiderable town of Afra, in Forquin, feated on the river Doinea, 20 miles S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the bay of Tonquin. The French have a factory here, and a handsome house for the principal initionary, who is a bishop.

W. of Sectland, and commonly called the Western Isles: the principal of which

are Sky, Mull, Ila, Lewis, &c.

* HEBRIDES, NIW, a group of illands falt discovered by Quiros in 1606, and were by him confidered as part of a great fouthern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by M. de Bongainville in 1-68, who, belides landing on the ifle of Lepers, did no more than discover, that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, afcertained the extent and lituation of the whole group, and give them the name they now bear. I hey are fituated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the

usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither to good not to plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, fugarcanes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, fome of the latter weighing firtyfix pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, and ignorant of each other's existence. They are in general of a flender make and dark colour, and most of them have fuzzled han. Then canoes and &---are but 'imall, and poolly confineted; ind, except their aims, they have Icaice. ly any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable, civil, and good-natured, when not prompted to a containy conduct by the jealouly, which the unufual appearance of European vifitors may naturally be improsed to excite.

Vesterdal, or Westmania, seated on the river Dalecarlia, 30 miles S. W. of Gerelt, and 55 N. W. of Upsal. Lon. 17. — 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

"HEGOW, a imill territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers lovereigns.

* HEIDLNHEIM, a town of Germany, in Subit, and in the territory of Brentz-hall, with a handloine palace, or castle, belonging to the house of Writinheig, 22 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HEIDELBERG, a confiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated uni- versity. It is noted for its great tun, which holds Soo hogtheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish-wine. stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous feat of learning; but it has undergone to many calimities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was full reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the 11ch library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Protestant electoral house became extinct, and a bloody war enfued, in which not only the castle was immed, but the tombs and hodies of the electors were thamefully violated and pillaged a wife happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to these misfortunes, the elector resided at Manheim,

and carried most of the people of distinction along with him, so that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itself or not, though they have begun to rebuild some of the fortine tions. The great run was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expense in 1729, was reputed. It stands on the liver Neckar, over which there is a hand-some lindge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, and 37 b. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E.

* HFILA, a town of Royal Pruffia, in Calfubra, teated at the mouth of the river Viltula, on the Baltic Sen, and fubject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon.

19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

* HLILEGEN HAVE, a foi-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, feated in the Baltic Sca, overagainst the island of Permeren. Lon. 10.

57. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* HEILIGE-LAND, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Eibe. It belongs to the duke of Holstein; and the king of Denmark endervoused to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 8, 20. E. lat. 54, 21. N.

in the province of Natangen, between Braunsberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 20.

17. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

* HILLIGINSTADT, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchfet, belonging to the elector of Mentz; scated at the confluence of the livers Gersled and Leme, 30 miles N. W. of Ersenach. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* HEILSPERG, a town of Polish Piusfia, with a palace, where the hishop of Warmia residen; seated on the river Alle. Lon. 21.35. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

* HELAVERD, a town of Alia, in Perfia. Lop. 73. 15. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

HILENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East India Company. It has in 5. 49. W. lon. and 15. 53. S. lat. being 1200 miles W. of the continent of Africa, and 1800 E. of South America. Its circumference is about 20 miles. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr. Forster tells us, "that, having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills,

covered with tich verdure, and interspecied with feitile vallies, which contuned gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pultures, furrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a finall, but fine breed of cattle, and with Erglish sheep; that every valley was watered by a rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the feel, which covered the rocks and meuntains, was in general a rich mould, from fix to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and dirths, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, though only used for fuel, gum-tices, and red wood, that in the governor's garden, about thic miles from the town, he law feveral plants of 1 mope, Africa and America, and particularly a production of roles and lilies. interfaciled with myitle and laurel; that 1-veril & 1'ks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flivous, delinient from that of our peaches; but that the other Europe in fruit-tiers throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; the vines had been planted leveral times, but had not for ecoded, on account of the cirm ite; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by enterpillars, that barley, and other kinds of coin, are generally devouted by rats, which are immentely rumerous; that the ground, for that reaion, was laid out chiefy in pastures, the verdure of which was forprising; that the whole fill and could support 3000 head of then finall cattle; that the beet is juicy, delicious, and very fat, that the illand, belides cattle, abounds with goats, 1abbits, a'finall breed of horier, ring-phea ... fants, and-legged partiages, mee-birds; pigeons, & c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the Eaft-Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 100 foldiers, and 600 flaves, who are supplied with all forts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's thips, in return for refrethments; and that many of the flaves are employed in catching fift, which are very plentiful." I he town is small, and stands in a valley at the bottom of a bay on the fouth-fide of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat, and the town is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was given to the East India company by Charles II.

T 2

Soon

by admiral Munden, anno 1672.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES. HIFLMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peclland, with a throng cattle. It is feated on the river Aa, 17 miles from Bolduc, and 70 E. of Bruficls. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat.

51. 31. N.

HELMSLEY - BLACKMORF, HELMSLEY, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with flate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

HFLMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with an university; 22 miles N. E. of Brunswick, and 20. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11.

36. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

* HELMSTADT, a Rong maintime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Holland; scated near the Baltic Sca, 25 miles N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 56. 39. N.

HELMSTON. See BRIGHTHELM.

STONE.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a sea-port town or caltle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, leated on the oppointe fide of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elfinoie, and 37 S. of Helinstadt. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in Nyland, with a commodious harbour; 20 miles S. W. of Bago, and 80 E. of Aho. Lon. 25. o. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

HILSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Medelpidia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothma, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Auffricia It is full of mounfains and foreits, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

HILLINGORE. See ELSINORE.

HLLSTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays. It is scated on the river Low, is well-inhabited, and fends two members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town clerk, and deputy-recorder, has one thurch lately built, about 400 houses, and broad pived streets. Here is the largest narket-house in the county. The inhabiants neither pay to the church nor poor,

soon after it was taken from the Dutch I these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 2 N.

> HILVOITSLUYS, a fea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, aucton the island of Vorn. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of flups, particularly the English packetboat always goes to this place, which is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 4 23. E. lat 51. 45. N.

* HIMPNALS - village in North, 5

miles N. of Harleston.

III MPSTLAD, a town in Hertfordfhire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Heitford, and 23 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 51.47 N.

* HEMPTON, a village in Notfolk, 2

mile 5. of Fakenham.

HENDURY, a village in Gloucesterthire, near Brittol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. This parish is 25 miles in compass, of which the part towards the Severn is marfhy. In this parish is a camp, with three rampiers and trenches, fuppofed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found; and, in the foundation of the old chapel, a vault was difcovered, ten yards long, and fix broad, in which were many human bodies, with the skulls and teeth entire.

HINLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and It is feated on the river Saturdays. Thames, over which there is a handlome bridge, and fends malt, corn, and other things to London, by baiges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tueldiys. It is feated on the river Alne, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 102 W.N. W. of London.

Lon. 1 50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

* HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, in the cucle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Helle, on the S. by the bishoprick of Wuitzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the capital

HENNERERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg,

SD 4

and 37 E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat.

50. 40. N.

HENNEBON, a town of France in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is inhabited by 11th merchants, and is seared on the river Blavet, 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

. HENERICHMONI, a territory of France in Berri, with a capital of the fame tame, belonging to the duke of

Sully.

A. 3: Y, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chefapeek Bay.

Lon. 76. 5. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

* HEPPINIIII, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a cafile and an abbey; scated beetween Heidleberg and Darmfladt, about 14 miles from each. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49 29. N

HERACTIA, a fmall town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, scated on the river

Strimon.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet confiderable remains of antiquity. It is feated near the fea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 58. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

HERAI, a town of Alia, in Perlia, and in the province of Chorazan, 160 miles S. E. of Mechid. Lon. 61. 0. E. lat. 34.

30. N

* H. RBI VONT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle scated on a mountain, in the county of Chiney, near the river Semoy, three miles from Chiney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Nation, with a famous university and wool-Jen manufacture. It is 8 miles 5. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solms Lon. 8. 20. E. lat 50. 40. N.

HERCINIAN FOREST, was anciently very famous, and run through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are some parts of it still remaining, which go by the name of Walds, and hence we have the name of the Walds, or Wolds

of Suffex.

*ILFRCOLE, an illand of that name, in the Tuscan Sea. It is small, and is fix the town of Porto Hercole to the E.

HERCOLE, a sca-port town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the coast called Statto delli · Presidia, or the state of the Grisons; sub

Jeft to the king of Sicily. Lon. 11.9. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

HERCUIES PILIARS, anciently fo called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the firmits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the fide of Europe, and Avila on the fide of Africa.

HILREFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays It is pleatantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two It is a large place, and had fix parish-churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's sice, and the catheoral is a handlome structure. The chief in inufacture is gloves, many of which are feet to London. It is governed by a mayor, fix aldermen, and a lword-bearer; the fireets are broad and paved; and is 24 miles W. N. W. of Glocetter, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 4. N. It fends two members to parliament.

HERFFORDSHIRF, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the E by Groucester and Worcestershire, on the W by Radnorfinre and Brecknockflure, on the N. by Shropthire, and on the S. by Montrouththire. It contains 15,000 houles, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parithes, and 8 markettowns, whereof three lend members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wie, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Froms, the Horkney, and other left fircams. The an is very good, and the foil fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards wales is hilly, and well flocked with flocks of flicep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENCHAIS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; feated on the river Nethe, 90 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

Herenhausen, a palace in Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of valt extent, in which are fine water-works, a labyrinth, and many other curiolities worth a traveller's objervation.

HERFORDEN, or HERWERDEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous numery, belonging to the Protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whole abbess is a princess of the empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is leated on the river Aa, eight miles E. of Ravensberg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E lat. 52 9. N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nufall, remarkable for its mines of vitirol, which are extremely rich. Those who work in the mines have built a subterianeous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda.

Lon. 18 15. E. lat 48 30. N.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W. of Macstricht. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* Herisaw, an ancient town of Swifferland, which is the most considerable and the most populous possessed by the Protestants in the canton of Appenzil. It is fated on the small user Bulbach.

* HERISSON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, feated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archamb int.

Populous, and flrong town of Hungary, capital of Translite ima, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles F. of Weillemberg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 21, 10. E. lat. 46 25 N.

* 11' RMITAGE, a village in Dorfet-

thac, n at Cerne Abbey.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now cilled Samr. It is a branch of Mount Labours, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow, but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain in Galilee, cailed Little Hermon.

* HERNDALL, a town and small ternatory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the overnment of Drontheim, ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* HLRNOSAND, a fea-port town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothma, and in Argermania. Lon. 17.58. E. lat. 62.

58. N.

HERSTAI, a town of Germany, in the bilihopine of liege, with an ancient castle; seared on the river Marle, three miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* HERTFELDT, a small territory of Germany in Suabia.

HERTEORD. See HARTFORD.

* HERTZBERG, a confiderable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lufatia, 25 miles S. of Wittemberg, and 35 N. V. of Dreiden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 51.41. N.

HERWERDEN. See HERFORDEN.

* HERECOVINIA, a territory of-Turky in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia Casscl-nuvo the capital beloags to the Venetians, and the rest to the curks.

Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy; feated on the river Canthe, 25 miles S. S. W. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2.6.

E. lat. 50. 24. N.

HESSE, or Hrsst-Casses, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany It is bounded on the N. b, the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Bruntwick; on the E. by Aixfield and I huringia, on the S by the abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the counties of Naffau, Witgenstein, Hatzfield, and Waldeck. It is divided ne to the Upper and Lower; and the house of Helle is divided into four branches, namely, Heffe-Caffel, Homberg, Darmfladt, and Rhinfels, each of which have the title of landgrave. The princes of Helle-Callel are Calvinists; of Helle-Darmstadt, Luthcrans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the fecond, are Rhinfels, a Catholick, Hefle-Homberg, a Calvinitt. They take their names from the four principal towns. This country is about 100 iniles in length, and 50 in breadth, and furrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and passures, and there is plenty of all forts of fruits and honey. They likewife cultivate a large quantity of hops, which ferve to make excellent beer. Birchtrees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the lap, which is faid to be very wholesome. It is to populous that they can raile 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or those that till the ground. The landgrave of Heffe-Callel is an absolute prince, and his revenuc is faid to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

HLVER, a town of the Austrian 746 therlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles S. of Louvain, and 14 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* HEUKELUM, a town of the United Provinces,

Provinces, in Hollard, fested on the siver Linge, five miles from Gorcum. Lon.

4. 55. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

"HETSDEN, a flrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, leated on the river Macfe, among martines, with a hardsome caftle; eight miles N. W. of Bois le-due, and five S. W. of Bommel.

Lon 5. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

with a market on Tueldays. It is feated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous featen abbey and church, one of white is now decree, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It is 22 miles W. of Newcaille, and a 8. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1 W.

lat. 55. 3. N.

He y DON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on I hursday. It is feated on a river, which foor falls into the Humber, and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It sends two members to parliament; is six miles W. of Hull, and 181 N by W. of London. Lon. c. 5. W.

HITTINGSTADE. See HITTING-

Netherlands in Brahant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and five S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5 7 E. lat. 50 45. N.

whote market is diluted, and fends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salifbury, and 93 W. by S. of London Leg. 2 8. W. lat. 51 12. N.

HIERT, a town of France, in Provence, and in the choccle of Toulon, feated in a very pleafant fruitful country; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6

20. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

of Provence, with the title of a marquilate, and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the English sleet lay in 1744, when they blocked up the French and Spanish sleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a misunderstanding between the admirals Matthews and Leslock was the occasion of their cleape.

Middlefex, five miles N. of London. It is full of gentlemen's feats, of which many

are very handsome.

HIGHAM, a village in Leicestershire,

to the S. of Bosworth, near the Watlingfreet way. In 1607, there were found,
by turning up a great flone in this part of
the Watling-freet, "To filter coins of
Henry III. value about 3d each; a gold
ring, one of agate, and another of filver,
wherein was a flat ruddy flone, engraven
with Arabic characters. There were also
two or three pieces of filter coin of the
emperor Trajin

HIGH VM-FFRRFRS, a town of Northamptonshine, with two great markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is seated on an ascent, on the eastern banks of the river Nen, and sends one member to parhament. It had formerly a castle, now in runs, and it kas an alms house for 12 men and one woman, with a good freeschool. It is 3, in back S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. N. W. of London. Lon-

0 40. W. lat. 32. 19 N.

* HIII SMIS, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of Breat extent. It is feated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Secz, and 90 W. of Pairs. Lon 0.15 E. lat. 41.

46. N.

of Scotland, who rehabit the mountainous parts, and have been long remarkable for their particular diefs, which fone supposed to be like that of the ancient Romans. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent foldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a class, or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion—but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and some new privileges granted them.

with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the top of a hill, which stands in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 36 miles No. of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon.

1. 42. W. lar. 51. 38. N.

HIIDESHIIM, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of the same name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral there is the situe of Herman, the German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which have their separate councils; and its inhabitants are a nexture of I when rans and Papitls. It is toted on the river Irnesse, 17 miles S. S. E. of Harov rand on W.S. W. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 52 10 N.

HILDESHEIM, the bishopric of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of

T 4 Lower

Lower Savony, between the duchies of

Brunfwick and Lunenburg.

* HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany in Franconia, feated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalealde, with a fine calle, belonging to the branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, and who is called the duke of Saxe-Hilpershausen. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

of the 11-bildes in the South Sea, in the neighbourt cod of Sandwich island. Lon.

168. 33 L. lat. 17. 25. S.

* HINDLIGHTN, OF HINLOPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friezland, and in Wessergoe, seated on the Zuider Zee, between Staverin and Worcum, with a small harbour.

* HINDLRIAPPING, a bailiwick of Swifferland, in the canton of Bein, fo called from a monastery that is now turn-

ed into a ceffle.

HINDOR, a town of Wiltshire, with a maile ton Thursdays. It is an ancient borough-town, and lends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 5 6 N.

and capital of a diffrict of the faine name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon.

82. 25 L lit. 26 go N.

* II. N DOW, a territory of Afri, in Ind a, bounded on the N. and D by the provinces of Pelli and Agra, and by Afmer on the S. and W.

ITING HAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays It is 19 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 97 N. E. of London. Lon 1. 4 E. lat. 52. 43. N.

* HINKLEY, a town of Levellershire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated near Waching-fleet, on the edge of the county next Warmickshire, in a good foil, and is adorned with a large handlome church, which has a lotty spire. It is 12 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1 20. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

* Hto, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, fated on the river Water, 0.5 miles E. of of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E.

N. اور 131.57 N.

HIPIO, See BONNE.

* HIPPOILTE, SI. a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alface, and as the foot of the mountain Woge. It is fine miles from Schelestat. Lon. 7. 36.

"HIPPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alair, with a strong fort. There is a canal which crosses the town, and runs several miles, supplying many fountains with water. Lon. o. 4. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

of Persia, in Asia, on the southern shore

of the Calpian Sea.

*HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a flrong cassle. It is seated on the de of a hill, on the river, Natural Long to Describe the elector Palatine. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRSCHFEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a samous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Fuld, 16 miles N. E. of the town of Fuld, and 32 S E of Cassel. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silelia, in the territory of Jawer, famous for its mineral baths. It is feated on the river Boir.

14 miles S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 14.

E. lat. 30. 50. N.

HISTANIOI 1. See DOMINGO.

Herdordfline, with a market on Tuefdays. It is feated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt, and the market is one of the greatest in Lingland for wheat. It is 15 miles N. of Hertford, and 34 N. W. of Lordon. Lon. Q. 10. W. lat. 51.

HITTE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It had formerly four parishes, but, by the choking up of its harbour, and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a justice of the peace and confiables. It consists of one street, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houses, mostly built with wood and stone; the chief support of the inhabitants is sishing. It has, however, two hospitals, well endowed, and is 10 miles W. of Dover, and 68 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1, 10. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTLI, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the

French

French in August 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made prisoners; among whom was marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, and sent to Notting-live feated on the Danube, five miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

many, and one of the three circles of Pruffia. His furrounded by Polish Prussia; and Marien goder is the capital town.

market is district. It is 10 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 135 N. W. of London, Lon. 2 27. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

HODSDON, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thurldays. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has several tolerable inns. It is 17 miles due N. of London, and three S. of Ware. Lon. o. 1. E. lat. 51. 49 N.

* HOLSHI, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, on the river Main, three miles from Francfort, with the ruins of a castle. Lon. 8.

HOEN/OILERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 25 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 5. I. lat. 48. 24. N.

* HOYALISL, or HONFFLISF, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat 50.3 N. See HONFALIZI.

* HOFF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margiave of Barcith, and is feated on the river Lecta. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* HOGRE, or HADGRE, a confiderable town of Asia, in Anabia the Happy,
 70 miles S. E. of Gemama.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ship called the Rising-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Russel near Cherburg, in May 1692. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

HOHBEN-LOE, or HORIACH, a county of Germany, in the circle of

HOHFNBERG, a castle of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, and chief place of a small county of the same name, 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 11.

1. Lat. 47. 52. N.

* HOHEN-EMS, a small territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and subject to its own prince.

* HOHENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are several places in Germany of the same name.

*HOHENIWIL, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellemburg, seated on a rock. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47.45. N.

Нон:о. бес Опто.

HOLBECHE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a flat among the dykes, 12 miles S. of Boston, and 108 N. of London. Lon. o. 5. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

HOLDERNESSE, a division of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of an earldom.

* HOLDSWORTHY, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer, 43 miles E. N. E. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Lon.

2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N. HOLIAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-Zee, the North Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friezland, and S. Holland; and thele together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friezland. The Ye, a small hay, which is an extension of the Znider-Zee, separates it olland from W. Friezland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sca. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, left the whole province should be laid under water. It is crolled by the mouth of the Rhine and Marle, by feveral finall rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reason of its trade, and the land lerves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is to populous, that no country in the world can match it of to fmall an extent; the passures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheefe, and the feas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely peat and clean,

as well in the country as in the towns Learning flourishes here, and they have both linen and woollen manufactures, befides then building a great number of thips The Dutch furpals all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their fettlements in foreign countries, of pecially in the E. Indies, and on the coeff of Guinca. This province has a court of juffice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its flates, in which the foveacignty reliads, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, befides the fladtholder. The only established religion is the protestant, for the rest are only tolerated. But we mult not confound Holland, properly to called, with the republic, which comprehends the fe ven United Provinces. Amlferdam is the capital city.

* HOLIAND, NEW, a name given to a small territory on the castern coast, to the S. of the province of Mastachuse is-bay, in N. America. It is also the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca islands, which is very little known except along the coast. The inhabitants are black, and the most ill-looking people in the world, they are tall and thin, and their hair wool ly, like the negroes of Guinea. They are mightily troubled with slies, and perhaps for that reason their eyes are kept almost shut. Those that vilited the coast could see no houses, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

* HOLLAND, NLW, the largest known land, that does not bear the name of a continent, extends from lat. 43. 42. S to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 110. 30 to 153. 30. E. long. fo that its Iquare furface confiderably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was sirst discovered is uncertain. Towards the beginning of the last century, the north and well coalls were traced by the Dutch; the fouthern extremity was discovered by Tasman in 1642; in 1770, Capt. Cook exploted the east and north-east side, from 38. S. and afcertained its separation from New Guinca; and in 1773, Capt. Furmeaux, by connecting Talman's discoveries with Capt. Cook's, compleated the circuit. In that part of it, which Talman diffinguiffied by the name of Van Deimen's Land, and which was visited by Capt. Furneaux in 1773, and again by Capt. Cook in 1777, the land is, for the molt part, of a good height, diverlised with hills and vallies, and every where of a greenish hue. ind's of the hills are covered with large tices, and plenty of water falls from the

rocks in beautiful cafcades, two or three hundred teet perpendicular, into the fea; but, in the interior parts, it bears marks of being a very dry country. The foil, in forme places, is black and rich, though tlan; and, in others, it is either fandy, or confills of a yellowith mould. ' Agree g the vegetable productions, not one is found that can efford the finall it inbilitence for man. The forest trees are all of one fort, growing to a great height, and in general quite straight, branching but little Fil towards the top. The most come tien tree, next this, is a firm . Though Thout Terriect bigh The underwood confilts chiefly of a fhrub refembling a myrtle. The orly quadruped, befides the kanguroo, is a fort of opollum, about twice the fize of a large rat. Birds are neither to numerous, nor in luch variety, as in the more northern parts. The lears flored with its ufual plenty, and the rocks with muffels and offer thell-fish. The subabitants are of the common flature, but rather flender; there colour is a dui! black, not quite to deep as that of the African acgrees; their hair is also black, and perfectly woolly. Both fexes go quite naked. Their only ments contile in fome lage punitaies or ridges, raided on different parts of their bodies, lone to Braight and fome in curves They have neither houses, Canoes, vegetable productions, not as a method of catching large fish. Then habitations are the trunks of trees hollowed by fire; and their food thell lift, bitas, and the kinguroo. Of any method of basting no idea can be formed, the only weepon that was feen among them being a fhort pointed flick, in the use of which they showed no dextenty. They have little of that wild or fierce appearance, common to people in their fituation; on the contrary, they are mild and checiful, without referve or jealouly of fliangers. The number of inhabitauts appears to be very finall, in proportion to the extent of the country: fo many as thirty of them were never feen together but once, when they allenabled on a rock to fee the flips pale by.

* HOLLAND, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire. This tract was recovered from the sea, in several centuries, by a Dutch colony; and Camden says it takes its name from the Lusch province in the Netherlands, to which it exactly agrees in situation, soil, and other circumstances, the very ditches being navigable, the people passing from one town to another in

boats by the canals.

* HOLML, a town of Cumberland,

with a market on Saturdays. It is sometimes called Abbe-Holme, from an abbey that formerly flood there. It is a small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 310 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat.

Holstein, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Slefwick, on the E. by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S. by the three of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on a the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleafant, frmitful country, and is well leated for trade, which however was more confiderable formerly than it is at prefent. But there are full fome very confiderable hubours, particu-Jarly Hamburg and Lub.ck. The king of Denmark and the duke of HolfteinGottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are fole fovereigns. There are fome imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the relithe whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Hol-Hein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holstein-Gottorp It is divided the four cantons, Holflein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh.

Hote, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is no corporation, nor has any manufactory. It has a church, about 300 good houses, with pretty wide slicets, well paved, and about 1000 people. It is 122 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 1.

6. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the ille of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where people utually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that fail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. If this were properly repaired, and warehouses built, it would be very convenient for the Irith, to import fuch of their goods as pay English duty, it being but a few hours fail from Deblin. Belides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packers, to fee their goods The commodities are, butter, cheefe, bacon, wild fowl, lobiters, crabs, oytters, razor-fish, thrimps, herrings, codfish, whitings, whiting pollacks, cole-fish, sea-tenches, turbots, soles, flounders, rays,

and plenty of other fish. On the rocks, the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed talt used in making glass, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. On the isle of Skerrics, nine miles to the N. is a light house, which may be seen 24 miles off. Large slocks of pushins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. Lou. 4. 22. W. lat. 53. 19 N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a fmall island lying on the coast of England, six miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a cattle, under which there is a commodious harbour, de-

tended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has a market on Fridays, and is a place of great note, for the well of St. Winnified, who is reputed a virgin maiter, and it is much licquented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popula pilgrims, out of devotion. The ipring guilles forth with luch impetuolity. that at a diffance it turns feveral mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the hillory of St Winnifrid's life. There is a mols about the well, which fome foolifhly imagine to be St. Winnifrid's hair. It is to miles E. of St. Alaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Lon 3. 21. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

* HOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat.

Lon. 5: 35. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and Landgraviate of Hesse. It is so miles N. W. of Francsort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves, or Thers. Lon. 7. 32 E lat. 49 16. N.

HONNE, a province of Clana, bounded on the N. by that of Pecheli and Chanfi, on the W. by Chanfi, on the S by Houquang, and on the E by Chantong. It is watered by the river Hohango, and belieds the forte, castles, and garrisoned towns, it contains eight cities of the first rank, and 102 of the second and third.

I he

The air of this province is very temperate ! and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, pattures, cattle, oranges of leveral forts, pomegranates, and all forts of European lowards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with founteins, brooks, and rivers,

which render it very pleafant. HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the N. Sca, being about 270 miles in length, and 200 m breadth, it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The English have been policited of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Molquito native Americans live in the eastern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and serve them in several capacities. This province is watered by feveral rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations, and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is faid there are some mines of hold and filver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFAILLE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg Lon. 5. 56. E. lat.

AD 30. N. See HOTALIFF.

HONITET R, a confiderable fea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone lace It is leated on the river Seine, eight miles N. of Pont Pr veque, and 110 N. W. of Piris. Lon. 0. 15 E lat. 49 24. N.

Horiton, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated near the liver Otter, over which there is a hidge, on the road from London to Factor. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which confumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at .; 3,000l. It fends two members to parhament, but being no corporation, a portreeve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chipel within it, with about 400 houses, which are clinifly in one broad paved fireet. Here is a large manufactory of bone-lace. It is 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* HONDISTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers.

Lon. 7. 5 E. lat. 49.48. N.

* HOOD's ISLAND, one of the illands in the S Sea, called Marquefas. Lon. 138. 47. W. lat. 9. 26, S. See MARQUESAS. • HOOE, CAPE, a promontory of A- frica, in Upper Guinea, inhabited by the

Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a confiderable county of the fame name, 10 miles S. of Breda, and 20 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* HOOK-NORTON, a village in Oxfordfhire, four miles N. E. of Chipping-

Norton.

HOPE, the flation at the men of the river Thames, below Crave ind.

" HOVE, a village in Derby shire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of

Sheffield, in Yorkshire.

- IlOREB, a mountain of Alia, in Arabia Petræa, at the foot of which is a monallery, where a bishop of the Greek church refides. There are two or three fine Ipings, and a great number of fruittrees.
- * HORN, a fliong and confiderable town of the United Provinces, in West Friefland, with a pretty good harbour; here they lat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holftein. It is fea d in the eatiern lide of the Zuider-Zec, hx miles N. of Eadam, and 13 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 59. L. lat. 52 -38. N.

. HORN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the laine name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 5 55. E. lat 51. 12. N.

" HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, leated on the niver Horn, with a Benedictine abbev, five miles S E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 36.

E. lat. 49. 10. N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortiels upon a mountain. It is feated on the river Gutlath, 13 miles N. W. of Bottweil, and 21 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HORNBY, a village of Lancashire,

eight miles N. E. of Lancaster.

HORN, CAPF, the most fouthern part of Terra-del-Fuego, in S' America, round which all thips now pals that fail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they used to go through the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 67. 26. W. lat. 55 58. N.

HORN CASTLE, a town in Lincolne thire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Bane, and three parts of it furrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a caftle, now demolished. It is so miles E. of

Lincoln,

Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Lon. o.

2. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

HORNDON, a town of Effex, with a merket on Saturdays. It is leated on a fmall river, which, at a fmall distance, Tells into the Thames, at the place called the Rope. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 29 E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. / .E. lat. 51. 32. N.

HORNSLY, a town in the East Riding of Ytckshire, with a market on Mondays. It is 40 peles E. of York, and 188 N. of Lundod. Lundon. lat. 53. 56. N.

* HORNEN'S, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the diocele of Arhuis, at the bottom of a bay, which ferves as a barbour, and is over-against the N. point of the illand of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated near St. Leonard's forest, and is a horoughtown, fending two members to parliament, and fometimes the affizes are held here. It is 36 miles S. E. of London. Lon. o. 12. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

See CLIE OF HOTIFNIOIS.

HOUAT, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne, to miles from Bellewie. It is about 10 miles in circumiterence, and was attacked by the English in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a fmall town in the ide of France, in Beauce, and in the diocete of Chartres, leated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They have a manufacture for woollen Hockings. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

Houghton-Conquest, a leat in Bedfordiline, formerly belonging to the femily of the Conquells Here is a free school, belonging to a college in Cambridge, and there are two common helds near it, called Danes hields, remarkable for two pits, 15 feet in diameter.

* HOUIME, a small district of France, in Lower Normandy, between Dumfront and Falaife. It is remarkable for its good

eyder and mines of iron.

Hounslow, a village in Middlefex, to miles from London, and belongs to two parishes; the N. side of the street to Hellon, and the S. fide to Illeworth. It is lituated on the edge of the heath of the fame name, and near it are powder-mills, which have been iometimes blown up, the thocks of which have been lenubly felt in London.

HOU-QUANC, a province of Alia, in China, the great river Yang and Tiechiang runs acrolle it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts: the former contains eight cities of the first rank, and 60 of the second and third; and the latter. leven of the first rank, and five of the second and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fift. Here are plenty of wild towls; the fields nourish cattle without number, and the foil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. Gold is found in the lands of the rivers; and they have non, tin, and tntenague. In thori, there is tach a variety of all forts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

* HOWDEN, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkfrire, with a large market on Saturdays. It is feated on the tivers Owle and Derwent, and is a pictty large town, which gives name to a finall territory called Howdenflure It is 16 miles S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London.

Lon. o. 51. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

* HOXIER, a town of Germany, in Wellphalia, feated on the river Wefer. eight miles N. W. of Corwey, and 27 N. L. of Paderboin. Lon. 9. 39 E. lat. 51.

* Hos, an illa of Scotland, and one of the Oreades. It is about 10 miles long. and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty pepulous. It is a good place for libring, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the fize of a duck, of a lingular inape, and extremely fat. I on. 3. 20 W lat 58. 56 N.

Hori, a town of Germany, in Wellphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is feated on the river Weler, 43 miles N. W. of Zell; Subject to the elector of Hanover Lon. 9 6.

E. lat 52. 57. N.

* HRADISCH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, feated on an illand in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmatz, and 30 E. of Brian. Lon. 17. 53. E.

lat. 49. 0. N.

* HUA, or KAHUA, a Jarge town of Alia, and capital of Cochin China, with a handiome palace, where the king commonly relides. It is feated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are lincere, goodnatured, and civil to ffrangers, and their religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, thinking it a fhame to have them white, like dogs, and wear their nails very long. I here is also a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 105. 5 E. lat 17.40. N.

* HUAHINE, one of the Society Islands

Alafs, and Palaifau.

HURONS, a favage people of N. America, in New France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having been diminished by their continual wars with the Iroquois. There is a lake here, called the Huron lake, which is very large, and furrounded by four others of great extent, about which their people chiefly inhabit.

HURS F-CAST LE, a fortrels in Hanipthire, not far from Limington. It is leated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the lea towards the life of Wight, from which it is diffant two

miles.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the fame name, with a fliong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is scated near the river Ow, on the German Sca, 20 miles W. of Slefwick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat 54. 45. N.

HUTHERSFILLD, or HUDDERS-FIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkihire, whose market is on Tuesdays. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W.

lat. 53.40. N.

Huy. See Hui.

HYLE LAKE, in Cheshire, between the mouths of the Dee and Merley, where thips bound for Ircland often wait for a wind.

AAR, a river which rifes near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, and paffing by Barkworra, falls into the Macfe at Machricht, where there was a battle fought between the Allies and the French, in 1746.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silelia, in the serritory of Treschan, 30 miles S. E of Trapaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's fee, and a fort, feated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, 22 miles N. of Huesca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0.9. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

JACI-DE-AGUILA, a fea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catanea and Tavormina, with the title

Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte- of a principality. Lon. 15. 26. E. lat.

37. 27. N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalulia, with a bilhop's fee, and a strong castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine filk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, and 115 E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Alia, in Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its age of grandeur, and is 50 mules N. M. o Jerulalem. Lon. 35. o. E. lat. 32. 16. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a fea-post town of Alia, in the E. Indics, and in the illand of Ceylon, feated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portugueze in 1658, and have continued in the policifion of it fince that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and fome elephants, which are accounted the most docide of any in the world. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 47. N.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and castle of Silelia, capital of a province of the fame 😓 name, scated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E of Bref law. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

JAGO, S1. a large river of Statinerica, which rifes in the audience of Quito and Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and

inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, Sr. the largest, most populou., and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles weltward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy feafon, is unwholefome to strangers. The animals are, beeves, horfes, affes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and well-proportioned monkies. They have fowls and birds of almost all forts, as well as Indian corn, plantains, bananoes, poinpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine - apples, maniyokes, cocoa - nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and fugar-canes. They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town. Lon. 23. 30. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

JAGO, Sr. a handlome and confiderable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is feated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necellaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera-de-los Andes, on the river Mapocho,

Which

which runs across it from E. to W. Here are feveral canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the flicets. It is very subject to "earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 94. 10. S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town of N. America, on the fouthern coast of the illand of Cuba, with a good harbour, feated or the bottom of a bay, and on a river be fame name. Lon. 70

44. W. lat. 20.05 N.

* JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, a town of America, and one of the principal of the illand of Hilpaniola. It is leated on the river Yague, in a fertile foil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conseption-de la-Vega. Lon. 70. 5. W. lat. 19.40. N.

* JAGO-DFI-ENTERO, SI. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the utual relidence of the inquilitor of the province. It is frated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tigers, guanacos, commonly called camel-theep, and an "animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle dispositid., It is 475 miles from Potofi. 62 o. W. lat. 28. 25. S

* JAGO-DE-LAY-VAI LES, Sr. a town of N. America, in the andience of Mexico, frated in a plain, on the river Panuco.

Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 23 0. N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwise called Spanilli town, is the capital of the illand of Jamaica, in America, where the affem bly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is feated in a fine pleafant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobie. It was once a farge, populous place, containing 2000 houles, two churches, a monallery, and leveral private chapels; but it is now reduced to a fmall compais, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 5000 inhabitants. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy merchants and gentlemen relide there, living in a gay manner It is feated near the S. E. part of the illand, about seven miles N. W. of Port-passage, on the hay of Portroyal. Lon. 76. 49. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, feated on the fiver Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade.

-Lon. 21.54. E, lat. 44. 15. N.

JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in the deferts, and wander about like the]

dom of Antico. They worship the fun and . moon, are very strong, and great robbers. Their arms are an ex, a bow and arrows.

· JAGRENATE, a famous temple of Afia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdoms of Orixa and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, exceedingly tame, becaule no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is feated on a plain, about a mile from the fea, and vilited by valt crouds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are spent in music and longs of praises to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black flone, with two large drainonds to repretent eyes. The idol ittelf is never removed, but its reprefentation is carried in procellion in a vehicle four ffories high, and there are noo people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be cruffed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 85. 40 E. lit. 19. 40. N.

* JAGAUANA SANIA MARIA-DEI -PORTO, a town of America, in the illand of Hispaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St Domingo. Lon, 71.

20. W. lat 19. 25. N

* JAICH, a large river of Tartary, which leparates it from linkiftan, has its fource in Mount Caucalus, and falls into the Caspun Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called caviare, which is transported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Bolins, 50 miles N. E. of Bolma-Seraio, with a strong citadel, and feated on the river Plena. Lon. 18.

O. E. lat. 45. 5. N. * JAKUISKOI, a town of the Ruffian empire, in Siberia, feated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikal, about eight miles distant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very firong fortifications. Most provisions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a fort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out he imoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robust, largé, and have pretty good features, going naked in the fummer-time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of theeps ikins, fastened on with girdles tipt with iron. Their religion confifts in worthipping dead wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of I deer and theep, which are spitted upon Lower Ethiopia, but principally the king- | poles, and placed before their doors. The musk deer are here to be met with, I lance this, there are dreadful alligators in and are in thape like bucks without horns Lon. 129. 53. E. lat. 62. 1. N.

JALOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal, whole country is valily large. They all go naked, and are much blacker and handfomer than other negroes, having very good features.

JAMA, a strong fort of the Russian empire, feated on a river of the fame name in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva.

Lon. 28. 4. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

JAMAGOROD, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the province of Ingria, feated on a river of the fame name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 3.

E. lat. 59. 25. N.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the illand of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hilpaniola, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the illand. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from leato lea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rile, and flow from both fides in gentle fireams, refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and furnithing the inhabitants with tweet and cool water. They are well flored with fifth of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have cels and craw-hih in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of thele livers are navigable, but some of them are so large, that the lugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the lea-fide. They are so numerous, that it is impossible to deferibe them all, and some of them run under ground for a confiderable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lole their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal ipring. There are a thouland different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in a gay confution, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignumvitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the valleys there are fugar-canes, ginger, orange and 🕏 lemon-trees, star-apples, guavas, citrons, mammees, and others, which make the equatry look like a paradife. But, to ba- corn, and peafe of various kinds, but Markey . . .

the rivers, guianoes, and galli-walps in the tens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is to intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the lea-breezes did not arile to cool the air. Sometimesthe. nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholetome, especially to new comers. There are two iprings or featons, for plan ing grain, and the year is diffing &1 ... et into two feafons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not to frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the illand inhabited, for the plantations are all by the lea-lide. Here and there are favannahs, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spamards made ule of for breeding their cattie, but thele are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houses are genrally built low, being only one itory. on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three perions. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which lerves for it, is plantains, yains, and callava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger fize, and more coarle. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the tervants generally feed upon Irith faltbeef, and the negroes have herrings and The common dress here of the fait-fish. men is, linen drawers and wailtcoats, thread flockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon public occafions, the gentlemen wear wigs, filk coats and waistcoats, trimmed with filver. The ladies are richly dreft, and the fervantmaids wear linen gowns. The current coin is all Spanish money, for that of the English is kept as a curiolity. The general produce of this island is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, feveral kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacce, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live with out it. They have no forts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea

none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, fuch as Seville and China oranges, common and iweet lemons, ihadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, four-lops, papas, pine-apples, custard apples, star apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other forts. The common diftempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 200,000, hetides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattors. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingfton claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on the river Astan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deserta

JAMBA, a small kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, with a town of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 80. o. E. lat. 32. o. N.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a sea-port town and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the best fort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 0. 59. S.

Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

Normandy, in the diocese of Auranches, eight miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamsburg claims that honour. It is seated in a peninsula on the N. side of James river, and consists of about 80 houses, chiefly for the entertainment of scalaring men. Lon. 76. 29. W. lat. 37. 3 N.

JAME IS, a town of France, in Barrois, and capital of Modflup of the same name, 12 miles 6. of Steni. Lon. 5 30. E. lat.

ca, on the coast of Brazil, which riles in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 42. 39. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Brafil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N.

and by mountains on the W. which sepa-interior Guiara, in Spanish America, The Portuguese annually export from hence gold and precious stones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

* JANNA, a territory of Turky in Asia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipe-lago, and bounded on the N. by Come-lago, and bounded on the N. by Come-loy Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is much the same as Thesalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 62 miles W. of Lariffa. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

JANOW 17 2, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the last were beaten in 1645. It is 48 miles S. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 38. L.

lat. 49. 45. N.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eaftern part of Alia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands. in the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf, or Sacock. It was discovered by the Portuguele in 1542, being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are lubdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richeft country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedais are common, and to large that they are proper for the mails of thips and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, filk, and fkins, as also red pearls, which are not in left effects than the white. In thort, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to thole of the Europeans. Our common dianks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left lide, and they on the right; and they have a language to peculiar, that it is underflood by no other nation. The fcsences are highly effected among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they fludy most are arithmetic,

rhetoric, poetry, history, and allronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of feverity, and punils adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleales. The Japaneie are naturally good foldiers, and ikilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are feldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all com. munication with others is forbid, especially with Chillians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be fuch. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown allumed the ecclefialtical government, retaining the fame title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the lame footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other as if he was his vaffal. He relides at Meaco, and has no lands, but he has a right of felling titles and dignities; and the idolations pricits make great contributions. He wears a black habit and a cap upon his head; his feet must never touch the ground, nor mult be ever be expoled to the 14ys of the lun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals mult be dreft in new vellels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, lurrounded with curtains, to that he may icc and not be icen. He has generally 12 wives, who has each a palace, with finging and dancing women for his divertion. He has also an unlimited number of concubines. palace is adorned with 365 idols. religion of the whole country is paganism; but there are two different feels. were once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638 they underwent great perfecutions, infomuch, that they were all rooted out of Japan. The cause of this was the opposition of the priells; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguele, they not allowing feveral wives; and the perluations of the Dutch, who told them that their emperor would become a flave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a lovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vallals. His army generally confifts of 100,000 foot, and 80,000 horse, which, with those maintainand by his vallels, amount to 268,000 foot, 88,000 horfe, and 2000 vallals. His ordimary revenue is immonle, but it is hard to

fay what it is exactly. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their thips arrive, they take away their guns, fails, and helms, and carry them on thorefull they are ready to return back. In the ablence of the fhips, the factors are flut up in'a imall peniniula, and are not ulfered fo much as to have a lighted regule in their houses in the night time. The merchandifes which the Butch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, tilks, linen, and woollencloth; elepharts teeth, and haberdalhery wares; for which they receive gold, filver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered wares. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they lit and lie on carpets and mais in the manner of the Turk i.

JAPARA, a fea-port town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the island of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. This was capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony there, and a considerable trade. There are a vast number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 253 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 111.5. E. lat. 6. 35. S.

* JARGLAU, an ancient town of France, in Orleanois, taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles S. E of Orleans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 47.

JARISLAU, of YARISIAW, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 59. E. lat. 57. 35 N.

JARISLAW. See JIROSLOW.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Angoumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is feated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angoulesme, and 235 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0.4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. o. Glatz, and 52 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15.

E. lat. 50.122. N.

* JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated

on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 22.

43. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

JARROW, a village in Durham, fituated near Shields, on the Tine, where, in 1,763, a flone was dug up in the church, importing, that the foundation of that · building was begun in 674, in the reign of Eghad, king of Northumberland, by Colfrid its abbot.

JASE TELE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Royal Pomerania, as also in the auchy of Sictin. It is feated at the mouth of the ver Oder, eight

miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQIE, a lea-poit fown of Afia, in Pertia, in the gulph of Orinus, and in the province of Tuberan. Low. 59. 15 E. lat. 26 10. N.

JASSY, a town of Europe in Moldavia, where the holpodar relides. It is frand on the river Pruthe. Lon. 27. 35.

E lat. 17. 8. N

JAVA, an ifland of Alia, in the Fast Indies, lying to the S of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to diffinguille it from Bali, by some named the Leffer Java; and is about 420 nales in length, and of a very different breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious ciceks, hay, harbours, and fowns, with many little illands near the thore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurildiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a baibarous, proud, and ficrce people, of a brown complexion, that faces, thort coal-black hair, large eye brows, and large cheeks . with small eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robult and flrong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of callico wrapt two or three times round their | Silelia, find capital of the province of the middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but] all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wires, and feveral concubines, according to their abilities. Those living near he lea-fide are generally Mahometan; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from slesh of all kinds. It is a very fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S. fide of the illand. It has likewife impallable forefla and wilderneffes; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all fores | Europe, about 400 miles in length, and

of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of falt and pepper, belides most forts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewife fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tygers, rhinoceroles, and other wild. beaffs; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East-Indics. The most agreeable feafon begins in May, with the eaftern breezes and a very ferene lky, till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the infects, and continue till May. In March they begin to low, and in July the fugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the helt months for all forts of fruits. It has a river which rifes in the mountains, and, dividing itfelf into many branch-s, waters the circumfacent country, which afterwards re-unite, and pass through the midst of Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This illand is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, befides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinele, Malayans, Amboynele, Topalles, Burgaffes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diffant countries by the Detch, who have such large Beets byre that they command the coast of Afra and Africa In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an infurication, and upon that account difarmed them; and yet, after that, barbaroully malfacred them all, to the number of 20,000 inco, women, and children, and feized their effects. Lon. from 105. to 116. E lat. from 6. to 8. S. It is to the S. of the illand of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a strong town of Germany, in fame name, with a citadel and large fquare, furrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 36. E lat. 50 58. N. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Lufatia, on the N. by Sattin and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and bishoprick of Olnaburg, ten miles S. W. of Oluahurg, and go N. E. of Muufler.

Lon. 8. 20. E. lat 52. 14 N.

ICELAND, a large island to the N of

150 in breadth. For two months together | the fun never fets; and in the winter it never vifes for the fame space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in fome places there are excellent pattures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loofe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and (everal animals, fuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which fometimes throws out The inhabitants fulphureous torrents. believe that forme of the fouls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this illand. Their houses are scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all milerable huts, covered with ikins. Many of the inhabitants protes Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. They are mostly cloathed with the skins of beafts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and leashorier teeth, which are as good as ivory. Lat. from 64 to 67. N.

flure, live miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is a finall place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and feveral Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N W. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1.0. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

ICONIA. See COGNI.

IDA, a famous mountain in the island of Candia, of great note in ancient history. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a land-skip, grotto, or tpring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half-starved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, was most beautiful. He determined it in favour of the last, and gave her the golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 3 miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 6. 16. W.

lat 39. 37. N.

in the province of Beira, near the confines of Edremadura. The French took it by alfalt in 1704. It is feated on the river Poulol, 25 miles N. E. of Calle Branco,

and 20 N.W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6.

14. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and there are rich quicksilver mines in the town itself. It is 17 miles N. E. of Gostz, and 25 N. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 522 F. lat. 46. 20. N.

HOSTEIN, a town of Gen arg, in Wetteravia, which is the refusence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is the miles N. E. of Mentz.

Lon. 8. 23. E. lai. 50. 2. N.

IDUMEA, formerly called EDOM, is a small territory it. Asia, between Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa. It is full of mountains, and the capital town was anciently called Seir.

* JEIN, Sr. a large and fine river of N. America, in Acadia, samous for its

falmon fithery.

* JEAN, St. a town of France, in Vafgau, on the confines of Lorrain. It is feated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine.

Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N

JI AN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine and cy. It was taken from the Huguenot. In 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is feated on the river Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills; 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 45.59. N.

France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon.

5. 19. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, St. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 140. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the talk mame, with a bithop's fee. It is feated to the river Arc, on the confines of Daupht. 7. 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E at Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

* JEAN D'ULRUA, ST. an island of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the

ye ar

W. lat. 20. 20. N.

France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, whithe entrance of one of the passages over the Symmes, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1.33. W. Jan 43. 12. N.

JEDB RG, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburg thire, and 36 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2, 25. W.

lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor relides. It is open on all fides, having neather walls nor ramparts, and the hothics are built with earth, and boarded on the outlide, to prevent the rain from definoring the walls In every fireet there is an iron gate, which is thut up in the night, and a kind of culcom-houle or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, purnt down 100,000 houles, and in which a vall number of the inhabitants perilhed. The emperor's palace, and all the reft were reduced to ashes, but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and ballions. Where the emperor relides there are three towers, nine flories high, each covered with plates of gold, and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of mally gold. Near the palace are feveral others, where the relauons of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 imail ones for the concubines. Belides, all the valial kings have each a palace in the city, with a handlome garden, and stables for 2000 horfes. The houfes of the common fort are nothing but a ground-floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; to that they can make the rooms larger or imaller at pleasure. It is seated in an] agreeable plant at the bottom of a fine bay; the river which croffes it is divide into several canals. Lon. 139. 30. 1 lat. 36. 10. N.

JEKYI, a small illand of North America, at the mouth of the river Alatama-

ha, in Georgia.

JEMFERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medalpadia, on the S. by Helfingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is

full of mountains, and the principal towns are Ressundt, Lich, and Docra.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. E. of Weimar, and 25 S. E. of Erford. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Ta-

valtia.

* JENCAPORE, a town of Afia, in Indollar, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the lame name. It is feated on the river Chaul, 187 miles N W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 75. 55. L. lat. 30. 50. N.

January, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean.

E. of that river.

"JENISKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, teated on the river Jenisa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong; and there are villages for several miles round it. It is subject to the Tungusians, who are Pagans, and chicsly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, strawberries, and gooteberries. Corn, butcher's meat, and wild fowls, are very cheap. Lon. 92. 35. E. lat. 57. 46 N.

* JI NIZZAR, a town of Turky in Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the gulph of Salonica; 17 miles N. E. of Caravaiena. Lon. 22. 57. E. lat. 40.

38. N.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janua. Lon. 23. 5. E.

lat. 40. 40. N.

JENCOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the S. side of the lake Werter, with a strong creaded. The houses are all built with wood. It is 50 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falkoping. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

Hungary, subject to the house of Austria; 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N E. of Segidin. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 46.

40. N.

* JIRICHO, an ancient and famous town of Afia, in Palefline, built by the Judites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W. of the river Jordan, and

50. E. lat. 31. 58. N.

" JEROSIAW. See JAROSLOW.

ILRSFY, an island in the English Chansiel, 12 miles from the coall of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, fulged to the English. It is about go miles in circumference, and difficult of accels, on account of the rocks, lands, and forts elected for its defence tains 12 parifles; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the illand It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well flocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-flockings and caps, and are full governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no juri diction here.

JER.LY, NEW, one of the Thirteen Provinces of the United States of N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennfylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N by New York, and on the E by the Ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. is divided into E and W. Jeiley, and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, peafe, beans, barley, oats, horfes, black cattle, furs, and pipe-flaves. They used to fend to the Carribee illands bread, coin, flour, falt beef, pork, and fish; and, in return, received ruin, fugar, and the other produce of thole islands. To England they fent furs and fkins, for which they had furniture and cloaths in ictuin.

* [LRVENLAND, a finall canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the diffrict of Ellonia, subject to the Rushaus. The caltle of Wittenstein, and the town of Obeibalen, are the principal places.

JERUSTIEM, an ancient and famous town of Alia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebutites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekish, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It, was afterwards taken by the Romans, and runed together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Chrift, being one of the most remarkable fieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient ferulalem. It was taken by the Perfians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom which talled 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, wag of Egypt and Syria, got policition of i

and so E by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 1 it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, and have kept pollellion of it ever fince, who call it HELEODS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arahs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep alcents on every fide, except to the Mi It is almost surrounded with values encompalled with mountains, fo that if feems to fland in the middle of an amphiberite. It is at present about 3 miles it circums ference, and includer Mount Calvary, which was former, without the walls. The only thing that renders it confiderable is the great if fort of pilgrims, for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief busines. A balhaw, with a guard of Jamiliaries, always relide here, to protect them from the infults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to vilit, is a large lliucture, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, Irke The dome is cothe Rotunda at Rome ver. d on the outlide with lead, and within . The opening of the with cedar-wood. dome is closed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whose door is 3 feet high, and 2 broad. It is fo finall, that it will hold but three perions on their knees at a time. At the entrance on the right hand is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at fift, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because the Chushians who came . to vifit it were all for carrying away a This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the fracke of the lamps, which are 14 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and on the outfide there are 10 fine columns of the lame. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three coles, and forms a small dome, fix feet in height, covered with lead and supported with Now. columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and lo making fix arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the Sepulchre is a filver lamp, fo large, that two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind leveral times to carry off this lamp, and fend it to

Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we thall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's palson are tolemnized and acted. They have first a fermon, and then every one takes a dightest taper in his hand, with crucifixes raise other things to begin the procestions Among the crucifixes there is one as life, exceedingly well done, being crowned with thorns, and befmeared with blood. Whey visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison, afterwards the altar of the division of Christ's garments, then they advince to the chapel of derition, and from mence to Mount Calvary, leaving their thoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the crois; and another where it was erected, and where they let up the crucified image, which finishes the ceremony : only they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-facet It is 112 miles S W. of Damascus, and '45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lon 35. 25. E. lat 31 54 N.

JESELMERE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 185 miles N. of Amadebad.

Lon. 72. 40. E lat. 26. 40. N.

Jist, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jess, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16.

E. lat 43. 30. N.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large island of Asia, to the N. of the island of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. They live by sishing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

phorous spring, about four miles from Epsom and Ligston, something of the same kind as that of Harrogate in York-

dostan, bounded on the S. by the kingdost of Bengal; on the N. by that of Necball; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rayapora is the capital town.

Lucia, feated on the left bank of the river

Bistritz, which fells into the wenter, wrear a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Helion.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jever-land, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 28 N. E. of Embden. Long. 7. 41. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the

house of Hanault-Zerbit.

* 1F, an island of France, in Provence, and the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well forushed, and its port one of the best in the Mediterranean.

*1618, a town of the country of the Gustons, in Caddea, with a magnificent castle; in which is a cabinet of curiofities, and a handsome library; 23 miles S. W. of Choira, and 23 S. of Ghris. Lon 9. c. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

IGLAW, a confiderable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is fezted on the river Igla, 40 miles W. of Brin, and 62 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N:

* IGLESTAS, a town in the 5 part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 59. E. lat 38. 30. N.

Afia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the fame name, in the peninfula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portuguete in 1603, who destroyed it, and carried off the cannon; but it has been fince rebuilt, and is now in the possession of the Dutch. Lon 103.41. E. lat. 1.45. No

It A, an island of Scotland, in Argyle-shire, with the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadest. In the middle of it is a fresh water-lake, containing a small island, where Donald, king of the Isles, formerly resided; and it is laid that the ruins of his palace are still to be seen. Here are several other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. It has a pasture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of lime stone.

* ILAMBA, a confiderable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into feveral very populous districts, each of which has its sova, or

governor.

*ILANTZ, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the fourth community of the League Griza. It has in its turn the assembly of the three leagues of the country; and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.

ILEMESTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is feated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had fixteen churches, now only two; is a corporation, fends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat 50. 56. N.

liberonso, Sr. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with

fine water-works and gardens.

*ILDEFONSO DE LOSZAPOTACAS, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the diocele of Guaxaca; seated on' a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Antequera.

Lon. 97. 30. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

land, fituated S. of Woller. On a hill near it is a femicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fols, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, seated on a moun-

tain.

with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a fase harbour, 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

by the English sailors, the Deserters,

imali barren illes near Maderra.

rica, and capital of the capitanery of Rio dos-Ilheos, in Brasil. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. S.

province of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia, on the E. by the Ocean, and on the S by the capitanery of Segura. It is subject to

Portugal.

*ILKUCH, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its filver mines mixed with lead. It is feated in a barren country, at the foot of feveral mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

near Balle, in Swifferland, runs N. through

Alface, and having passed by Colmar, Schelstadt, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* ILLE, a town of France, in Roufillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 3.

5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

ILLER, a river of Germann which rising in the mountains of Tital runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kimpten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, wed falls into the Danube at Ulm.

"ILLINOIS, a per lie of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the same name. It is a very good country; and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly subsist upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the Upper Lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow

channel.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

province of Great Novogrod, which has communications with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wallcoff. Lon. 34. o. E. lat,

58. o. N.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somerfetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It. is 26 miles S. W. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

II SE, a river of Germany, rifing in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilsladt, which

is part of the town of Pallaw.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berkshire, with a market on West, days. It is seated in a pleasant valley, bereen two hills, and excellent downs for weding sheep being a fine sporting country. 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

*ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, 12 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 5. 24.

E. lat. 53. 1. N.

*ILSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria,

Bavaria, scated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over-against Passaw. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

the circle of Suahia, 14 miles S. of Kempen, and 20 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 20.

Er, lat. 7. 35. N.

INMERETTA, a province of Afia, between Mount Caucalus and the Black Sea, therefore of Curiel and Georgia, being fit of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are fome fruitful vallies and plains, producing corn, wine, and palaires. The inhabitants are a fort of Cariffians, but extremely ignorant and victous. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see, and is a very handsome populous place. It is seated on the river Santerno, nine miles N. W. of Facuza, and 45 N. by E. of Florence, Lon.

11. 45. E. lat. 44. 28 N.

IMPERIAL, a pleafant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the South
Sea, and on the river Canton, 140 miles
from Conception, to which the bishop
has retired fince this town was taken by
the savages. It is seated on a craggy
rock, in a charming country. Lon. 73.

25. W lat. 38. 49. S.

*INDIES, a vall country of Alia, which received its name from the river Indus; leated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and confequently the air very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary, is very hot; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more tupportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and filver, and feveral forts of precious Rones, boy and falt-petre. They fish for per in the feas and in the rivers. This country produces several forts of mals, as well domestic as wild, such as clephants, rhinoceroles, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkies. The trade is exceedingly great, and it chiefly confists of indigo, salt petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other fluffs of various kinds The Europeans had little or no intercourse; with the Indies till the year 1498, where the Portuguese discovered a way by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope; and they !! foon began to make fettlements therein. and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great numbers of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans, fome of them are become Roman Catholics. Many of the Idolaters believe in the transmigration of fouls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious infects or animals. Their principal priefts are brachmans; and there are faquirs, who make their principal devotion confift in the choice of the most troublesome postures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some pais leveral years without lying down either night or day, relling only upon a cord which is itretched out; others that themselves up in a cave several days together, without cating or drinking; tome hold their arms litted up to long that they can never flir them alterwards. In thort, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the tire reaches the very bones. Sometimes thele faquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a cuffor among the Gentoos for the women to burn themicives with their decealed hulbands; but it is not to frequent as it was formerly, because the Mahometans will not allow it. Inflead of tobacco, which they imoke in Europe, the Indians, amule themicives with chewing leaves of arrack, and betel-nuts, with lime, as they pretend, to preferve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always prefent mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indoltan, the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the E. Indian leas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the. Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marians. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its tiches, which is the reason why these parts we are speaking of are called the E, Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust, but they do not love jabour, nor do

they

Mind to Arangers, and very ingenious.
With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the fouthern quite black.
There are many different languages in the B. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabic, because the Alcoran is written in that language.

Alcoran is written in that language. INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the S. by the western peninsula, on the E. by the eastern penintula, and on the N by feveral kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a wast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all forts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to strangers, and not to great enemies to the Christians as the Turks; they drefs much in the fame manner, and take leveial wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghiskan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, and whole conquetts furpassed those of Alexander and the Romans, leized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years atterwards became maiter of it, and his defcendants are now upon the thione. The Great Mogul was the nichelt prince in the world, especially in diamonds and precious stones, till Kouli Khan, the last king of Persia, deprived him of all his treasures. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul master both of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives world in their 100m. His revenue is faid to amount to near 50 millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by omars, fome of whom are called nabobs, and he generally beflows upon them lands lufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are to confiderable, that thefe governors are like to many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families There are no fixed after their death. laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the fons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmire, Labul, and Ayoud to the N. Siba and Paton on the cust side of the Ganges, and which contain feveral provinces. Those I

that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eaftern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are fix in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely Pengab or Lahor Delli, Agra, Afmer, Maya. and Halabas. To thele 20 provinces way bejoined the kingdoms of Golcor Ra and Carnate, which are tributary to at Mogul. However, it may be .erved, th . he is not absolute mr? Er of all these countries, for there e many petty princes, called rajahs, we o are the descendants of the ancient kirgs of this vaft country. Some of their rajahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independent of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, are taken notice of in their proper places.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch fettlement on the wettern coaft of Sumitia in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* INDRE, a river of France, which has its fource in Berri, and patting into Touraine, talls into the Loire.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Afia, which tries to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cishmire, tuns almost directly S. passing by Atok, Multan, Buckor, and other less towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tetta. Kouli Khan not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

INFIERNO, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerota, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* INGALESTONE, a town in Effex, on the road to Colchelter, three furlongs in length, and 13 miles N. E. of London.

INGESTRE, a village in Staffordshire, on the banks of the lient, two miles N. E. of Stafford, where the present earl of Talbot has a feat, and from thence takes his title of viscount.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence that emperors, seated on the river Salva, on an en inence, from whence there is a charming proceed, five miles S. W. of Mentz, and five of Bingen. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* INGLETON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, eight miles N. W. of Settle.

INCOLSTADT, a handlome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handlome charcle.

church. The houses are built with stone, and the streets large, It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, who carried almost all the artillery away. It is scated on the Danube, five miles N. E. of Newberg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. plat. 48. 46. N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, thing on the gulf of Finland, being the right rigo miles in length, and 50 in leadth. It abounds in game and fish, and here are a great number of elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by the czar Peter the Great, and Petersburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogerod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, on the F. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sopha. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is

the capital town.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of the Grisons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. through Tyrol, by Inspire, and continuing its course N. E. through Bavaria, passes by Kuffkain, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passaw and Instadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and fea-poit town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

INNERLOCHY, or FOR r-WILLIAM, a forties lately erected on the highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochness, and 100 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 57. o. N.

INNISKILLING, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster. The inhabitants dutinguished themselves in favour of king William soon after the Revolution, against king James's party. It is scated between two lakes, Whiles E. of Ballyshannon. Lon 30. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

the Tyrol, watered by the liver Inn.

Inspruc is the capital town.

fiderable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gnesda, and 90 W. of Warfaw. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 52. 58. N. INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the

Tyrol, with a strong castle; very populations, and was somerly the place where the arch-dukes of Austria resided; seatons in a pleasant valley, on the river lun, we miles N. W. of Brixon, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. No.

feated on the liver Danube, near Passawa from which it is separated by the river Inn. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

INSTOW, a village in Devonshire, corruptly so called for Johnstow. It stands at the conflux of the Taw and Townidge, not far from Biddiford.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on Lochsine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

* INVERNESS, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Muriay, which sends two members to parliament, and one for

the buighs of Inverness, &cc.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray Frith, 106 miles N. of Edinbuigh, and 50 N. E. of Innerlochy. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

* JOACHMIS-THAL, that is to say, the valley of St. Joachim, a town and valley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnobogen. There was a rich silver-mine discovered in it at the beginning of the 16th century.

JOANNE, an island of Africa, and one of the Comeras, seated between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ships, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and fresh provisions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready, to supply them. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 12. 0. 5.

* JOCELIN, a town of France in Upper Bretagne, in the bishopric of St. Malo; 25 miles N. E. of Vannes, and 50 S. by W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 48.0. N.

* JOHANSBERG, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Pych. Lon. 22. 39. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of the E. Indies, in Asia, and one of the Philippines, E. of Mindanayo, from which it is separated by a narrow Strait. Lon. 128. 15. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N. America, in the bay of St. L'awrence, having New Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. The English got possession of it when Louisburg was surrendered to them, on July 26, 2752.

I P S

pagne, and in the diocese of Sens, with a very handsome castle. It consists of three parishes, and is handsomely situated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens, and 25 from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

able town of France in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the tiver Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bar-ledue, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5.

20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

Asia, now called Natolia. The Turkish name of this province at present is Sarcan.

of Catalonia, in Ampurdam, feated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 30 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 4. E.

hat. 43. 20. N.

JORDAN, a river of Turky in Asia, and in Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

* JOSAPATH, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad; and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

* Josas, a small district in the Isle of France, between the rivers Seine and

Beauce.

Ocean, and one of the Marians, called also Sypasi. It is six miles in circumference, and is one of the most populous among them. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Brie, with a most famous and magnifitent Benedictine abbey, eight miles from Colomiers, 10 from Meaux, and 35 from

Paris.

France, in Brie, and in the election of

Rolay.

France, in Brie, and diocese of Meaux.

IPSALA, a town of Turky in Eube, with a Greek archbishop's see. It
seated on the Liver Larissa, so miles S.

Trajanopoli, and 112 W. of Con-

fantinople. Near it are mmes or alum. Lon. 26. 10, E. lat. 40. 57. N.

PSERA, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the stand of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is

in the form of a heart, and over-against it, to the W. is another small alland,

called Anti-Ipsera.

near the river Churnet, one mile below Kingsley. The soil here is noted for producing the best ruckne, or red-oker,

for marking sheep, e

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with 3 markets, on Weineldays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It (is feated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fiells and falt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once furrounded with a wall, traces of which are yet to be feen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 13 parith-churches, with a Prefbyterian, an Independent, and a Quakers meetinghouse, and has a handsome guild-hall, two holpitals, a free school, with a good library, feveral alms-houfes, and a customhouse, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 commen-council, and fends two members to parliament. It consists of about 4000 houses, which are pretty good and lofty. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved, but no manufacture is carried on here of any consequence; yet being a lea-port, and its quay pretty large and convenient, it derives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building thips, but it is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolfey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 69 N. E. of London. Lon. 1, 16. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* IRAC, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabia, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabia, or Babylonian-Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the vital town.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSTRUGERAC, lies between Ghilan Tabrilan, the seritory of Heri Sablestan, Farlistan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Ispahan is

the capital town.

*IREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a valley, at the spring head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have

been dug up here. It is at present a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower; so miles N. E. of Cockermouth, and 299 N.N.W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

IREKEN, or JERKIN, YARKAN, a rich, populocs, and large town of Alia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the track carried on between the Indies arta the Napart of Asia. The Calmucks The masters of it and never disturb any one on account of the religion. It is 8 miles N. of Caschgar. Lon. 73. 25. E.

lat. 41. 40. N. IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great-Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Insh Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N.E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which Separates it from Scotland; and all other sides by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. N. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. is divided into four large provinces; namely, Ulfter to the N. Leinster to the E. Munster to the S. and Connaught to the W. and these again are subdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in fummer, and warmer in winter, than in England, though it is not to clear and pure, nor to proper for repening corn and truits. It is more mout than in England; for which reason, strangers at first are very liable to loolenesses and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more to, when the bogs and moralles come to be drained. In general it is a , fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and river; and the foil in most parts is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the bogs and moraffes have been drained, there is good good meadow ground. It produces coin, pastures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other fbes, trequently come to be victualled bere. They have large quantities of ilent wool, which will be of great advantage to them, as they are now allowed to manufacture it; and, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to fend their woollen-yarn into England; but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from felling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done

hitherto, which enables them to fell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us it. foreign markets. The principal riches and? commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hidee tallow, fuet, butter, cheefe, wood, fait, ho ' ney, wax, furs, hemp, and, more efpecially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaftly increased. It is said by some, that there are mines of iron, filver and lead a but if there are, they are not worked, and consequently of no benefit. The most remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and if they are brought there, they certainly die. . Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have fueceeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to fay. This country is exceedingly well fituated for foreign trade, on account at then many fecuse and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and their established religion is the fame. However, as this kingdom is lubordinate to that of Great-But un, all their acts of parliament mut be approved of by the King in Council : and an act of the British parliament can repeal or after any of their laws. They can also appeal from a sentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the house of Peers, in Great Britain. The members that ferve in parliament were formerly for life, unless upon the demise of the King of Great-Britain; but by a late act their parliaments are made octennial. The loid-bettenant of Lieland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is ufuelly a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment. They are not quarteied in public houses, but lodge in banacks built for that purpole. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in this country, whose religion is tolerated; bendes a great number of Diffenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom and that confifts of one college, in which The comthere are about 600 students. mon people are so poor, and it is so hand for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to mek their fortunes; and particularly, great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitanta. called the Wild Irish, were formerly as favage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them : but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous cuffores.

for common among them, will in a fact time entirely cease. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to sende in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other police diversions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as possible. The number of houses in Ireland, was computed to be 357,669, in 1744; but in 1753 they were found to be 595,439. There are also 2293 parishes, 260 baronies, and 228 boroughs.

IRELAND, NEW. See BRITAIN, NEW. IRK, a river in Lancathire, which runs

into the Irwell, near Manchester.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucostershire, at the conflux of the Staute
and Laden, which form the river Frome,
three miles from Bristol. It is a parish
eight miles in compass, where much fron
has formerly been dug up, and where
many iron works and great heaps of conders are to be seen.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, are part of the boundary between

Christendom and Turky.

inhabiting near or about the lake Ontailo, commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very superstituous. The use of spirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and sports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are somewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces.

* IRROMANGO, a confiderable island in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides, lying in 18. 48. S. lat. and in 169. 20.

E. lon.

* IRRONAM,. one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna, lon. 170. 26.

E. lat. 19, 31. S.

Latis, a large river in Asia, in Siberia, in Chrises in the hills of the country of Calmucks; and lunning from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Toberia. The N. W. shore is low pasture-grand; on the other tide, there are a product us number of black bears, wolves, and grey foxes, besides the best arrels in all Siberia. This river about with fish, particularly sturgeons and decrate salmons.

IR WIN, a fea-port town of Scotland, in the hailiwick of Chuningham, feated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frish of Chude. To miles E. of the ille

of Arran, and 60 W. by 8: of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

LEABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Schelde, opposite to Antwerp. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 13. N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanters.

* ISABELLA, ST. an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the isles of following. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 150%.

Barbary, in the Lingdom of Morocco, and province of Licura. The inhabitants are good natural and civil to strangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great esteem.

dom of Naples, about 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoio, from which it is three miles distant. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits, mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers,

and fine gardens.

 Ischia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an illand of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortiels stand upon a rock, which is joined to the ifland by a strong bindge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in culcumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which make a very fingular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a fubterianeous pallage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by foldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

* ISELSTEIN, a small town of the Netherlands. It is seated on the river

Iffel, four miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbour-hood. Lon. 10. 10. E. There i. O. N.

many, capital of a county of the came name, with a handsome eastle; seated the river Seine, eight miles from Cohlentz. The county belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

"ISENGHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is feated on the river Man-

deira

tween the troules of Brandenburgh and

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a bishop's ice, 27 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon.

6. 59. F. lat. 49. 35. N.,

* GRIMSBY, a fea-port town of Lincoinfine, with 2 markets on Wednesdays
and Saturdays. It is a large place, which
had formerly a castle and two parish
churches, with a commodious harbour,
which is now almost crocked up. It has
now only one church, which is a large
handsome structure like a cathedral. It
consists of several streets, whose houses are
well built; is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament; is 35 miles N. E. by
E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London.
Lon. o. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

berland, near Berwick, tamous for the victory which was gained over the Scots in 1558, by the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rifing ground near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile S. from bandybank, are four uperight stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

* GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gamsborough.

GRINSTEAD, EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

* GRINSTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond.

Grips Wald, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and an university. It is seated near the sea, 15 males S. E. of Stralfund, and 55 N.W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Swifferland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues; their whole . country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratic. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of fovereignty. The public ... ffairs are determined by diets, which meet once a year. With regard religion, they are partly Papifts and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They ftill possess the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenue. It is faid they can fend \$5,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by

the ducky of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Swifferland partly on the N. and on the W.

Poland, the first of which is in Red Russes, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kios.

GRODNO, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, and 125 N. E. of Warlaw. Lon. 24, 75. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

ORGENDALE, a town of the Austrian's Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head of the river Ische, six miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

GROENLAND, See GREENLAND.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands; in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river blink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6.26. E. lat. 52.8. N.

GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, handlome, and strong town of the Nether-lands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes, and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat.

53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Overyssel and the county of Benthem. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in passures, which seed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

the gulph of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about so miles in circumference, and belongs to

the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy in Tolzany, with a strong castle and a bishop fee; seated near the Ica, 30 miles 8. W. of Sienna. Lon., 11. 1. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

many, capital of a province of the same name, in Silchia; pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, so miles S. W. of Briege, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

rope, and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. These mountains are covered with trees, which are some remains of the Hyrcanian torest. It is 42 miles S. W of Brunswick, and 45 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 51.31. N.

GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Cannthia, feated on the river Save, with a handsome cattle. Lon. 15.

45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

* GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Silelia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, seated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, seated on the river Felke. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly seated, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* GRUNSFIELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, teated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the land-graviate of Luchtenburg.

in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49.

31. N.

GRUYIRES, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Firburg, with a handfone cattle, where the malist resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S.W.
of Friburg. Lon. 6.43. E lat. 46. 35. N.

Mexico Lon, 99. 45. W. lat. 19. 36. N.
GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA,
SALENA, of Spain, in New Cattile, and

diffict of Alcala, seated on the siver. Herares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30 N. E. of Madrid, Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

of N. America, and capital of a rich and feitile province of the same name, with a bishop's see; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 104. 49. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

Which rites on the confines of Arragon and New Castile, and run-ing by Turvel in Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valencia, passes by the town of the same name, and soon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town in Spain, in Eftremadura, with a celebrated convent, whose structure is magnificent, and is immensely tich. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 5. 3. E.

lat. 39. 12. N.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the islands of St. Domingo, Marigalant, Defiada, and Montferrat, and is in the form of a half-moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 20, of N. lat. and 62. W. long. and is divided into two parts by a narrow Itrait, called Riviere Sale, or the Salt River; and at this place the land on each fide is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Baffeterre and Cabelterie, which last fignifies the Head of the Land, and is to called because it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Balleterre is under the wind. The eastern part is named Grande Teire, but for what reason is hard to fay, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the thape is much more irregular. The French began to fend colonies to this illand in 1632, and fince that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the Englith in 1759, who found it extremely pleasant and tertile; but it was reftored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally faid to be the best of all the Caribbee Islands, the foil, being exceedingly good, and every where well watered near the fea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, e specially, The most remarkable in Cabelterre. curiofity in Guadaloupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere,; it is feated in the S. part of Ca-

pegette ?

betterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is a yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined frones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of fulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, sulphureous sinoke, mixed with pirks of fire. belides this, there are other places which continually emit Imoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the fulphur, which they purify and fell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tiee, and that which yields ballam of Capivi. Some afterm there are no ferpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and at St. Lucar, it falls soon

after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* GUADEL, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 62. 55. E.

lat. 25. 0. N.

GUADIANA, a tiver of Spain, having its fource in New Castile, and passing cross the high mountains, it falls down to the lakes, casted Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz in Estramadura of Spain, and, after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agramonte.

Africa, which rifes in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Descaro in the district of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Masti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada; and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquirer.

GUAREX, a town of Spain, in the king-

dom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it; but the Spaniards got pushession of it again in 1489. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 2.47. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

in the kingdom of Tremesen, where the mules are said to be the finest in all Africa. It is seated on a pietsant plain on the river Aresgol, 39 miles from

Tremefen.

"GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are negroes, and are faid to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jollois.

* GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiation state, and in the Maiche of Ancona, towards the confines of the duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino, eight miles N. W. of Nocera; in 1751 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

Lon. 12, 43. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GUALEOR, a large and strong town of Asia, in Indostron, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort, 60 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76.

50. E. lat. 25. 43. N.

CUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhibitants are almost all, natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building of boats. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leproly. Lon. 145.

15. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

GUAMANGA, a confiderable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the sudience of Lima, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and particularly quicksilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73.

25. W. lat. 12. 40. 8.

GUANAHANI, or ST. SALVADORS, now called Cat-island, one of the Bahama Islands discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, the same day that the sain's crew designed to have unsidered.

him, when they despaired of success. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40, N.

GUANUGO, a fich and pleasant town of 8. America, and capital of a diffrict of the same name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the necellaries of life, has a great number of natives, and is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

. GUANZAVELCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quickfilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Lon. 74. 39. W. lat. 12.

36. S.

GUARDAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coaft of Abyffinia, at the eaftern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-mandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. lat. 11. 46. N.

GUARDIA, OI GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Bena, with a bishop's sec. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedial. It is 60. miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lifbon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom, of Naples, and in the Contado-di-Molife, with a hishop's fee. It is feven miles N. W. of Launo. Lon.

14. 56. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

GUARGALA, OF GUERGUELA, a town of Africa, and capital of a imall kingdom of the fame name, in Biledulgend, to the S. of Mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 3.55. E. ist. 30. 0. N.

GUARMA, a fea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 49. W. lat. 10. 10. S.

GUASTALLA, a ftrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for a battle be tween the French and Imperialits in 1734. It was ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; is feated near the liver Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* GUASTO, or VASTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afinella, in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 15.

6. E. lat. 42, 29. N.

· GUATIMALA, the audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above a abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers,

It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spara, profes Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own Superfitions. I here is a great chain of high mountains, which inn aciols it from E. to W. and is subject to earthquakes and floring. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocalate, cochineal, and cotton.

" GUATIMALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of the fame name; bounded on the W. by Soconjusco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduran, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of

the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bilhop's fee, and an univerfity. It carries on a great trade, especially in chocolate. Lon. 90. 30. W. lat. 13. 40. A.

* GUAXACA, a province of N. America in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caffia. It is bounded by the gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sta on the S. It contains mines of gold, filver, and crystal. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the fame name, with a bilhop's ice. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants; but it is tich, and they make very fine Iweetmeats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYRA, a diffrict of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Bralil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lufatia, feated on the river Nielle, and belongs to the house of Sax-Mersenburg. It is 25 miles S. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Drefden. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* Guser, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them, is a valt defert without water. Guber is fitter rounded with high mountains; and the willages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and fleep. There are also 759 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. I who fend their commodities to Tombule.

The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundations of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants fow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families; among whom are many metchants.

Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Ulbino, with a bishop's fre. It is 30 miles S. of Ulbino, and &2 N. of Rome, Lon. 12. 38. E. lat.

.. 43. 16. N. .

Guelderlands, with the title of a duchy: It includes the upper quarter of Gueldies, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three countres of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldies comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possibled by three tovereigns. Gueldies belongs to the king of Prusha; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Auttria; and Venloe and Stephenswaert belong to the States-General.

Notherlands, in the duchy of the fame name. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and is seated among the marches, to miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 51, 26. N.

GUENGA, a great river of Afia, in the penintula on this fide the Ganges. It rifes in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the well branch of the river Garges, in Bengal.

Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It curies on a confiderable trade in white-talt, and is about three miles from the sea, and 250 W. S. W. of Paris. Lou. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

Tourame, with a castle. It is stated on the river Creute, seven miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 0. 49. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnois, seated on the river Gartainpe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1: 56. E. lat. 46. 10 N.

on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great-Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French wish their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains so parishes. The natives speak

French, it having been a part of Normana? nandy, and is full governed by Normana? laws.

* GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a cattle and good harbour. Lon. 2. 16. W. 121. 43. 26. N.

* GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 60 E. of Madrid. Lon.

1. 56. W. lat 40. 12. N.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko, and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by favages, who have different languages and cultoms; and lome of them make their houles on trees, probably to be fecure from the inundations of the rivers. The French pollels a part of the coaft, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual fpring, and it produces large quantities of tugar-canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be men-enters; but this is found to be falle. The English and French fettled here trade in cotton, filk, fugar, tobacco, Brifil wood, aloes, natural balfam, oranges, and citions made into iweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribia, and Proper Guiana. The formei lies chiefly upon the lea-coaft. It is between the equator and eight degrees of N lat.

Gulaquil, a town, bav, and harbour . of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an audience of the fame name. It ftands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the fide, and pully at the foot of a hill; which descends gently towards the liver. It is divided into two parts by the ftream, called the Old and the New, and joined together by a bridge for foot-paffengers, half a mile in length. The fituation is in fuch a hoggy ground, and to daty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be fcarce any pathing from one house to another. It consists of about 500 houses, and has but one regular freet, along the river-fide. Before the church of St. Jago is a very handsome parade, but the church itself is gone to decay. There are three otherchurches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. It is 17 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. \$1. 6. W. lat. 2. 11. N.

Guiara, a fer-port town of S. Ame-

rica, and on the Caracca coalt. Lon. 66.

5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Suntonge, Angoumous, and Limofin; on the E. by Limolin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the \$ by the Pyrennees. Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Aimagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Pengord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Galcony, and the diffrift of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tain, the Averrou, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill; is a large place, containing three parish-churches, and lometimes the affizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has feveral good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the wails are yet standing. It is a mayor town, fends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by briges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingson, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 51.

16. N.

Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the provostship of Mons, which is defended by its fluices. It is scated in analishy land on the river Haine, six miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50.-27. N.

CHILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphinv, in France, and taken by prince Eugene in 1009. It is nine miles N. E. of Embaun, and 14 S. W. of Buenzon.

Lon. 6. 86 E. lat. 44 41. N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handfome, fliong, and confiderable fown of
Portugal, in the province of Entre Douroe-Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has
formerly been the relidence of fome of
their kings, and is divided into the Old
and New. The public buildings are magmificent. It is so miles S. E. of Braga,
and 165 N. E. of Lilbon. Lon. 8, 21,
W. lat 41 35. N.

want of New Holland, from which it is kings; however, there are very few who have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few who have that title. When they are at war

of this firait, from north-east to fouthwell, is 10 leagues, and its breadth about live, except at the north-east entrance, where it is contracted to somewhat lels than two miles, by a congeries of illinds, called Prince of Wales's Islands. Except this first, and the land of Cape Deliverance, the whole coast, and the circumjacent illands, legm to have been minutely examined both by the Dutch and Spaniards. Some traces of a pallage, between New Holland and New Guinea, are alforto be found in the ascounts of former vovages; but Capt. Cook, in 1770, had the merit of ellablishing the fact beyond dispute. New Gumen was thus found to be a long narrow illind, extending foutheast from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E. lon. The land in general is very low, but covered with fuch luxurance of wood and herbage, as can featerly be conceived. The cocoanut, the bread fruit, and the plantaintree, belides most of the trees, shrubs, and plants that are common to the South-Sea illands, are found here in the greatell pertection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders, and like them go naked.

GUINEN, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coaff, and thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower, and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coall, the Footh toall, the Gold Coall, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commor ly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negrous live a confiderable time. The water is to bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the ikin and the fiells, of above an ell long, and of a white filver colour. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honelty among them. The commodities purchased there are, gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coaff; and all, in general, furnith flaves, more or lets: indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English. Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations. have factories upon this coall, and purchase. flaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. There are abundance of little flates, whole heads or chiefs. the failors have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few who

with

with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both fides, are fold for flaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to fell each other, when they have power to to do. Though they come on board the thips naked, they leldom fail of itealing fomething or other, , though never to well watched, they are · fuch destrous thieves. Some make Guinea to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. lat. to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guinea within the bounds of the coall above mentioned; but this is a dillinction of very little conlequence. The Pertuguele found out this country in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

Bretagne, and in the duchy of Penthievre, 258 miles W. of Paus. Lon. 2. 56. W.

lat. 48. 36. N.

* GUIPUSCOA, a small province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E by Basques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biscay; on the S. by Navaire. 'It abounds in most things except wheat. Tolosa is the capital town.

Guise, a small town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very strong castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Ouse, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, and 95 N. by E. of Paris?

Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

GUITING POWER, or LOWER GUITING, a village in Glouceflershire, fix miles from Stow, and fix from Winchcombe. The church is an ancient fabric, the door-way of which, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanship.

*GUNDEIFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handfome caffle; feated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and eight N. of Burgaw. Lon. 10.

24 E. let. 48. 36. N.

* GUNDETSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, feated on the river Neckar, with a callle on an eminence.

GUNILETT, one of the channels through which ships cuter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margraviate of Burgaw; scated on the E. side of the Danube, 16 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, five miles from Weissemburg; seated on the river Altmul,

near a forest, and belongs to the Margrant of Anspach.

GURIEL, a province of Asia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Cancasus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W.
by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turky.
The inhabitants are a fort of Christians,
but very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to religious precepts, for they are
great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. Their principal trade
contists in slaves; and they often sell one
another to the Turks, especially the se-

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bilhop's fee; feated on the river Gurk, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 50 E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 18. E.

males, who are very handlome.

lat. 47. 12. N.

Gusirow, a confiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the dukes reside. Their religion is according to the contession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. of Roslock, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUISLOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden; seated on the over Peene, 14 miles W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Gustrow. Lon. 13. 39 E. lat. 54.0. N.

GUITA, a town of Hungary, scated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg.

Lon 17. 47. E lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZURAI, a province of Alia, in Indollan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an illand of the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are fill Gentoos, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating, for they plunder all that comes within their power, both by fea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their, country was paffable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no palling over but by boats. However, there is fome trade in cotton, corn, and coarfe cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a periwinkle, and of the circumference of a . man's arm. Thefe being fawed into tings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next feaport town is called Bact, whole inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for coarle calicoes, wheat, butter, pulle, por

per, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses.

GYFHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Aller and Ita, 25 miles N. of Brunfwick, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 49. E. Dat. 52 49. N.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demo-

hifbed.

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H.

TYAAG, or HAG, a town of Germany, II in the duchy of Bavarra, leated on a hill, on the W. fide of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 30 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48.

* HABAR, an ancient town of Alia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agenii. Lon. 49. 25. E.

lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is furrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in posdellion of the Spaniards.

. HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, on ancient callle of Swifferland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapfburg relided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and 26 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon.

3. 4. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

HACHA, a fea-port town of S. Amcrita, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fluits proper to those parts, a great deal of falt, fome gold, and precious flones; and here the Spanish galkons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the fettlements, to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. Q. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

* HACZAC, a finall territory of Tranalvania, on the confines of Walachia,

with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in near the river Elfe, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblontz. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

HADDINGTON, a' royal borough of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which fends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Dunbar, N. Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. It is furrounded with the feats of the nobility and gentry; and there are . the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

* HADELIAND, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony,

and duchy of Bremen.

" HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by affault in 1514, by the Portuguefe, who carried -

away many beautiful flaves.

HADERSIIBLN, a fea-port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, with a strong ciradel, built upon a small island. It is frated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is v5 miles E. of Ripen, and 40 N. of Slef-. wick. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 18. N.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Alia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Careffen. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 15.

HADIEIGH, a village in Fifex, near Prittlewell, had anciently a callle, of which there are now fome confiderable ruins, which shew its ancient grandeur. It is fituated on the brow of a fleep hill, from whence there is an extensive prospect. It is built of flone, almost of an oval form, with walls nine feet thick, now covered with buildes.

HADLEY, a town in Sullolk, with a market on Mondays. It is leated in a bottom on the river Presson, is a pretty, large town, and has a very handlome church, a chapel of case, with one presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are of brick, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yain are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a confiderable woollen manufacture. which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took feveral towns, and gave them their own names.

".II.E MONIA, the ancient name for the curavia, with a handlome caffle; scated N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Mount Hæmus, now called Collaggnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or-Black Sea.

HEMUS, the highest mountain of Turky in Europe, in Romania, now called Costagnazzar.

HAERLEN. See HARLEM.

* HAESBROUK, a small town of Flanders, five miles from Cassel, and five from Air. Lon. 2. 34. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* HAGIAR, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petras, and on the

E. by Theama.

HAGUE, or GRAVER HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handfomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated four nules from the fea, and there is a pavement acrois the Downs, with trees on each fide, which leads to Scheveling, near the sca-side. The ancient counts of Holland refided here, and though it be 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is yet found. The Stadtholder, or Governor of the country, generally relides here; and it is the place where the States of the United Provinces affemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the fireets are very broad and long, it is a pleafant fight to behold fo many .coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, in handsome liverica, driving along them. Here also the fupreme courts of jullice are held, which, together with the particularities abovementioned, render it to populous, and to much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine fervice in. It is three miles N. W. of Delft, eight S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 38 S.W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* HAGUENAU, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is seated on the siver Motter, which divides

name, 12 miles N. of Strasburg, and age.

E. of Paris. Lou. 7. 53. E. lat, 47. N.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the thire of Pechles, scated on the river

Tiviot.

HALLBRON, a handlome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemburg. The inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it signifies the fountain of health. It is advantageously scated on the Neckar, over which there is a stone bridge, in a pleasant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 70 N. E. of Strasburgh. Lon. 9, 25. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

Germany, in Lower Austria, sented on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E.

lat. 48, 12. N.

* HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Militia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is feated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meiffen, and 12 N. W. of Dielden. Lon. 13,

43. E. lat. 51, 22. N.

HAINAN, a confiderable island of Asia, belonging to China to the N. of the gulph of Cochin-China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles diltant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the foil of the northern part level; but the fouthern and callern are very mountainous, among which fome of the vallie, produce two crops of rice every year. A he inhabitants are mostly a wild fort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to slight. In general they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their fkins reddish. They are only clothed from the wailt downwards, and addicted to painting their faces like other favages. are mines of gold and lapis lazult, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits. as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the aumals is a great black ape, with features refembling thole of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common fort of ance. are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the fea-coast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambrells, Picardy, and thampaigne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Laege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hamault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hamault, whose capital is Valenciannes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

the circle and archduchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna.

Lun. 17. 18. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

therlands, which runs through the province of Hamault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Geilian, and falling into the Schild at Conde.

HALABAN, a town of Alia, in Indoltan, and capital of a province of the tame name. It is very large, and defended by a firong citadel; is leated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, 180 E. by S. of Agia. Lon. 80, 49, E. lat. 25, 55, N.

HALBERSIAD r, a handfome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same mame. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of beils; and there are two regufor abbies within the town, and one without, which fast belongs to Roman Catholic monks. There are allo two numeries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants biew excellent beer. It is now lubject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Hotherm, 82 miles S. E. of Brunswick, and go N. W. of Mansfeld. ', Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by the principality of Anhalt and the duchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W.by the duchy of Brunswick and the bihoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is

the capital town.

* HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of Swifferland, with a

handforne citadel.

HALIN, a small town of the Notherlands, in Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 24 miles W. of Macstricht. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

HALRS-OWEN, a town in Shropflowe, but included in Worcestershipe, ax Miles E. of Stourbridge. HALLSWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, is a well-frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linenyarn and fail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houses; but the streets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* HALIBUT ISLAND, so named by Capt. Cook, in his fall voyage, on account of the number of fish of that name they here caught, some of which weighted upwards of an hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. This island is seven leagues in circumference, and, except the head, is very low and barren. Lon. 195.

45. E lat. 54. 48. N.

HATTTAN, a town of Nova Scotta, in North America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1740. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to sogs, and the winter is very severe.

Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It has the title of an earldom; scated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the gentle descent of a hill; is a very large parish, and contains 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45 N.

* HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seared on the river Neister, 46 miles S. of Lemburg, and 65 N. W. of Kamimeck. Lon. 25.

19. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the scacoast, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and opposite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a rich soil, 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 90 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50.

E. lat. 52. 32. N.

the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault.
The thurch of Notre Dame contains an

image of the Virgin Mary, held in great veneration. It is leated on the river Senne, eight miles S. W. of Brullels, and 22 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50.

46. N.

HATTE, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the cucle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university and sale-works. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipsick, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HALIE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Susbia, famous for its faltpits; scated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 22 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9.

52. F. lat. 49. 20. N

HALIF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tirol, six miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lon. 11. 33.

E. lat. 47. 12. N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and aichbishoprick of Saltzburg; scated on the river Saltza, among the mountain, wherein are mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

HAILER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Biabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 50.

42. N.

HAIMSTADI. See HIIMSTADT.

HALSTIAD, a town in I flex, with a market on Fridays. It is leated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 45. E. lat 51-59. N. It has a pretty large old church, the sleeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expense of Robert Friske, Elq. The town conlists of about 600 houles, which are in general pretty good ones: they are fituated on a rifing ground, and the fireets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactory of fays, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free-school for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; seared on the river Lippe, 23 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon, 7, 27, E.

184. 51. 40. N.

berland, whose market is disused. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 315 No. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. E. ist. 55. 2 N.

HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Cebu, eight miles from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W.

lat. 33. 32. N.

* HALY, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 42. 45. E. lat 19. 45 N.

HAM, a small but strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of March, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster, and 50 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51, 86. N.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, feated on the river Somme, among marshes, to miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 8 6. E lat. 49. 45. It has three parishes, and there is a round tower, whose walls are 36 feet thick

* HAM, a village in Surry, near Rich-

mond.

HAMADAN. See AMADAN.

* HAMAB, a town of Alia, in Syria, feated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great mittake; for this is now called Atamiyah. and is a day's journey from thence. It has all along been a confiderable place. and has a callle flanding on a hill. The town is very large, and as it is leated on the alcent of a hill, the houses being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the belt houses are half runned; but those that are still standing, with the molques, are built of black and white flones, as well as the cattle. The river Alli, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the folid rock. The bazars, or market-places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Domascus, and 78 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 55. E. ht. 36. 15. N.

Barbary; seated on a gulph of the fame name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10.

15. E. lat. 86. 85. N.

* HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Angerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Ansio. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

HAMBLEDON, a village in Hampfhire, seven miles S. W. of Petersheld. HAMBLEDON-HILL, in Buriquinire,

st one end of Cranburn Chale, near Sturminfier. Here was a Roman camp, and many coins of that nation have been dug up. It is the aptagonili camp to that of Mog-Hill. It extends east and west three quarters of a mile; it is of an irregular Thape; and from hence is an extensive

view of the vale of Blackmore.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to 5000 persons every year. The angignt town iticit is pretty large; to which when have added the new town, almost as hig as the former. Most of the houses are mew, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The princihal fireets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. There are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. feated on the river Elbe, which is of yast advantage to the inhabitants; and on the fide of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by fluices, forms a fine balon that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are finall bouts continually rowing on it for pleasure. Their corn all comes by water; and thousands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen. Holliein abounds in calves, sheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg tupplies them with hogs, game, and wood, and they have garden-fluff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of sca-fish of all forts, according as they are in scalon, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handlome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into feveral companies. The streets are well lighted every night; and there is a muerd, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleasant place for foreigners; begause, belides the cheapnels of provisions, they are fure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, , affemblies, balls, concerts, malquerades, and other parties of pleasure for their di-The fenate of this town is comvertion. poled of four burgo-masters, of whom one anly is a tradefman; four fyndics; 24 femators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; four secretaries, ge of whom is a prothonotary, and anothey belongs to the archivery fo that the priver Clyde, to miles S. E. of Glaigow. minute female confifts of g6 persons. The Lon. 4. 16. W. lat. 35. 38. N.

town is divided into 5 parifies; and out of each are formed feveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their desermination, and then it is judged by a fort of general affembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweites, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good re-. gulations to ftop fire, their pelt-houles, their churches, and their feveral pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Poitugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also fend vellels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handsome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine fervice in a chapel of their own, Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of . Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no lynagogue. Besides the 5 principal churches, they have in finaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notice Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, confitting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Slefwick, and 55 N. E. of Biemen. Lon. 9. 55, E. lat. 53. 34. N.

*HAMELBURGH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the abbey of Fuld; seated on the river Saab, 28 miles 8, E. of Fuld, Lon. 10,

12. E, lat. 50. 16. N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Calemburg, at the extremity of the duchy of Bruntwick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably fituated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Wefer, 25 miles S. W. of Hanover, and 48 S. W. of Brunfwick. Lon. 9, 36. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* HAMIEZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydidale, with the title of a duchy. is a very pretty next town, and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and large park. It is feated on the

HAM-

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlefex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pietty large, and full of handsome houses.

many, upon the Rhine, over-against Coblentz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat.

50. 27. N.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Lieges near the confines of Brabant; 30 miles N. W. of Maestricht, and 17 W. of Roermund. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat.

51. 17. N.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the F. by Suffex and Surry; on the W. by Dorfetfhire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houles, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parilles, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the Itching. The air is wholesome, and . the full various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which William the Conquerer demolished 36 It has 9 walks, as many churches. keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are coin, wool, wood, iron, fea-fift, and particularly lobiters and oylters. Here are also some woollen manufactures; but it is molt noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and two for the county. Winchefter is the capital.

Provinces of North America, and formerly one of the four divisions of New England; bounded on the N. by New Scotland; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. ly Massachusets Bay, and on the W. by New-York. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it used to be appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the British navy, during the former periods of their dependence on the mother country.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, four miles N. of London. As the air is exceedingly good, it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and much resorted to in the summer-time by all forts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected. Lat. 51. 35: N. son. o. 2. E.

HAMPTON, a town in Gloucester-

feated on the Cotswold Hills, and formerly a nunnery. It is 14 miles & Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. London. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

America, in the province of New Hampshire; 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 74

o. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Mideleck, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolfey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are 4 miles in circumference, and watered on three fides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kington. It is feated on the N. side of the Thames, 14 miles S. W. of London. Lon. o. g. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower. Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county, of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is stated near the river Maine, to miles E. of Francfort, and 18 N. Root Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49.

56. N.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rivicek, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weistemburg and Solans; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It is 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very small. Its foil is very fruitful. Hanau is the

capital town. HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector refided here betore he ascended the throne of Great-Butain, in a palace which makes he great flow outwardly, but within its uchly furnished. The regency of the country is administered in the same menner as if the lovereign was prefent. is a large well-built town, and pretty well fortified. The citablished religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Cathan lics are tolerated, and have a handform church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but the were foon after driven from thence. nover is noted for a particular with beer, reckoned excellent by the proping

those parts. It is agreeably feated in a fandy plain, on the isver Leyne, which divides it in two; 25 miles S. L. of Newfadt, and as W. of Biuniwick. Lon.

20. 5. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

· HANGVER, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lawenicad; but now it contains the duchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Crubenhagen, and Oberwald George I. king of Great Britain, was the first that grined policition of all their states, which modily he between the rivers Weler and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in dength from b. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little filver, copper, lead, mon, vitriel, biimitone, quickfilver, and copperas. However, the finde is not very great in any of these articles

* HANOVER, a fine large island, oppolite the north-west extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, the whole prefenting a most beautiful appearance; and still further westward, in long. 147 E. lie the Admiralty Is-LANDS, between twenty and thirty in number, and many of them of confider-

able extent.

HANSE-TOWNS, a fociety of fee port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are to called from the German word, Hanleg. There were a great number of their at first, but about the year 1500, they began to be weakened, and now none have the Hanleatic government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

"HANUYE, a town of the Aufting Notherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles 5. F of Louvaine. Lon. 5 16. E. lit. 50.

* HAPAEE; under this name are commehended four small islands, fituated a mong the Friendly Islands in the South Boas. They are of fimilal height and appearance, and connected by a seef of sprai pocks, which is diy at low water. The plantations here are very numerous and lome of them are inploted in fuch a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form ipapious public reads, that would appear Mnamental in countries, where itial **Monvegiencies have been carried to the** reams perfection. These illands extend mone es miles.

* HAFSAL, a sea-port town of Livenia, in Estonia. It belongs to the Rush in empire, and is feated on the Baltick Sea, five miles S. W. of Revel, over against the island of Dago. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 59. 4. N.

HAPSPURG. See HABSBURG.

* HARBERT, a town of Alia, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Aimenian aichbilhop's ice; but subject to the Tuiks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leccelterthire, with a market on I weld ays. It is feated on the river Weiland, which sepirates it from Northampronthise, and his a good free school, 18 miles N. of Nor+ thampton, 14 5 of Luceffer, and 83 W. by N. of London Lon. o. 52. W. lit. 52. 28. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a fitting caltle. It is leated on the liver I lbe, over as linft Hamburg, 37 miles N. W of Lunenburg. Lon 9. 56 L lat. 53 30. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocele of Bayeux,

with the title of a duchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Couclderland, and in the quarter of Harnheim, with an university It is ferted on the Zuyder zec, 20 miles N. W. of Humbum, and 32 F of Amiterd im. Lon. 5. 40 E. lat 52, 23. N.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of Figure, in Normandy and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by affault in 1415. It finds on the river Lizarda, 13 miles & W of Lecampa, and 36 N W. of Roven Low. o. 19. E. lat. 49 30.N.

HARI Freck, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the liver Lis, 3 miles N. F. of Courtiay, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat.

50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town of Metionethibire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. • It is feated on a rock, on the fea-shore, and but a poor place, though the fairetown, and fends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handiome caftle, which was a garrison for king Charles I. in the civil wais, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is so miles W. by S. of Bala, and a23 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boalts of the invention of punting, and pictends that Lawrence Cofter was the person who first practised it; but he did no more than engrave letters on wood. It is seated near the sea, in a drier toil than the other towns in Holland, ten miles W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. of London.

Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

"HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little linen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. o. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARLINGEN, a sea-post town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; is governed by a senate and eight burgo matters, and has a harbour, which renders it a triding place. It is 13 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Staverin. Lon. 5. 14. E.

lat. 53. 9. N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is now district. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

ton, 15 miles from London, and two from Colnbrooke. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

*HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Hebio, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23.

W. lat. 22. 42. N.

* HARREGATE, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its mineral springs, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

"HARRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIES, one of the western is sold Scotland, and the outermost of themalisms HARROLD, a village in Bedfords shire, eight miles W. by N. of Bedfords

HARTFORD, a town of Hartfordshire.

of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Lead and has been much more considerable, than it is at present, for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the sitle of a marquisate, sends two members to parliament, is two miles W. dis Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. o. o. lat. 51. 50. N.

HARTFORD, a town in the province of Connecticut, one of the United States of North America, seated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boston. Lon.

71. 39. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles to length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedforshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 120 parishes, and eight market-towns, whereast two only send members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the country. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the cattle town.

With a market on Saturdays. It is feated near the Severn-Sea, near a cape or promontery called Har land-point, 23 miles W. of Bainstaple, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and is partly surrounded with rocks and hills; it is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 44. 44. N.

*HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampshire, so miles N.E. of Basingstoke, and in the road from London to Salisbury.

"HARTZGEROD, a town of Germanny, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hainault, seated on the river. Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

*HERVEY's ISLAND, an island in the South-Sea, lying in 19. 17... int. and 158. 48. W. lon. from Greenwich. This.

him in 1777; but it appears to be of too

discription.

MARWICH, a fea-port town of Effex, with a market on Tueldays and Fridays. The is firong both by nature and art, and furrounded on thice parts by the fea nd the river Stour; it is not very large, well inhabited and frequented, and ethe pacquet-boats are stationed that to Holland. It is a borough-town, ands two members to parliament, and 🐂 a commodious harbour. It is gostarned by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24. There is here only a mhapel of ease, the mother-church, which in small and in bad cendition, being at Dover-court, two miles distant. The hown confifts of between eight and 900 houses, which are in general good and Justry, and the streets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people mounts to about 4000. The harbour makpacious; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a wood dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built., It is 21 miles E. by N. Colchester, and 72 E. N. E. of Lonyden: Lon. 1, 25. E. lat. 52. o. N.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Mospece. It abounds in all the necessaries life, and carries on a great trade.

Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the sounty of Blackenburgh, belonging to

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the island Zealand. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 56.

N.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tucidays. It is feated on the edge of the county, next Hampfhire, and fends two members to parliament. This borough is governed by a conftable; become church, and about 100 low brick-boules, in two paved streets. The number of the people amount to about 400.

It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford, and S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W.

MASLE, a small territory of Swif-

maland, in the county of Bern.

HASLINDEN, a town of Lancathire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is 16

N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2.-24. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

* HASSELT, a handsome town in the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the liver Wecht, five miles from Zwol. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 23. 36. N.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the tertitory of Liege, seated on the river De-. mer, 14 miles N. W. of Maestricht.

Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

HASTINGS, a townot Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is seated between a high cleft, towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land-fide, and is a large town, with two ftreets, paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufacture carned on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fifting. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a fmall river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 64 S. E. of London. Lon. o. 46 E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursdays. Here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-house, and a park, in which was a vineyard, watered by the river Lea. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London.

Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HATFIELD-BROAD OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a branch of the liver Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelinsford, and 30 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 23. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays. It is a small place, containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London, Lon. 4. 9. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

and principal of a county of the same name, in Wetteravia, and in the circle of

the Upper Rhine.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the duchy of Guelderland, feated on the river Usel, five miles S. W. of Zwoll. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

MATTENCEN, a town of Germany,

deira, five miles from Courtray. Lon. 3.

10. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* Iser, a confiderable river of Germany, which sifes on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and, after having passed by Munich and Landschut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Passaw.

Essent of country, falls into the Rhone, four miles below Valentia.

ISENARTS, OI EISENARTS, a confiderable town in Germany, in Austria, and in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 4.

E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molife, with a hishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles W. of Molise, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and well known on account of its salt works, its cyder, and its hutter. Lon. o. 59. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

* ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, with a handsome castle, and the title of a baron; seated on the river Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and twenty from Paris. ,Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

Isle-pe-Diru, a imali island of France, in the Sea of Gascony, and on the coast of Poiton, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Normandy; on the S. by the government of Orleannois; and on the E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oife, and Aifne. The air is temperate, the foil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruit. It contains 10 small districts, and Paris is the capital city.

* ISLE OF BEEVES, an illand of N.
America, in the gulph of Mexico, and in
the bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in
length and eight in breadth. It is fertile
in leveral places, and abounds in cattle,

and excellent fruits.

* ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

ISLE-ROYALE. See BRETON, CAPE. Has ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, & by I large rillage in Middlefer, so miles W.

and full of Gentlemens feats.

in Suabia, and in Algow; feated and river Isny, 14 miles N. E. of Lines, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon.

3. E. Int. 47. 42. N.

and in Natolia, with a Greek archbiffier fee. It is the ancient Nice, famous the first general council held here in the first general council held here in the cient splendor but an aqueduct. The few inhabit the greater part of it; and it seated in a country sertile in corn and the cellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Configurationale. Lon. 30. 9. East lat. 40. 148 North.

dom of Naples, and in the Farther Callebria, with a hishop's see; seated near sea, 18 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Long.

and in the viguery of Lerida. It is feature near a mountain, at the source of a rivelet that falls into the Noguera Pallavesa;

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Ala and capital of Perlia, feated in the per vince of Irac-Agemi, and thought by land to be the finest city in the East. It stand in the middle of a plain, fin rounded on with fides with mountains, at 8 miles diffance which tile gradually in the form of an and phitheatre. There is no river except a free le one, called Sanderut, which supplies # most all the houses with water. It is miles in circumference, with well-base houses and flat roofs, on which they waste eat, and lie, in the fummer-time, for take of the cool air. Here are a gree number of magnificent palaces; and this of the king is two miles and a helf in circumfeience. There are 160 molques 1800 large caravaniaries, above 260 mil lic baths, a prodigious number of coffee houses, and very fine basass and ffrents. which are canals, planted on each fi with trees. The freets are not pave but always clean, on account of the die ness of the air; for it seldom rains Inows here. The inhabitants were con puted at above 1,000,000; but, what intelline broils and civil wars, this kis dom is almost torn to pieces, by which principal towns are greatly deportured There are three large suburbs; and called Juifa is inhabited by Arment Hasenbath by Georgians, and Keblerian Though it is 40 a man by Pagans.

from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffick, and the English Fast India company, till the troubles of Fersia arose. Kouli Khan seemed resolved to remove his court to Mesched, and since that time there has been no encouragement for any to settle there. It is 265 miles N. E. of Busharah, 300 S of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 55. E. lat. 32. 25. N. ISSEL, a river of the united Nether-Inde, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. hy Doesburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and soon after

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, palles by Iffelftein, Montford, and Gooda; it then turns S. and falls into the Macie, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

Issequino. See Demprary.

France, in Berry. It carries on a confiderable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hits, and stockings; is seated partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence, 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris.

Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

n Auvergne, scatcd on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 N. of St. Flour. Lon. 3. 15. E.

lat. 45. 34. N.

Issus, now AJAZZO, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour on the Le vant Sea, a little to the N. of Se inderson. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander the Great fought the second battle with Darius. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 36. 26. N.

Istria, a penintula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the Sea. The air is unwhole-fome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital town.

having the Alps to the N. which separates it from France and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated
rantry in Europe, having been formerly
seat of the Roman empire, and at pre-

a country, that it is commonly called the Garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholefome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very mdifferent. The foil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citions, pomegranates, all forts of fruits, flowers, honey, and filk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and fugar. The forests are full of all forts of game, and on the mountains are fine paltures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of fulphur, non, feveral quarries of alabafter, juiper, and all kinds of muble. Italy is a mountainous country; for befides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite acrois it from E. to W. as well as mount Veluvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; belides fer ral others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber, or Tivere, the Aino, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guarda, di Lugano, di Perugia, d'Heo, di Bollera, di Bracciano, di Celano, and fever il others As Italy reprefensable torm of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombaidy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the Church and of Tufcany, and the finall of the kg and foot make the kingdom of Naples to thefe may be added a fourth pair, which comprehends the iffinds of Italy, of which Sicily, Saidmia, Corfica, and the life of Lappary, are the principal. Others divide the country in this manner, laying, the top of the hoot comprehends the republic of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milancie, the republic of Venice, the duchies of Mintua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calt of the leg includes the Muca, or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel the Teria d'Otianto; the sole the Basilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the Isle Profita and Ischia; the duchy of Tuscany and the territories of the Church reptelent the fore-part of the leg. Besides these there are other diffricts, which will be taken notice of in their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is to full of principalities, duchies, marquifates, and counties. The archbithopricks and bishoprics are also very numeious, and there are several famous univerfities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is faid to be most pure in Tuscany. They have an inquittion; but not for

fevere as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewith, all the rest of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few Protellants in maritime towns, who are fuffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is faid to be the capital city, though fome will hardly al-· low it. They diflinguish several of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble. Florence the beautiful, Genoa the fugerb. Ravenna the ancient, Milan the great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handlome, and Cafal the strong. But this last has lost its title with its fortifications, for they were demolished in 1094 inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones, they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic, but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and ule all forts of artafices to defligy their enemies; which produce a or we number of all affinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the finaline's of the flates, to that they can callly fly from one into another, and the great number of alylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yaids, are places of security. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always thut up, infomuch that they cannot go to church without lomebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds to much as in Italy.

It ZI HO V, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sixony, and duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is seated on the river Stoer, 15 miles N. E. of Glucksladt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburgh.

Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* JUNN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate; is scated at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 98 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 68. 55. W. lat. 83. 25. S.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile val-

lies, interspersed with woods, and west some tered with iprings and rivulets. It project duces lugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruition partly proper to the climate, and partly? introduced from Spain. Belides, there, are to many cattle, that they often kill them for the take of the fkins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees. and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is commonly laid that the air is healthy, and yet the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this illand, loft most of his men by sickness, and for that reason was sorced to abandon it. This happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is subject to floring and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands, and the capital town is of the fame name. It has kn of Hilpamola, at the dillance of 50 miles. Lat. 18 17. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

tal town of the illand of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by feveral forts, and a bishop's fee. It is feated on the N. coast of the island, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18.

29. N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large province of North America, in New Spain, which is a peninfula. It is over-against the island of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building of thips, as also lugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having been very ill used by the Spaniards. Merida is the capitaltown. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent mundations. Some fay the chief town is Campeachy, and it is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy that the English cut logwood, when they aid at peace with the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See PAIFSTINE.

JUDENBURG, a handsome and confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome casse, the public buildings with the square are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Meur, 45 miles W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

Netherlands, in Brabant. Near this town the duke of Marlborough gained that fignal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is feated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louis vain, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5, 2,

E. lat. 50. 45. N.

. TAN

*IVER, a village in Buckinghamihire,

three miles S. W. of Uxbridge.

IVES, ST. a lea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unlife, it is only frequented by silhermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles N. E. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W.

Jat. 50. 18. N.

8. 1

IVES, Sr. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday, the largest in England for cattle, except Southfield. It is an aucient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Oule, over which is a fine stone-bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in runs. It has one large church, two dissenting, and a Popush meeting, with about 500 houses; the streets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved; is six miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

JUGON, a town of France, in Britany, and in the bishopric of St. Brieux, feated on the little river Arqueon, twelve

miles from the fea.

Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very favage, and much of the same dif-

polition with the Samoides.

* IVICA, capital town of the island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the island of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the English gained possession of it in 1706. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 38. 52. N.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is most remarkable for the great quan-

tity of falt made here.

* IVINGO, a town in Buckinghamthire, with a small market on Fridays; it is seated in a barren soil, six miles S. W. of Dunstable. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the South Seas. Lon. 68.44. W. lat. 49. 10. S.

*JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the diocese of Scns. It is scated between two moun-

1 + 1 m

Jonne, five miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Eissel, and on the W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal. towns are, Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is about 68 inites in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

* JULIERS, an ancient and fliong town in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 1, miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maestricht. Lon. 6. 40,

E. lat. 50. 56. N

JULPHA, ()1 is, once the capital of Armenia, in Afia, now in ruins, the inhibitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thather for the sake of trade.

mandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is feated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of Roan, and 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 49 24. N.

the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limofin, feated on the river Vienne, 17 miles N. W. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 0. E.

lat. 45. 42. N.

"JUNSALAM, a sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coest of Coromandel, when they are surprized with a storm, and is seated to the N. of a pretty large island of the same name. Lon 98. 30. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

* JURA, one of the western isses of Scotland, 20 miles long, and five broad. Here are several good passures, with cattle, and plenty of salmon, and the inhabitants are said to live to a great age.

* IVRLA, the marquifate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Bielz, the western part of the Vercelele, and part of Montserrat, however, this marquifate does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canavez is only a part of it.

IVREA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, the

Hille

title of a marquifate, and an ancient caffle. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and feated on the rever Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 22. N. JURGANTZ. See URGANTZ.

*IVRY, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought in 1590. It is feated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from-Paris. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 48. 54. No.

JUTLAND, a large penumula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Holllein, and is furrounded on the other fides by the German Ocean and the Beltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S and 50 in breadth from E. to W. The an is very cold, but wholesome, and the foil is fertile in corn and pallures, which feed a great number of horfes and beeves, which are fent to Germany, Itolland, and elfewhere. This was anciently called Cimbitan Cherfonese, and it is supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter is the duchy of Slefwick, and hes between N. Jutland and the duchy of Holflein; and the duke of that name is in pollethon of part of it, whole capital town is Gottorp, for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Hoillera-Gottorp.

* I WANDGORDD, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, scated on the river Nara. Lon.

28. 20 E. Lit. 59 E. N.

* IXER, or HIGAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, feated on the river Marfin.

Lon. o. 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N

a market on Fridays, 79 miles from London. It is a thoroughfare between Bury and Yarmouth. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.

*IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handfome town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great

number of ananas, or pine-apples.

K.

[N.B. Those words that begin with K, and are not found under the letter K, should be sought for under the letter C.]

* KACKETI, a territory of Afia, in Georgia, between Dagelstan, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has or

the Persians, and the capital town is Zagawa

of Germany, in Helle, near the town of Callel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

fia, built by king Nouchirevon Andels whole actions and faying are the foundarions of the Persian morality. Lon. 53.
15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

* KAIEN, a town of Persia, remarks
able for its good air, and for the learned
nien it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E.

lat. 36. 22. N.

* KAIRIOVACOU, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game. Lon. 61. 10. W. lat. 12. 20. N.

* KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the lame name, subject to the Turks. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

KAKENHAUSEN. See KOREN-

HAUSEN.

* KALAAR, a confiderable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of silk. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 23 N.

* KATIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zeeland, and the chief place of a considerable balliwick. Lon. Ct. 11.

E. lat. 55. 47. N.

* KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Susbia, and duchy of Wittemberg, with an old callle. Lon. 9. 45:

E lat. 48. 38. N.

with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Poinis, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Regal Pruffia, and on the S. by Silefia. Kalish is the capital town.

KALISH, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name, where the Jeluis have a magnificent college. It is feated on the river Profina, in a morals, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W. of Warfaw. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 52. 0 N.

* KALNICE, a ftrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29.

18. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

KALO, or KALOO, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the House of Austria, and seated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Tukay. Lon. 21. 54 E. lat. 47. 56. N.

pan, about three nules in circumference, lying on the 5. coast of Nephon. It is here they confine their great men when

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they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is to steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIECK, a very firong town of Holland, and capital of Padolia, with two callies, and a bishop's sec. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1690, after the treaty of Carlowitz; it is feated on a craggy ruck, 35 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S f. of Lemburg

Lon. 26. 30. E. lit. 48. 58. N.

* * KAMISCHAIKA, a peninfula fituated on the eastern coast of Asia, extending from 42 to 61 N. lat. the longitude of its extremely to the S. being 156. 45. E. The atthmus, joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulf of Olutor th and Penthink; and its extremity to the S. is Cape Lopatka. The whole peninfurly is fonewhat in the form of a thoe; and its greatest breadth is 236 computed miles, being from the mouth of the river Tignil to that of the river Kamtfchaika, and, towards each extremity, it gradually becomes narrower. On the N. it is bounded by the country of the Kotiacks; by the north Pacific Ocean to the S. and F. and by the fea of Okotik to the W. A cham of high mountains from N. to S. extend the whole length of the peninfula, and almost equalty divide it: whence feveral rivers take their rife, and make their course into the Pacific Ocean, and the lea of Okotik. Capt. King, who vifited this place in 1779, favs, " We no where perceived the finallest spot of ground, that had the appearance of a good green turf, or that icemed capable of improvement by cultivation. Stunted trees were thinly reattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms were moffy, with a mixture of low heath; the wholesetembling Newfoundland in a most firthing denice. This difadvantage of foil, however, is not universal, for we were affined, that some parts produced tolerably good hav. The fiverity of the climate, it may naturally be supposed, most be an proportion to the sterrity of the foil, for in computing the leafons ! here, fpring thould certainly be omitted. Summer nay be faid to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September; October may be confidered as autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dieary winter. We **Found** grant quantities of wholelome vege-Thics in a wild state, fuch as chervil, ealic, onious, augelica, and wild celery. munip-radithes, upon a few spots of

ground in the vallies; and this was the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper feafons, and preferred by mashing them into a thick jam. These conflitute a confiderable part of their winter provisions, serving as a general fauce to their dired fift. Fifth is . cultainly the staple article of food among. the inhabitants of this peninfula, who cannot possibly derive any considerable pair of their fustenance either from agriculture or cattle. The inhabitants of Kamtichatea may be laid to confift of three forts, the Kamptichadales, the Ruihans and Collacks, and a mixture produc d by then intermaininges. The habitations of the natives confift of three different forts, which they call jourts, baligans, and loghouses. They inhabit the falt in the winter, and the second in the fummer; the third are introduced by the Ruffians, wherein only the wealthier people refide. I he external appearance of a joint, resembles a round iquat hillock, a hole, fairing for a chimncy, window, and door, is left in the center, and the inhabitants go in and out by the affiliance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little accusts for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamptichadales refembles a waggover's trock. If for furnmer wear, it is made of nankeen, if intended for winter, it is made of a fkin, having one fide tanned, and the han preferred on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a fhut made of thin Perhan filk, of any colour. They were long breeches, and boots, made of Ikins, with the hair inner- . • molt. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are utually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bid weather." They are subject to the Russians, and then trade confiles in furs and ikins.

KANICH, a strong town of Poland, in Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Coffacks, and is near the liver Niepcr, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialifis in 1690, and is feated on the river Diave, 54 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

* KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hun-

zary, so called from the river Kapos, that washes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Toina. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Ruffian empire, and capital of a province of the fame name, feated near a lake, 12; miles S. of Aichangel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat. 62. 3Q. N.

* KARCAPOL, a town of the Ruffian empire, and capital of a province of the fame name, feated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat.

62. 30. N.

* KARGAPOL, a province of the Ruffian empire, bounded on the N. by Carcha and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Uffring, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with foreits and full of rivers.

* KARHAIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, feated on the river Aufer, 40 miles from Breit, 26 from Hennebon, and 30 from Kimper. Lon. 3. 30. W.

lat. 48. 11. N.

· KARIMENS, a town of Beffarabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Russians from the Oczacow Tat-

tais, who have fortified it.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Alia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and much frequented by merchanis. The country about it is very healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants are very indultnous people, who have many valuable manutactures. The English and Dutch have factories here, and it is feated on the livel Ganges, 100 miles above Hugley. Lon. 88. 15. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

*KATHLRINE-HILL, a place in Surry,

near Guildtord.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suahia, whole in-. habitants confift of Papilts and Protestants. It is fested on the river Wardach, 18 miles N. F. of Kempten, and 30 S by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 43. E.

lat. 47. 58. N.

* KAYE'S ISLAND, fo named by Capt. Cook in his laft toyage, does not exceed 12 leagues in length, and its breadth is not above a league and a half in any part of it. The S. W. point, whose lat. is 59. 49. N. and lon. 216. 58. E. 18 a naked rock, confiderably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by imall vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which, indeed, is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth h

fo that they would be of no great ferrice for shipping, excepting as materials for fmall things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one species, and neither the Canadian pine, noi cypress, was to be feen,

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in Alface, and in the bailiwick of Haguenau. "" which has belonged to the French ever fince. ... 1548. It is leated in a pleasant country, 25 miles N. W. of Bafle, and five N. W. of Colman Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYSERSLAUERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the Elector Palatine; feated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7.

51. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

LAYSARSTHUL, OF KEISERTOUL, a town of Swillerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is five miles N. W. of Eghflau, and eight S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

KATSIRVERD, OF KEISEWERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the diocese of Cologne, and duchy of Berg; subject to the Elector Palatine. The fortifications are demolished. It is leated on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Duffeldorf, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* KFFIERN, a large village of Afia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to I upoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

KLGWORTH, a village in Leicesterthine, to miles S. E. of Derby, and sa S. W. of Nottingham. It is fituated on a becomful and arry eminence, which commands an extensive prospect over the countries of Nottingham and Derby. Near it is a handsome stone bridge over the Frent, called Cavendish Bridge, being built at the duke of Devonshire's expence.

Kell, an important tortreis of Germany, feated on the river Rhine, overagainst Strasburg, and was built to defend it, after the defigns of Vauban.

Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

KELIA. See KFLIANOVA. KELLINGTON, OF KILKHAMPTON, a town in Cornwall, has a market on Wednesdays, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Laun. ceston, and 217, W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N

KFLSO, a town of Scotland in the thire of Roxburgh, pleasantly seated on the N. lide of the river Tweed, which di-

yides .

vides England from Scotland. It is not inferior to any place in the S. part of Scotland, and is half a mile in length. Here are the ruins of a famous abbey, which shew it was a magnificent structure. It was founded in the twelfth century, by king David. Round Kelfo there are several gentlemen's seats. It is 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* Kemac, a celebrated fort of Afin, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengain, on the confines of Natolia. It is feated on the river Fuphrates, in a

most delightful country.

circle of the Lower Rhose, and electorate of Cologne; feated on the river Niers, 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6.

30. E. Lit. 51. 18. N.

of Germany, in Lower Surbia, and in Algow, and also in the territory of the abbot of Kempton, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Protestants, and it has been several times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is seated on the river Iller, 25 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 21. F. lat. 47. 49. N.

of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishopic of Augiburg, and the bulony of Walburg. It is about 47 miles long and broad, and has no considerable place but the towns of Kempton and Kauff-

beuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland, with a large market on Saturdays. It is feated in a valley, among hills on the W. fide of the river Can or Ken, over which there are two frome bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the ciffle, now in rums. It is a large, handlome palace, and has two long flice is which crois each other. The church is a spacious structure, supported by five lows of pillars, and 12 chapels of ease belonging to it. The freeschool stands on the tide of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, diuggets, hats, and stockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carlifle, and 259 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2, 52. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* KENNEMERLAND, OF KENMER-LAND, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a confiderable part. It ing along the German Ocean, between what Friesland, Waterland, and South Holland. Alcmer is the principal town.

*Kenoque, a fort of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, fix miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

Kensington, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middletex, with handlome gardens; two miles W. of

London.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all fides by the fea and the river I hames, except on the W. fide, where it borders on Suffex and Surry. It is 58 miles in length, and 48 m breadth, and it contains 39,340 houles, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof leven lend members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers believes the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantsheim, befides feveral icis freams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marthe, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are cau, ht continue a long while. It abounds in coin, finits, and pallures, and the marthes ne proper to feed cuttle and meep. It hath non nimes, and is noted for its apples, pears, plams, aparents, and cherites, which were first brought out of Italy. Maidstone is the county-town, but Canterbury and Rochelter are the principal.

* KENTSINGUEN, a town of Germanv, in the Britgaw, whole fortifications were demolished in 1703 It is feated on the 'iver Elz. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* KERGUFLEN, an illand vilited by Capt. Cook in 1779, which, from its flerility, might properly have been called the Itland of Defolation; but Capt. Cook was unwilling to 10h Monf. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Mr .. . Anderson, who accompanied Capt. Cook in this voyage, fays, that no place hitherto discovered, in either hemitpheie, affords fo tounty a field for the naturalist as this spot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a finall distance from the shore, which might raise the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occasioned by one imall plant, refembling faxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large ipreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dired, might ferve for fuel, and was the only thing feen here that could possibly be applied to that purpole. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 48. 41. S.

* KERMAM, a province of Persia, in the Friesland, Waterland, and South Asia, lying on the gulph of Persia. Here

are theep, which, after grazing from January to May, have then fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as fucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a province of the fame name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombioon.

Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 29 40. N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weltphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliurs. Lon. 6.

56. E. lat. 50. N.

KERRY, a county of Iteland, bounded on the E. by those of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which feparates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Delmond, with a part of the Ocean. is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields; contains 11,614 houses, 84 parishes, & baronus, 3 boroughs, and fends 8 members to parliament. Aidfeit is the cipital town.

* Keskoan, a chain of mountains, in Afia, on the coalt of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the an, as the excellence of the coin, fiuits, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by Maionites, who have a patriaich, and by Greek Melchites, who are

both good fort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome cattle. It was ceded to the king of Pruttia by the treaty of Utiecht, and is leated on the river Maele, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 5.49. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

. . KESSELDORFE, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Drefden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Piuilia, over the Saxons, on December 15, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of 2. 34. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

Lincolnfhite.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays; leated in a valley furrounded with hills, and was well known formerly for its copper mines, which rendered it a confiderable place, but it now confifts only of one long flicet. Near this town is dug up a great plenty of black lead, the finest in the world. It is 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. V/. lat. 58. 35. N.

· KETTLEWELL, a village in the Riding of Yorkfline, not far from Leeds

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonthire, with a market on Fridays. pleafantly feated on an afcent, and is & pretty good place, with a fellion-house tor the justices, where they sometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 59. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* Kew, a village in Surry, opposite to Old-Brentford, to miles W. of Lundon. Here is a feat, which belonged to the late prince of Wales, and now to the king.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which borders upon Ruffia, and there are tome geographers who would have it depend on Carcha. The lake Ladoga croffes it, and divides it into two paffs; and by the peace of the North, in 1721, the Swedes were obliged to abandon the best part to the Ruffians, only keeping the worft, and mote northern. In general it is full of lakes and mushes, thinly inhabited, and badly The like is 120 miles in ultivated. length, and full of fish.

KIYHOI M,OI CARELOGOROD, a town of Ruffia, in a territory of the same name, not very large, but well fortified, and has a flrong callle. The houles are built with wood. It formally belonged to the Ruffians, after which the Swedes had poffeffion of it for a whole century, but it was tetaken by the Ruffians in 1710. Near it is a confiderable falmon fishery. It is feated on two island, on the N. W. fide of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wiburg, and 67 N. of Peterfburg. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 61. 3. N. Near it is another

town called New Kexholm. * KEYNSHAM, a town of Somerfetfine, with a market on Thursdays. is commonly called Smokey Keynsham. and is seated on the liver Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maltiters. It is 5 miles S. E. of Briftol, and 115 W. of London. Lon.

* KIAN-NAN, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the W. by Hanan and Hou-Quang, on the S. by Tihe Chian and Kian-fi, on the E. by the gulph of Nanquin, and on the N. by Chantong. It is of valt extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their filks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high effects. In the city &

Changh

Changlii only, there are 200,000 weavers

of plain cottons and mullins.

*KIAM-SI, a province of Afia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the k. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that he to the S. are almost mac. offible, but there are fine vallies among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish, and there are mines of gold, filver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at King-Teching.

* KIBURG, a town of Swifferland, and in the canton of Zunch, with a cattle. It is feated on the river Theore, 14 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schaur-haufen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

cestershire, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated under a hill, on the river bevern, is well inhabited, and was perticularly noted for a woollen manufacture, called Kidderminster stuffs, but now cupets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no less than 1000 hours. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-school, and an alms-house. It is 14 miles S. F. of Bridgerorth, and 125 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* King, a town of Atia, capital of the kingdom of Mecian. Lon. 62. 25. 1.

lat. 27. 50. N.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenfine, in S. Wales, with a market on
Tueldays. It is leated on the Severnfea, and was formerly of note for clothing.
It is eight miles S. of Carmarthen, and
224 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20.
W. lat. 56. 44. N.

KIELL, a firong, rich, and confiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Holften, with a caftle, and an university. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Eppphany, and it is feated at the bettom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltick Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. o. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

* Kiernow, a town of Lithuania, feated on the Vilia, where the dukes refide. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

KICHLEY, a village in the W. Riding of Kilhire, fix miles S. of Skipton.
KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and ca-

pital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

KILDARE, a county of Iteland, in the province of Leinster, which is 37 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is bounded on the F. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N by Fast-Meath, and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a rich plentiful country; and contains \$287 houses, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Brass of Mar, and fine of Aberdeen, fested on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 57. 12. N.

* KILLESTINOUS, a people of N. America, at the notion of Hudion's-bay, near hort-Borrbon. These, with the Assimpoles are the mottnume our inhabitants of this country, as well as the mott considerable. He vare large, robust, active, and mured to cold and hardships, and are very brave upon occasion. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILCARREN, a town of South-Wales, in Penibrokeficie, with a market on Wednesdays. It is scated on a rock by the river Tivey, and consists of one street. It had formerly a castle, now in runs; is noted for panty of salmon, and as 30 miles N of Pembroke, and 227 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4 40 W. lat. 52. 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It has a dry situation on the woulds, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 200 N. of London Lon. o. 16. W. lat. 54 5. N.

* KHIANOVA, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Beffinabia; feated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an island formed by it, where it falls into the Black Ser, 86 intles S.W. of Bialogorod, and 250N.E. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 46. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

KILKENNY, a town of Iteland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a large place, and one of the most rich, populous, and trading towns of Iteland; it consists of two parts, the Irish and English I own, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral church is yet standing. It is 26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh and Wexford, on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen'sQueen's county, and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, abounds in towns and castles, and hath plenty of all things. It contains 11,379 houses, 96 pairshes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It sends 16 members to parliament.

.* KILKHAMPTON, a willage in Coin-

. wall, near Hartlan - point.

* KILLALA, or KILLALO, a fer-post town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's sec. It is 27 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 9. 11. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

KILLALO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's ice, and seated on the river Shannon, 10 miles N. W.

of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Nioneghan, and province of Uitter, 8 miles 5. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

*KILLMALLOCK, a confiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster. It is 18 miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, feated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon.

8. 25 W. lit. 54. 11. N.

KILLIBEGGS, a fea-port town, feated on a bay of the fame name, in the county of Donegal, and province of Uliter 12 miles N. W. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8. 6. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon.

7. 26. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

• KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Iteland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 11. W. lat. 54. 2. N.

KILTEARN, a town of Roissline, in Scotland, the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonthire, with a market on Findays. The castle has been much improved, or rather new built, in an elegant stile. Queen Catharine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided some time in this castle. It is 64 miles N. of London, and stands on the borders of Bedfordshire.

quebrantahuessos, shags, and gulls, were seen off the coast; and the two last were also frequent in the Sound. Though the variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal forts are the common hereing, a silver-coloured bream, and another of

Kimi, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the fame name in Lapland; feated on a river of the fame name, near its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Bothma, 10 miles S. E. of Tornea. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

Lapland, bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by the Ruffian Lapland; on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia; and on the West by Toriea Lap-

mark

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and diffust of Cornualle, with a bishop's sice; scated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. L. of Brest. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat 47. 58. N.

* KIMSEI, a town of Muscovite Tartary, in Tunguska, about which there are a great number of martens and sables.

the share of Kincardin, toated on the river Dee, 18 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 57. 5. N.

Which fends two members to parliament; viz. one for the thire, and one for the

burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

With a market on Tueldays. King John kept his court in a castle here. It is 80 miles N. W. of London.

* KING GEORGE'S SOUND, an island fo named by Capr. Cook; but by the natives it is called Nontka. Upon the feacoait, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the Sound, it illes into fleep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The tiess, of which the woods are compoled, anothe Conadian pine, white cyprefs, and two or three other forts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large fize. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were feen fome frawberry plants and raipherry, currant, and gook beiry bushes, all in a flourifting state. The principal animals feen here were racoons, martens, and fquirels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably thy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harafled by the natives, either to eat them, or to become possessed of their feathers to be worn as ornaments. The quebrantahuellos, thags, and gulls, were feen off the coast; and the two last were also frequent in the Sound. Though the variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal forts are the common herof a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably flender, being usually pietty plump, though not mufcular. The women mie, in general, of the fame fize and form as the men; nor is it cary to diffinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a fingle one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretentions to beauty or comclinels. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with variety of colouis, a black, a bright icd, or a white co Long, the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courtious, and good-natured, but they are quick in refenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. A rattle and a in ill whitle are the only infirmments of mulic that were teen among them. Then houses consut of very long broad planks, zeiting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pireback. The furniture of their boules confilts principally of chefts and boxes of vatious fires, piled upon each other, at the ades or ends of then houses, in which are deposited then garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have allo square and oblong pails, bowls to eat then tood out of, &c. The megularity and confision of their houses is far excorded by their nattiness and stench. They not only dry their fift within doors, but they also gut them there; which, together with their bones and fragment, thrown upon the ground at meals, occasions several heaps of fith, which are never removed, till it becomes troubletome, from their bulk, to pais over them. Every thing about the house stinks of train-oil, fifth, and Imoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. Lon. 233. 12. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

KINHORN, a town of Scotland, on the fea-coaft of Fife, 19 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated at the head of a small river, which soon after falls into the sea, and is but a mean place; is governed by a portreeve; and consists of about 150 houses, chiefly in one street; which is well paved; 218 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 50. 14 N.

KINGSEROMPTON, a village in So-

KINGSBURY, a village in Warwickfine, standing on the river Tame, in a delightful situation, among woods, hills, and fine meadows, on the borders of Sutton-Chace, and is supposed to have been the teat of some of the Mercian kings.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampflure, with a market on Tuesdays. It was the residence of the Saxon kings, and is seated on the wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Pasingstoke, and 36 W. of London. Len 1. 16. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamp-

toufhue, 6 miles S. of Stamford.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Menth; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Phillipt-town, or Kingstown. It contains \$574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 borowhs. It sends 6 members to parliament.

the Bay of Panama, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery.

Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 7. 10. N.

* KINGSLAND, avillagem Hereford-

fhire, 2 miles W. of Lemfter.

* KINGSNORTON, a village in Worcester tie, so miles N. E. of Bromesgrown

KINGSTON. See HULL.

Kingston, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large, ancient place, leated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge; is well built, and has feveral good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the affizes are held here. It is it miles S. W. of London. Lon. o. 12. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

KINGSTON, a town of Iteland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of King's-County, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 53. 15. N. It is otherwise called Philips-town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, feated on the N. fide of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great carthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares, and cross streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and scamen, be-

unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76. 52.

W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* KINGTON, or KYNETON, a pretty large town in Heiefordthire, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Wednesdays, and is 15 miles N. W. of Heieford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the fine of Kunfots, feated on the lake called Lough-Lever, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

Kinsale, a fea-poit town of Ireland, in the county of Cook, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S. of Cook. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 51.41. N.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat.

57. 38. N.

KIOF, or KIOW, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukiain, in the pilatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade, and the Papists have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and seated on the river Nieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kaminick, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

mark, in the ile of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40.

E. lat. 59. 31. N.

KIPSCHACH, or KAPSAC, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper. It abounds in coin and cattle, and is under the dominion of a khan, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Serai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONSDALE. See Lons-

DALE

Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, or KIRKBY-SCEPHEN, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Mondays. It is seated near the skirts of the hills, which sepatate this county from Yorkshire, and has ture of flockings. It is a miles S of Appleby, and 281 N N. W of London-Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 54. 25 N.

in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, feated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lon. 12 12. E lat. 48. 16 N.

KIRKAIDY, a town of Scotland, in the flute of Fife, feated on the Firth of I orth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon.

3. 8. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

of Scotland, in the county of Kukcudbright. It is feated on a bay of the Irish Sea, 60 miles W. of Carlisse, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat 55. o. N.

*KIRKCLDBRIGHT, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament, one for the shire, and one for the

burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIREHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tueldays; seated on an arm of the sea, called the Ribble, and is adorned with a handlome church. It is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53.46. N.

* KIRKHAM, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, four inites S. of New

Malton.

Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, three miles from Huthersfield. In the park near it is the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood, and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRK-OSWAID, a town of Cumberland, with a market or. Thursdays. It is seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handsome castle, now deniolished. It is 292 miles N. W. of London.

Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 54. 48 N.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungf-by-Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. It consists of one street, formerly had a castle, and has now a stately church. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays; seated on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon.

o. 13 W. lat. 53 33. N.

*Ktsmtsit, an island of Asia, on the Gulph of Persia, which is about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl sishery.

KLAITAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 6. E.

lat. 50. 30. N.

*KLEIGOW, a territory on the confines of Swifterland, which comprehends the bailtwick of Newhalen, with feveral others.

"KIETTYNBERG, a town of Swifferland, seated on the river Are, three miles from Walshut. It belongs to the bishop of Constance as to jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the Cantons.

Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wedneldays. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a castle; and famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 54.5 N.

KNICHION, a town of Rednorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge. It is a hand-some place, containing about 100 houses, whose inhabitants enjoy a considerable trade, and is 14 miles W. of Heretord, and 155 N. W. of London, Lon. 2.

46. W lat 52. 13 N.

*KNOISTORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the Higher is the parish-church, and in the Lower a chapel of ease. It is seven in les N. E. of Northwich, and 173 N. N. W. of London Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KOLDACH. See KLDACH.

KOEI-TACHEOL, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smalless in that empire. It contains to cities of the first rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains

no filk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a fort of grass, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the borses are the best in China.

* KOKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 52 miles S E. of Riga. Lon 23.3. E. lat. 56. 42. N.

Kota, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good har-bour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon.

33. 13. E. lat. 68. 52. N.

* KOLLOMENSKA, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Muscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 38. 16 E. lat. 55. 40. N.

Norway, in the government of Bahuvs, leated on the river Gotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

*Konicelutter, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick - Wolfenbuttle.

Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

*KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Upper Saxony, and marquiste of Brandenburg, 47 miles S. of Stenn. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat 52. 50. N.

*KONIGSFLLD, a bailiwick of Swifferland, depending on the Canton of Bern,

which is very rich.

KONINGSBIRG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Pruffia, with an univerbty, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the late king of Prusha received homage of the inhabitants, in 1740. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral church are all very fine structures. The tower of the callle is exceeding high, and has 284 fleps to go to the top, from whence there is a very diffant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinilis, and 1 to the Papists. It is scated on the river Pregel. near the fea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warfaw. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohe-

mia, seated on the river Elbe, with a bishop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. lit. 50. 6. N.

Germany in Franconia, with a bishop's fee. It is 18 miles S. W. of Wittberg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 36.

£. lat. 49. 34. N.

KONINGSTIIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Milnia, with an impregnable fort. It is leated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 10 S. W. of Dreiden. Lon 13 13. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

*KONIIZ, a town of Poland, in Regal Pinflia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 18, 10.

L. lat. 53. 36 N.

* KOPPLRSEIRG, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper which bring a confiderable reverue to the king of Sweden. See Fullum.

Wertmanland, feated on the Mellar lake.

Lon 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

*Kopis, a fmall fortified town of Lithumia, and in the palatinate of Mfciflaw, feated on the river Nicper. Lon.

29. 43. E. lat. 54. 22 N.

* KORLKI, a country confilling of two diffinct nations, which are called the wandering and fixed Koriacs Part of the ishmus of Kamischatka is inhabited by the former, as well as all the coalt of the eaftern ocean, from thence to the Anadir The nation of the wandering Koriacs catends weltward towards the river Kovyma. and along the N. E. of the fea of Okotsk, as far as the river Penskina. The refemblance between the fixed Koriacs and the · Kamtichadales is very firiking · both conntries depend alike on hilling for fubfiltence; their clothing and habitations are equally fimilar. The fixed Koriacs are tributary to Russia. The wandering Korizes are wholly employed in breeding and pasturing deer, and are faid to have inimense numbers in their pollellion, it being common for a lingle chief to have a herd of four or five thouland. Deer is the food they subfift on, and they have an aversion to every kind of fish. Their sledges are drawn only by deer; and, when they are wanted, the herdiman makes use of a certain cry, which is familiar to them, and which they obey by quitting the herd immediately.

*Korsaw, or Kosoa, a town of Denmark, in the ille of Zealand, with a

mia, seated on the river Elbe, with a bi- fort, 45 miles W. by S. of Copenhagen: shop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and Lon. 11. 10. E. lat 55. 29. N.

Russia, in the Ukiain, leated on the river Rols. The Poles were defeated near it

Rols. The Poles were deteated near it by the Collacks in 1,88 It belongs to Rullia. Lon. 31 25 E. lat. 49. 3. N.

*Kosvi, or Kossi L, a fortified town of Silefia, and in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogiw and Buten. Lon. 17. 56. E.

lat. 30 26. N.

Kowko, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Lioki, leated on the rivers Wilna and Nimen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 1. 12 E. lat. 54. 56. N.

the circle of Bavaria, frated on the river Inn. 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12.

25. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Cirniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

* KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silefia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17.

49 E. lat. 50. 7. N.

KRAINSIAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Rusha, and palatinate of Chehn, 110 miles S. E. of Warfaw. Lon. 23. o. L. lat. 51. 15. N.

duchy of Oppelin, feated on the river Oder. I on. 18, 10. f. lat 50. 39. N.

*KRERYIIII, a town of Carnarvonfluir, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays. It is leated on the Irish S a, near Tracth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a castle formerly flood, now in turns. It is a small place, though a corporation, 13 miles S by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 14. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

KRIMPIN, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is 30 miles N.W of Hamburgh, 60 W of Lubeck, and 5 N. of Glucstadt. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53 58. N.

circle of Austria, scated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna, Lon. 10. 40 E. lat. 48. 18. N.

*KRILZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mscislaw, with a bishop's see. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat.

* KRISWICK, a town and castle of Puland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate

of Brezscia, seated on the lake Gupso. It I tageous commerce will be carried on beis the country of the famous Pialt, who, from a ploughman, was railed to a kingdom. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz.

Lon. 16 49. E. lat. 48 45. N.

*Kuban-Tariars, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the fame name, and then manuers are much the fame with those of the Crim-Taifais. They have a khan of their own, and can send 40,000 men into the field.

*Kubach, a firong fort of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiovia, leated on the river Nieper, and belongs to the Collacks. Lon. 35, 45, E.

lat. 47. 58. N.

Kuistiin, a finall, handsome, and firing town of Germany, in the Tyrol with a fliong caffle, built on a rock. is feated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inspire, and 46 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

KUR, a river of Alia, in Perlia, which rifes in mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the Caspian Sea, after having united its

threams with the river Arras.

* Kurab, a town of Alia, in Perlia, and capital of the province of Kelcar, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. lat. 37. 36 N.

 Kurgan, a river of Alia, in Perlia, which has its fource in the province of Corasan, and after watering the province of Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

* KURILES, a cham of islands, extending from lat. 51. to 45. N. running from the fouthern promontory of Kamtichatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were therrielves called Kuriles, gave thele illands the fame name, as foon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug lays they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoomika, is about three leagues distant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants confishing of a mixture of natives and Kamtichadales. The next, which is named Paramonlic, is confiderably larger than Shoomska, and is inhabited by the real natives The Rullians paid their hift visit to these two islands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empress. Many of the inhabitants of those islands that are under the dominion of Kussia, are now converted to Christianity. Perhaps Metime is not far diffant, when an advan- LASRADOR. See ESKIMEAUX.

tween Kamtichatka and this extensive chain of illands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itlelf.

*KISMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E. of Vangolorod, and 3 from the river Wolga. Lon. 51. 30. E. lat. 56. 2 N.

KUTTENBLRG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its filver-nines, which are in a neighbouring mountain. It is 35 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* KYIBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, feated on the river Kill, 16 miles N. W. of Treves.

Lon 6. 37. L. lat. 50. 1. N.

KYNLION, a village in Somerfetshire, on the N. E. fide of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for balf a mile together, with one impoth broad rock, which looks like ice.

KYNEION. Sec KINETON.

KYNNERION, a village in Warwickshire, near Alcester. It is also called Kinewarton, from Kineward, the pollellor of it in the time of the Saxons.

T AA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Germany, in Austria leated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna.

Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 48. 48 N.

* LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in the Polcimo de Rovigo, subject to the It is feated on the river Venctians. Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Ferraia. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

* LABIA, a town of Turky in Europe,

in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Miffa.

* LABIAU, a fmall town of Ducal Prussia, in a circle of the same name, scated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curischhaff, with a strong castle, two sides of which are furrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles N. E. of Koningsburg. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 54. 57. N.

LABORI. See LAVORI.

* LABOURD, a territory of France, in Galcony, which makes part of the country of the Balques, lying on the sca-side. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are faid to be the first that went to fish for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

*LACK, or BISCHOFFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in

and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that diffict. Here is not only a great deal of iron, seel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Triest. It is 11 miles W. N. W. of Loubeck, and 35 N. of Triest. Lon. 14. 7. E lat. 46. 31. N.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, scated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the bishoprick of Worms and the elector Palatine. Lon.

8 42. E. lat. 49 30 N.

LADOGA, a town of the Ruffian empire, feated on a great lake of the fame name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva, and it abounds in fifh, particularly falmon. Lon 23, 29, E. lat. 60, o. N.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is so miles E. of Naples. Lou. 15 46. E.

lat. 41 1. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are illands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguele, who found out the 3. W. pullage to the East Indies in 1520. He touched hill at the illand of Guam, where the natives fiele fome of his goods, which caused him to give these illands the name of Ladrone, or Thievilla Islands. They have one fruit here which icems to be peculiar to their parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largest apple trees, and in the same manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rand. The narrows use it instead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black crust is scraped off, the infide is foft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no leeds or flones in the infide.

LAGNY, a town of the Isle of France, with Frances Benedictine abbey. It is leated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meanx, and 15 F. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45.

E. lat. 48, 50. N.

LAGOS, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a castle near the sea, where there is a good harbour, and where the English sleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 miles S. E. of Lubon. Lon. 8. 88. W. lat. 27. 2. N.

LAGUNA, or SAN CHRISTOVAL

DE IA LAGUNA, a handsome town me
the island of Teneriss, one of the Canaries.

It is sested near a lake of the same name,
on the declivity of a hill, and contains sine
buildings and a beautiful square. Lon. 16.

13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is scated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about so islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's sec. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which

Venice stands.

in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, feated near the Baltic Sea, with a cassle and harbour, 10 miles S.E. of Helmstadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen.

Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 36. 31. N.

LAHOR, a large town of Alia, in Indollan, capital of a province of the fame name, and one of the most considerable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vaft circumference, and contains a great number of molques, public baths, caravaniaries, and pagods. It was the residence of the Great Mogul, but fince the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of fliady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and fluffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 320 N. by W. of Agra, Lon. 72. 55. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

LAHOR, a province of Asia in Indoftan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Cashmare and Bankish, on the E. by Naugraucut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jengapore and Delli, and on the W.

by Multan and Attok.

dom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name.

Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

dom of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but especially in wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen, and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are Narko, the capital, Saxcoping and Nysted.

LANBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bremgue, and principal of the duchy of Penthievre; 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes, Lon-

2. 21. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

#Lam-

· LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent,]

8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the flates of the province meet. It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5. 21. E. fat. 43. 40. N.

LAMBETH, a village of the county of Surry, feated on the S. of the river Thames, opposite to Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have a pa-

face, where they usually reside.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bilhop's fee, and a firong citadel. It is leated in a bottom, 50 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Lifbon. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous track in Scotland, where great flocks of theep are kept. It begins near the Eastern Coast, and runs westward through the Merse.

*LAMO, a kingdom and illand of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza and that of Melinda. It has a town of the same name, seated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king in 1589.

LAMPEDOSA, a small island of A. frica, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It is defert, but has a pretty good harbour, where ships go to take in water. Lon. 11.0. E. lat.

26. 10. N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a small inconfiderable place, and is feated on the sea of Marmora, 6 miles from the Straits of the Dardanelles. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat.

40. 12. N.

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LANGASHIRE, an English county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorksbire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Westoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire. It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 markettowns, whereof 5 fend members to parliament, which, with a for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold and tharp, but healthful. As for the foil it is not every where alike, for some parts, especially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In some places they use turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Merley, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Douglais, the trwell, the Modder, the Winfler, and the Wire. There are leveral lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an excellent filh, called the char, which is not found any where elfe in England, but in the Ulles water in Cumberland. Lancaster is the countytown.

LANCASTER, the county town of Lancalhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated on the S. fide of the river Lun, over which there is a handlome flone-bridge, supported by five arches. It is an ancient town, and Roman coins have often been dug up in the place on which the friary flood. It contains several good fireets, with well built houses, but has only one parith-church, which is large and handsome, and is feated on the fide of a high hill, on the top of which flands the caftle, which is now made use of for a priion. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which fends two members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town are, the church, caffle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carlifle, and 235 N. N. W. of London, Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

LANZAROTA, one of the Canary Illes.

Lon. 13. 25. W. lat. 29. 7. N.

LANCIANO, a confiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abrurzo, with an archbilhop's fee; famous for its fairs, which are held in July and August. It is leated on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro, 13 miles E of Civita-di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganihire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's fee, and on that account has the title of a city. It is feared upon an afcent, on the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but the cathedral flands on a low ground, and is a large stately building. It is go miles N. W. of Briffol, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51, 33. N.

LANDAU, an ancient, handlome, and very firong town of France, in Lower Alface; formerly imperial, and did belong to Germany till the treaty of Munfter, but is now fubject to France. It is feated on the river Queich, in a pleafant fertile country, o miles S. of Newfladt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8, 12, E. lat. 49, 12, N.

LANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netheriands, in Brabant, famous for a battle

garaca

gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is feated on the river Beck, 49 miles N.W. of Huy, and 18 N.E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, feated on the river El-.horo, 16 miles N. E. of Breft. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the fea, but at contrary times. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 48. 28. N.

* LANDES, a territory of France, in Galcony. It is a landy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

LANDGUARD FORT, feems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Effex, and has a fine prospect of the coast of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained, for the defence of the port of Harwich, to which it is oppolite, for it commands the entrance of it from the lea up the Maningtree-water, and will reach any ship that goes in or out. Here is a small garrilon, with a governor, and a platform of guns.

LANDRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennecs, and is now very well fortified. It was belieged by prince l'ugene in 1712, but to no purpole; it is leated in a plain, on the river Sambre, 18 miles S W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47.

E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* LANSCROON, a fort of France, in Upper Alface, and in Suntgaw, 3 miles from Balle, feated upon an eminence. Lon.

7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LANDSCROON, a fea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, feated on the Baltic Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 55. 52 N.

· LANSDOWN, a place in Somerlet-

thire, near Bath.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castic, on an adjacent hill. It is feated on the river Ifer, 35 miles S. of Ratifbon, and 85 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N. There is another small town of the lame name in Silelia, and in the dichy of Schweidnitz, feated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber; , and there is also another in Moravia, feated on the river Morave, and the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in

the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of France fort upon the Oder. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bayaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles 5. of Augsburgh, and is

subject to the duke of Bayaria.

LANDSTUL, OF NANSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Walgow, with a ffrong caftle, feated on a rock. It lies between Deux. Ponts and Keifer-Cautern. Lon. 7. go. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

LANERK, a bolough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydeldale, leated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glafgow. Lon. 3.

49. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

* LANERK, a shire of Scotland, which lends two members to parliament; one for the thire, and one for the burgh of Glat-

gow, &c.

*LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town in Berkshire, pleasantly seated near the confines of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for hunting, 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of Londop. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

LANGEAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, feated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 8. 85.

E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGEIAND, an illand of Denmark. in the Baltic Sea, in the first called the Great Belt, and between Zealand, Saland. and Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11. o. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

*LANGETZ, a town of France, in Touraine, noted for its excellent melons, It is leated on the river Loire, 12 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

*LANGIONA, a large, rich, and firong town of Alia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the king relides, feated on a [mall river, 140 miles N.W. of Alva. Lon. 96. 45 E. lat. 22. 38. N.

* LANGON, a town of France, in Gafcony, and in Bazadois, feated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquifate, and noted for excellent wine. Lon. O. 10.

W . lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somerfetfhire. with a market on Saurdays. It is footed on the top of a hill, in a duty months country, and on the large river Parr, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater, from whence it has some trade. It is 10 miles the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. Marche of Brandenburg. It is feated on of London. Lon. g. o. W. lat. 51, 5. N.

LANGRES, an ancient and confiderable town of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's fee. The cutlery wares made here are in high effects. It is leated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims.

Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime prowince of France; bounded on the N. by Quercy, Rouerque, Auvergne, and Liontions; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Roulfillon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is broadeft. clergy are more rich and numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbishops and 20 bishops. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and, in general, it is a very pleafant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and the inhabitants carry on a confiderable trade. There are 180 curious medicinal plants, with iron-mines, quarries of marble, and Turky stones. There is also a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is a kind of oak, which produces the infect called kermes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarne, the Allier, and the Loire. There are also a great number of mineral springs, and Toulouse is the capital town.

*LANNOY, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders, five miles from Lifle, and right from Tournay. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat.

50. 35. N.

*LANSAWFL, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E of Carmarthen.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, feated on the river Sture, so miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7.

28. E. lat 45. 9. N.

LAON, a confiderable town of Franc', in the Isle of France, and capital of the Laonois, with a caffle and a bishop's fee. Its principal trade confilts in com and wine; and it is very advantageously feated on a mourtain, 20 miles N. E. of Soulons, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. iat. 49. 34. N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Afia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fife. The inhabitants are well made, robull, of an office completion, . . .

and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground, and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will. He thews himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is a kind of idolatry, and much the fame as in China. Langiona is

the capital town.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Ruffia, and the fea. It is divided into Danilh, or N. Laplands Swedish, or S Lapland; and Rusfian, or E. Lapland It is extremely cold; and, in some places, they never see the fun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with fnow the greatest part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the featons change to fuddenly. The fky is generally ferene, and the air healthy, it being subject almost to continual winds. They fow no corn; but have good paftures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are fexes, martent, hears, elks, wolves, caftors, ermins, and rein-deer. This last is the most ulctul animal they have; for it lerves to draw the fledges over the fnow with furprizing fwittness; likewife the skin ferves them for cloathing, and their flesh for Their huts are mads with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; thele poles meet at the top, and form a fort of cone; and the outlides are covered with the fkins of icin-deer and rags; they are open at the top, to let out the smoak; and here they pals their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie ' upon the fnow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the fkins and rags, and leave the poles flauding. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fifth, and the fkins of . icin-deer; they have allo fome furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, short flat notes, and thort, firait, coarle, black hair. They are a rude brutal fort of people, though fome of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the affiftance of physicians, and their hair never turns grey. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very tond of spirituous

rituous liquors, and are never lober when

they can purchaic them.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, with a caffic. It carries on a great trade in filk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 52. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

" LARACHA, an ancient and ffrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is leated at the mouth of a river of the fame name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon, 5. 59. W. lat. 35. 40 N.

LAREDO, a sea port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 3.

53. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molife, with a bishop's see; 42 miles N by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples.

Lon. 15. o. E. lat. 41, 33. N.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and fome handsome mosques. It is faid to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, relided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleafantly leated on the river Penea, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

* LARISTAN, a territory of Afia, in Perha, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

LARRIBUNDAR, a lea-port town of Alia, in Indoltan; leated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving thips of 200 tons burden. It is but a fmall place, confifting of about 100 houses built with wood; but has a stone fort, with fine great guns, to prevent robberies; because some of the neighbouring countries are much addicted to thieving. Lon. 67. o. E. lat. 25. o. N.

LARTA. See ARIA. LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient, large, and confiderable town of Alia, in Syria, with all harbour, a bishop's fee, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade; ' is seated in a level fertile country, 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerulalem. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

"LATRICEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the marquilate of Arcen

Barrois, feated in a plain, at the foot of a

mountain, with a priory.

LAVAGNY, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a county. It lies on the E. fide of Genoa, eight miles from Rapallo, and is feated at the mouth of a river of the lame name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the most populous and considerable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. It has two caftles, and is feated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon.

0. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

LAVAMUND, OF LAVANT MINDE. a town of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a callle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Saltsburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon. 15. 18. E. lat. 46, 44. N.

· LAVAUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; feated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse.

Lon. 1 52. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LAUBACH, a handlome and itrong town of Germany, in the circle of Aultria, and in Carmola, with a bishop's see, a castle, and very handsome houses. It is seated on a river of the same name, wherein are the largeft craw-fish in Europe, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14 25. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

LIUDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

LAUD'LR, a borough-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

LAUDERDALE is a fmall diffrict in the county of Merfe, through which a

river of the fame name runs.

*LAVELLO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Bafilicata, with a bishop's fee; 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tueldays. It is scared on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately seeple flanding on an eminence. Belides one large chutch,

church, there is also a Presbyterian meeting, and about 300 mean houses. The fireets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants confift chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of fays. This town was a few years ago governed by a headborough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is feated on the river Neckar, so miles S. of Hailbren, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lan. 9. 25.

E. lat. 49. 3. N.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and it is feated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles E. of Balle, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhausen. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

LAUGHTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshue, near Roch-Abbey. It has a church, whose tower and spire, for their delicacy and just proportion, are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It stands on a high hill, like that at Harrow in Middlefex. The height of the fteple to the weathercock is 195 feet, and it is feen for many places 40, 50, and 60 miles diffant.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, seated near the Downs; and, though but an inditferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 88 W. by S. of London.

Lon, 2. 3. W. lat, 51, 13. N.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, feated on the liver Tamai, on the top of a imali hill, and is a large corporation, fending two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a caftle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town flands the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* LAUNU, a town of Hohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leiplick to Prague, feated in a territory abounding in fine paftures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high effeem, Lon.

14. 20, E, lat. 50. 21. N.

LAVORI, TERRA DI, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples ; hounded on the W. by the Campagna of Bome,

Citerior Abruzzo, and by the county of Molifia; on the E. by the UltraPrincipato; and on the S. by the Principato Citia. It is about 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for Lavaro, in Italian, fignifies the same thing. It is also fertile in corn, excellent vines, and. other fruits. There are also several mineral iprings, and mines of fulphur; and Mount Veluvius must be full of it, becaule it iometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Belides which there are leveral other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

LAURAGUAIS, a Imall territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet-feed and wine. Caftel-

naudari is the capital town.

* Laurent les Chalons, a town of France in Burgundy, and in the diocele of Chalons. It is feated partly in an island, and partly on the liver Saone, three miles E. of Chalons, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handfome town of Swifferland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's fee. The town-house and the other pubhe buildings are magnificent; and it is frated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bein. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prutia, and in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Thorn, and 71 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 51. E. lat.

53. 20. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alface, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. It is to miles S. E. of Weisemburg. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

* LAUTRIC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is feated on a mountain, with an antient

castle.

· LAUTREC, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, on the confines of the duchy of Deux-Ponts. It is seated at the confluence of the livers Lauter and Glaun.

LAWENBURG, a confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, which belongs to the elector of Hanover; and by Farther Abruzzo; on the N. by the | feated in a valley on the river Elbe, and has

a castle on an eminence. It is 13 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, and 40 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

LAWENBURG, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other sides by Holstein, except to the W. on which the duchy of Lunenburg lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. • Lawenburg is the capital town.

* LAWENBURG, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 54. 33. N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suahia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. Here the duke of Bavaria, in 1704, fortified his camp to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the duke of Malborough, who forced their intrenchments. It is feated on the Danube, 10 miles N. of Burgaw, and 32 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* LAWRENCE, ST. the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Mentreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a palace or castle, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on the river Scheeha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 28. F. lat. 48. 3. N.

* LAYCOCK, a village in Wiltshire,

four miles S. of Chippenham.

Lea, a tiver, which rifes near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Wheat-Hampstead in Hertfordshire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS. See GRISONS.

* LEAWAVA, a sea-port town of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon; which yields a great deal of falt. Lon. 83. 25. R. lat. 8: 40: No

Atrica, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour, and an old castle; feated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 32. 50. N.

* LEBRIXA, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town in Spain, in Andalusia; seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and a great number of olive-trees, of whose fruit they make the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquilate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Franctort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

LECCE, a rich, populous, and most beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Nacha, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which the chief place, with a bishop's see; the ew W. of the gulph of Venice, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, feated on the eaftern fide of the lake Como, 26 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rifes in Tuol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and having passed by Land-sprug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maese, it falls into the German Sea near the Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and is about three furlongs in length. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and subject to the elector. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

LECLUSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles 8. of Douzy. Los. 3. 10. E. lat. 50.27. N.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, with a castle, and a bishop's fee; seated on a mountaing at the foot of which rune the siver Gors, as in the fact of Y 4 Condon.

andom, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. o. 42. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a rich clay ground, and is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade; 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 116 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat.

52. 3. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 41.

o. N./

Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Are, and is a large well built corporation-town, whose inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a considerable trade. It has the title of a duchy, and is 25 miles W. W. of York, and 192 N. by W. Market Con. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48.

· LEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Iflands, fituated near Hapace, in the South Seas, vifited by Capt. Cook in 1776, who confiders this ifland, in some respects, as superior to Anamouka, the plantations being not only more numerous, but also snore extensive. Many parts of the country, near the fea, are ftill wafte, owing perhaps to the fandiness of the foil; but, in the internal parts of the island, the foil is better; and the marks of confiderable population, and of an improved state of cultivation, are very conspicuous. Many of the plantations are inclosed in fu h a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads. Large spots, covered with the paper mulberry-tree, were observed, and the plantations in general were abundantly stocked with fuch plants and fruit-trees as the island produces. To these Capt. Cook made some addition, by fowing the feeds of melons, pumkins, Indian corn, &c. The island is but feven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, is not above three miles.

LEER, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated in the barren moor-lands, and the houses are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 56. Wellste 53. 16. N.

* LEERBERG, a mountain in Swifferland, which is part of mount Jura, and extends itself on the confines of the cantons of Baffe, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aaraw and Homburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13 E. lai. 51. 56. N.

Wettphalia, and in the county of Embden. It is fested at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Finbs, about so miles from the town of Embden.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the isles of Orkney. These isles belonged to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings every year. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 59. o. N.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIB-

BEES.

LELWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brahant, seated in a morals, on the river Geet, 12 miles E. of Louvain.

Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Oftend, which was a post of general Earl, in 1708, to keep up a communication between the besiegers of Lisle, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendosme could not drive them away without attacking them in form.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, a ftrong handsome, and very considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tufcany, and in the Pilano, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which causes it to be vilited by a prodigious numbei of strangers. It is a free port, and the inerchandizes brought there are never vifited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption, The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed; the Jews have a very handfome fynagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and to well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The ftreets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same beight, but the N. side of the town is best built. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of a coo men. Near the harbour is a large huilding, called Li-Bagni, in which they thut up every night the Turkish and the galley flaves. 'At a little diffance is a light-house, on a small island, on the top

of which are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great square is the statue of duke Ferdinand I. it stands on a pedestal, and at the sour corners there are statues of bronze, of a colossian size, in chains, and represent so many slaves. The air here was very unhealthy till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence, are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1741 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is so miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 23. 34. N.

LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, fortified and seated on the river Adige, in the Veronese, 25 miles

below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leicestershire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three parish-churches, sends two members to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It has a very spacious market-place, the streets are paved, and great quantities of stockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 98 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

* Leicestershire, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Derbyfaire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire, and on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandfine. It contains about 18,700 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parithes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leicefter lends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the 'Ey, the Wieake, the Sense, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the foil in the fouthern parts very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The northern part is more harren and stoney, and has many rocks of limestone, with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal pits. It yields the same commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabitants have got the name of Bean-bellies. It is separated from Warwickshire, by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs across the kingdom. Leicester is the principal town.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, of little or no account, for the market is almost come to nothing. It is 7 miles N. of

Warrington, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

ing of Yorkshire, so miles E. of Shesheld.

donfhire, four miles N. of Kunbalton.

LAIGHTON - BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thesdays. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamshire. It is a very large town, and its market is considerable for fat extele. It is 18 miles 8. of Bedford, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 49.

30. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland. bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulfter; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Neur, the Urin, or Slane, and the Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the foil is fruitful in corn and pattures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheefe. The chief commodities are cattle, hories, featowl, and fish. It contains 11 counties. one archbilhopric, 3 bilhopiicks 122,001 houses, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 52 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, throng, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Milnia, or Meifien, with a caltle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has right to itop and fell the merchandifes defigned to pais through it; and the country. 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are fix handfome colleges belonging to the university, belides the private colleges. The town-house makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It was taken by the king of Prussia in the late war, but given up by the peace of 1763. It is feated in a plain, between the rivers Saal and Muide, near the confluence of Pleyfie, the Eliter, and the Basde, 27 enile

S. of Wirtemburg, 40 N.W. of Dreiden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA. See LEREA.

LEITH, a fea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian; feated on the Forth, two miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. g. 7. W. lat. 56. o. N.

Hill, admired for affording one of the hield prospects in Europe. It is situated about five miles from Dorking, about fix from Box-Hill, and near 12 from Epsom.

* Lelani, a village in Cornwall, five

miles N. of Penzance.

Lexian, a lake of Swifferland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as some fay, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trouts and perches. In summer it has something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the beat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the summer for the reason just mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Swifferland.

LEMBr & G. a town of Poland, capital of Red Ruffia, leated in the palatinate of Leniburg, on the river Peltu, between Comminiee and Cracow, go miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is alto 212 S. of Warfaw. It is pretty will fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is feated on an emi-The square, nence without the town. the churches, and the public buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and frading place. It has a Roman Catholic archbishop, and an Armenian, as well as 4 Ruffian bishop; but the Protestants are not tolerated. The city was reduced to the fast extremity by the rebel Cossacks, and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itlelf with a large fum of money. In 1672 it was befreged in vaid by the Turks, but m 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 49, 51. N.

LENBRO, an illand of the Archipelago, on the eaftern count of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26 o. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

LEMBURG, a pelatinate of Red Rufda, in Poland; bounded on the W. by the Poland; on the N. by the palatida Belez; on the B. by Podoliz and Moldavia; and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 17 miles N. of Padderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 9. o. E. lat.

52. 5 N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stallimene. It has at the entrance of the Dardanelles. and has a town of the fame name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The foil is pretty tertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formally in greater effect among phylicians than at prefent. It contains about 75 villages, whole inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a fmall town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbilhop, and is 20 miles S. E. of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before fun-fet, and 55 N. W. of Metchin. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

* Lemo, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the

Orba in the Alexandrino.

* LEMPTA, a large country of Africa, in the Zaara or Defert, lying on the N. of Negroland. The unhabitants are of a fa-

vage brutal disposition.

LEMSIER, or LEOMINSTER, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is scated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. sides of the town. It contains one parish-church, 400 houses, fix wards, and the principal officer is a bailiss. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire, in Tartary, which takes its course N. from the latitude 0. 55. and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost paral-

lel to the Jenify.

LENCICIA, a firong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name, with a fort, feated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morals, on the banks of the river Banks, 37 miles S. B. of

Gneina,

Gnesa, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Tueldays. It is leated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidilone, 10 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

. * LENOx, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde; on the N. and W. by Argyleihire; and on the E. by Mentieth and Sterlingshire. Near the rivers it is fertile in com, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of theep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 30 imail illands, three of which have churches, and many of the relt are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county town. This shire fends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois, whole fortifications are demolished. was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is eight miles N. E. of Arras, fix N. W. of Douay, and 95 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

LENGINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is feated on a river of the fame name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracule. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

LENTON, a village in Nottinghamthire, three miles S. W. of Nottingham.

* LENZBURG, a town in Swiferland, with the title of a county; leated on a small river, in the canton of Bern, eight miles W. of Baden, and five E. of Araw. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* LENZO, a river of Italy, which rifes in mount Apennine, runs along the confines of Parmelan, and of the Modonele,

falling into the Po at Breffello.

LLO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and duchy of Urbino, with a hisbop's fee. It is leated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, eight miles S. W. of San Mariue, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

LEOGANR, a beautiful plain in America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indige, fugarcanes, rocou, tobacco, and all the necesfaries of life. The air is not very good, and the luxuries of the inhabitants, who Sie french, cadies many discales.

* LEON, an ancient town of France. in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a bishop a ce. It is feate ed near the fea, go miles N. E. of Breff. and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

* LEON, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Afturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Estremadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the B. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the necellaries of life, and

Leon is the capital town.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba; with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral church in all Spain. It was form merly more rich and populous than at prefent, and had the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is feated between two fources of the river Elra, 50 miles S. E. of Ovia edo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Loss 5. 13. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

* LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N. A. merica, in New Spain, which is very populous, and there are mines of filver sh

the mountains.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the relidence of the governor, and a hishop's fee. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1085, in fight of a Spanish army who were fix to one; is feated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions carthquakes. It confifts of about 1000 houles, and has feveral monaftenes and numberies belonging to it. At one end of this town w lake which ebbs and flows like the fea. Je is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 88. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* LEONARD DE NOBLET, ST. M ancient town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the territory of Limonn, with a confiderable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is feated on the river Viennes 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 193 3. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. tat. 45. 54. No.

* LEONARD's, Ser. a village ment

Bedford.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Co rinthia, 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Loui. 15. 43. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI. LEOPOLITADT, a mink but were ttrong

Brong town of Upper Hungary, built by of Specie, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. the emperor Leopold in 1665; seated on the Waag, 36 miles N. W. of Newhausel. and 62 E. of Vienga. Lon. 18. 6. E lat.

48. 35. N.

LEOFONG, a large country of Asia, bounded by part of China, and a gulph of the tame name on the S. by Chinele-Tartary, on the N. by Kores on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Taitars entered China, when they made themfelves mailers of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, lels polite, and not lo industrious as the Chinese; they nerther like trade nor hulbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leotong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very well peopled.

LEPANTO, a strong and very confiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Liwadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a fugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, furrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very fmall, and may be thut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the callle of Bomeli demolished by the Venetians in 1699, in confequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that Don John of Authria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turky-leather, and The wine would be exceedingly tobacco. good if they did not pitch their veffels on the infide, which renders the taile very difagreeable to the Turks, who are not uled to it. The Turks have fix or feven snolques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is feated on the gulph of Lepanto, 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. o. E lat. 38. 30. N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sca, lying in 15. 23. S. lat. and 168. o. E. lon. a little bigger

than Autora.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a ftrong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, and was formerly the relidence of the kings of Portugal; is 30 miles S. of Colimbra, and 60 N. of Lifbon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 39. 37. Na

** Leases, a town of Italy, with a urbour, on the cultern coult of the gulph

9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIDA, an ancient, large, and firong fown of Spain, in Catalonia, with a brthop's fee, an univertity, and a firong cattle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is feated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile foil, 16 miles S. W of Balaguer, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LERINS, the name of two illands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, hive miles from Antibes; that near the coast, called St. Margaret, is guarded by invalids, state-prifoners being fent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but marshal Belleisse retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and is less than the former,

but has a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caffile, feated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a palace or caffle, and a park. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

* LFRNICA, was formerly a large city, in the illand of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, scated on the southern coast of that illand, where there is a good road, and a finall fort for its defence.

"LERO, or LEROS, an illand of Alia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Patroclus, according to fome authors. Lon. 27. O. E. lat. 37. O. N.

LESBOS. See METFLIN.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gafcony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's see; seated on a hill, three miles. N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne.

Lon. o. 7. W. lat. 43. 17. N.

LESKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated in a level, is a corporation, and fends two members to parliament. It had formerly a caffle, now in ruins, and has a good free school, and a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly fold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4.36. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, feated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen manufacture. It is fix miles N. E. of Ath, and 22 S. W. of Brullels. Lon. g. 46. W.

lat. 51, 40. N.

* LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, 2 town

of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, It is feated on the sea shore, is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackately, and sprats; has a church, and a differential meeting-house; and for its security, six 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of 500 houses; but the streets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coast is there very dangerous for strangers. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 N. E. of London. Lon. 1.55. E. lat 52.35. N.

LESTORMAL-CASTIE, in Coinwall, near Lestwithiel, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. This cassle is situated on the edge of a hill, overlooking a deep valley, surrounded by a ditch, which is very deep and wide, and was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill. On the higher side, leading to the principal gate, there are traces of buildings to be found.

LEST WITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Findays. It is feated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy-haven. Formerly thips came as far up as the town; but the channel is now Hopped up. However, it is a corporation, and fends two members to parliament. They also keep courts here helonging to the flannery; and the goal is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, fix capital burgelles, and 17 commoncouncilmen. The town confifts of about 100 houles; but the ffreets, though paved, are bad. It is 19 miles W. N W. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

L'IRIM, a coupty of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 44 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh, by Sligo and Roscommon on the W. and S. W. and by Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, with rank grass, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, scated not far from the river Shannon. It contains 4000 houses, 21 parishes, five baronies, two boroughs, and sends six members to parliament.

LETTEN-LAND, or LETTONIA, is the S part of Livonia; bounded on the N. by Estonia, on the S. by Courland, on the F. by Muscovy, and on the W. by the gulph of Riga. It is subject to Rusha.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and is seated at the back of

a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Galerna; and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

LEVANT. This word properly fignifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKY 1st ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the Island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The Le-VANT SEA means, the castern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whose fortifications have been demolished; seated near a lake of the same name, so miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3.9. E. lat. 43. O. N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria; feated on a mountain, near the river Efreimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratifbon, and 55 N., E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat., 49. 40. N.

LEUE. See LEEWE.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire. with a market on Saturdays. It is commodioully leated on the river Mericy, where there is an excellent late harbour for thips. It is much increased and beautified of late, being, next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England Here is a handlome town-houle, Supported by flone pillars and arches, and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houses are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, belides leveral meeting-houses for differents; and the New Church is faid to be one of the finest in England. At the east end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of thips. It is a corporation, and lends two members to parliament; and is 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

*LEVEN, a lake in the county of Fife, in, Scotland, in which there is an illand, wherein Mary Queen of Scots was kept

priloner.

LEUK, a town of Swifferland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural strength; for the assembly of the states that often meet there; and for its baths, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

*LEVONTINA, or LEVINERTHAL, a valley of Swifferland, whose inhabitants depend on Milan for spirituals, and on the canton of Uri for temporals.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France,

in Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S.W. of Bourges. Lon. 1.40. E. lat. 47.0. N.

Leuse, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon.

2.45. E. lat 50. 35. N.

LEUTKIRK, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow, feated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, miles N. E. of Lindau, and 20 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Elbe, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 50.

31. Ņ.

LEWARDEN, a handlome, rich, populous, large, and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwolden, and West Friesland. It was the usual place of residence of the stadtholder; and its buildings, as well public as private, is very magnificent. It has several canals, running through the streets, and are a great assistance to their trade, which is very considerable; especially as these canals are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdaw. Lon. 5. 82. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

gary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were descated in 1644. It is 25 miles N. E. of Gran, and 20 N. E. of Newhausel.

Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

Lewes, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on an emimence on the banks of the river Oufe, and
fends two members to parliament. It is
a large place, with handsome houses, two
streets paved, and six parish-churches built
with fint-stone; is governed by a headborough and constable, and contains about
soo houses, built with brick and flintstone, and about 6200 inhabitants. It is
so miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of
London. Lon. o. 5. E lat. 50. 55. N.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, and one of the most considerable of the Western Mands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land of Scotland, and so N. W. of the Isle of Sky It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well situated both for the herring and cod fishery.

The was taken by the French in who committed many outrages; but the season, and rendered back by the treaty of pear after, they were punished for their

Nimeguen. It is seated on a morals, ten miles from Louvain, and three from St. Tron. Its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 5.7. E. lat. 50.53. N. See Le E W E.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken again by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison were made priloners of war, consisting of upwards of 5600 men. There were likewise 11 men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and was ceded to the conquerors by the peace of 1763. Lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

the N. Riding of Yorkshire, a mile and an half N. of Middleham. Lon. 1. 37. W.

lat. 54. 19. N. LIVDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amfterdam, is the largest place in the province. It is scated in a country full of gardens and meadows, furrounded with a great number of ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Khine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumterence; and its ditches are bordered with rows of tiers. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with freeflone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handlome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about two hundred fludents, though there are but two colleges; for thele scholars board in the town, and have no habits to diffinguish them from other people. The school consists of a large pile of brickbuilding, three flories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing office. Adjoining to the school is the phylic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manufcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the fineft in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birthplace of John of Leyden, a taylor by profellion, who, in 1534, fet up to be a king; his followers were a kind of Anabaptifls, who committed many outrages; but the

rafancti

raffinels and rebellion, and John himfelf, was tertured till he died. It is four miles. E. of the fea, and 15 S. S. W. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amslerdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which tifes in the confines of Hesse, and running N. through the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, separated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 125.

o. E. lat. 11. o. N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; feated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LHON, a river of Germany, which rifes in Heffe Caffel, and running S. W. paffes by Marpurg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turky in Afia, which lie between Proper Syria and Paleffine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The funimits of these mountains are to high, that they are always covered with fnow; but below are very pleafant and fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedas - trees growing thereon; but now there are fcarce any remaining. Geographers diffinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus, the fatter of which lies on the S. fide of the valley, riling near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a bason, or country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

LIBAU, a sea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It consists of wooden houses, belongs to the duke of Courland, and is 45 miles N. of Memel, and 40 S.W. of Coldengen. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

Guienne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is feated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 44. 58. N.

Africa, but afterwards given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Helle, and county of Solons, as miles N. of Franciort. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 50, 15. N.

LICHTENBERG, a cassic of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a county of the same name; scated on a rock near the mountains Vosges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is is miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N. E. of Cullembach. Lon. 12. 2. E lat. 50. 25 N.

in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

* LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Swifferland, in Tockerberg, feated on the river Thour. Lon. 9.4. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* LICHTSTAII, an handsome town of Swifferland, in the county of Balle; seated on the river Ergetz, five miles from Balle. Lon. 7.39. E. lat. 47.29. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO-DI-LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morals. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine-lake.

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a caftle, 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is scated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Conque-ports. On the east side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 S.E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIDDESDALE, a valley or district of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falkoping, and 25 S. W. of Mariestadt. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

* LIDNEY, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean.

of Anipach, 17 miles S. of Nuremberg, and fubject to that city. Lon. 12. 12. 15.

* Liech-

many, with a callle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, leated on the W. lide of the river Scheld, over against Fort Lille. Oppohie to this fort the Dutch forced the French. Thes in 1703. It is seven miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Here the river Macie or Menfe is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under feveral bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not lubmit to the bishop; but, after he had built two fortified caliles, they were forced to lubmit. The old caffle is in the town, and fill fubfills; and though the new, which is on the other fide, was demolished finer 1714, yet the fortifications on the lide of the city are fill flanding. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houles and churches; which laft, with thole in the city, make 100 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whole canons must be all gentlemen or doctors, or, as some say, princes and cardinals, or otherwise of great note. The public structures are, the bishop's palace, the town house, the seminary of the Jeluits, and the arlengt. On the fides of the river there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themselves. Here is allo a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 fireets, and 16 gates. They make a great many brearms bere, which are transported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1601, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1708, and the French belieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raife the fiege at the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which confumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The billion is one of the most confiderable ecclefialtical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducate. It is scated in a very pleasant valley on the river Maele, 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 87. N.

LIEGE, the bishoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brahant and Guelderland; can the E. by the duchies of Limburg and

\$5. W.

* LIECHTENAW, a town of Ger- Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant, and the county of Namur It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of tron, lead, and pit coal, belides quarries of marble; the billiop is elected by the chapter, compoled of 60 canons; and the capital is of the fame name.

> LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is eight miles N. of Liege, and feven S. of Macstricht.

Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

· LIESINA, an illand of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, laffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

· LIESINA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccellible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vellels of all forts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

* LIESSE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims refort. It is fix miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* LIEUVIN, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the diocele of Lileaux, which contains mon-mines, forges, and leveral forts of woollen manufactures.

Litter, a river of Ireland, which, rifing in the county of Wicklow, rune W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N.E. pales through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, . falls into the Irith channel a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Iteland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulfter, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

* LIFTON, a village in Devonshire, four miles E. of Launcelton, in Cornwall.

LICKE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, feated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in Berry, furrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a castle, and is an miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGHITZ, a town of Germany, in Silelia, with a callle, and capital of a

bird-

principality of the same name; seared on the rivulet Cet, 12 miles N. of jani, and 30 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51, 10 N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a . cattle, a collegiate church, and a handfome park; feated on the river Orney, 8 miles S E. of Bar-le-duc, and 195 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* LIGOR, a town of Alia, in the penirfula of Majacca, and capital of a Imall territory of the lame name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is leated on the ealiern coalt, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 5. E lat. 7 40. N.

* LIGUEII, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a barony; seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It 15 93 miles S S. E of Tours. Lon. o

52. E. lat. 17. 3. N.

LITTERS, a town of France, in Attois, whole fortifications are demolified It is leated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2.35. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

LILIO, a fortres of the Netherlands, an Dutch Brabant, leated on the E. lide of the river Schold, 8 miles N. of Antwerp; built in the year 1584, and the Spaniards were obliged to raile the fiege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Scheld. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's fee, and an university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is furfounded with brick walls, fortified with feveral ramparts and ballions, eight yards high. The flieets are handlome, and as straight as a line, but the houses are genetally only one flory high, on account of the earthquakes However, they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs as covered with coarle linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; however, the richest inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round other houses, to keep off the heat of the fun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth, for fome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, to that they have 10 or 12 large

royal fquare is very handlome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze; dorned with the image of Fine, which spouts out water. On the Li and W. files are the public thruttures, which are well built. The river which croffes Lima forms canals or itreams which run to must of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, as well as for other uses. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the laints are of mally gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in. breadth, and is divided into 8 parishes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make ule of mules to draw their coaches with, and of these there are about 5000. It is the leat of the viceroy, and contains feveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crulado, and of the wills Enthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost delitiored; and, if it were not for this, it would be a perfect paradife, there being plenty of corn, wine, oil, fugar, fruits, and flax I be inhabitants are to rich, that when the viceroy, who was diske of Palata, and fent from Spain to Peru in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the ffreets he was to pals through with ingots of filver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the lame time extremely superflitious, and they have a fliong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are monks and nuns, who are not a jot more challe than the reft; and it any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. It is feated on a large, pleafant, fertile plain, on a imall river, near the fea. Lon. 76. 44. Wa lat. 12. 1. S.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the lame name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Chargos, and one the W by the S. Sea. There are feveral animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tigers, which spartments on the ground floor. The lare as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

*LIMAGNE.

LIMAGNE, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Alber, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles 5. E. of Brussels. Lon.

4. 42. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

com and pallures.

LIMBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialists in 1702, but afterwards ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Vesc, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 38 N.

LIMBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. at d K. by the duchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aixla-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Macse. It is about 30 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for

LIMPRICK, a town of Iteland, in the county of the lame name, and province of Muniter, with a bilhop's icc. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great Alrength, partly leated on an illand of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handsome stone bridge. It is strong both by nature and art, and strengthened by a wall and a callle, and the river icroes inflead of ditches. The castle and the cathedral stand in the upper town, and both have little draw-budges. It flands 50 miles from the fea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor fund-bank, flips may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading place. It underwent two tharp fieges, in 1690 and 1691, and at last was obliged to furrender to king William III, but the garrison were at li berty to retire where they pleafed. It is 40 miles S. of Galway, and 90 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8 34. W. lat. 52. 42 N.

* LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17,019 houses, and lends eight members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.

LIMME, a village in Kent, four miles from Romney. It was formerly a port, till choaked up by the fands; and, though it thereby became a poor town, yet it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. It used to be the place where the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was sworn at his entrance upon his office. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-street, ended here, and from the brow of its hill may be seen the ruins of the Roman walls.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, seated on a hill, near the sea, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 90 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulfler, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. I on. 6. 50. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

LIMOGES, an ancient and confiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limofin, with a bifliop's fee. It is a trading place, and its horles are in great effects. It is leated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Periguene, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat 15. 50. N.

LIMOSIN, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chelinut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and non, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses.

*LIMOURS, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal caffle out of repair. It is in the diocese of Paris, and is

20 miles S. W. of that city.

LINOLX, a strong, populous town in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razez. It is a trading place, and is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Nathonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* LIMPURG, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almost enurely within Suabia, and seated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and eight broad. Gaildorf and

9

Shon-

Shonburg, near which is the callle of Lim-

purg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Lhon, 10 miles N. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24 N.

*LINCH NOTE, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon.

87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINGHE, a strong town of French Flanders, seated on the river Colne, 10 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20.

E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincoinfhire, with a market on Fridays. is pleafantly leated on the fide of a full, on the river Witham, which divides into leveral fireams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, belides the Cathedial or miniter. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the shops are well furnified with commodities. It is a biffiop'; fee, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most inperb fiructures of this kind in England. and the country to the N. may be feen for 50 miles diffance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an carldon, and lends two members to parliament. It is a county of itlelf; whole liberties extend twenty miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOINSHIRI, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Occan, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S by Ruslandthire, Northamptonfline, and Cambridgethire. It contains 4,500 houles, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 pariffice, and 31 markettowns, of which five fend members to parliament; thefe, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witnam, the Nire, the Welland, the Ankam, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lit d Tay, Kelleven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholefome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marines. The foil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pallures. The E. and S. parts are not fo proper for corn, but then they supply the others with fish !

and foul in great plenty, particularly ducks and geefe. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENIELIS, or LINDENETID, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelburg. Lon 8 47. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

the prevince of W. Corland, of which it is capital, with a histop's Ice; 33 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 23. E.

lat. 58. 20. N.

LINDOW, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabin, and territory of Algow. Here is a celebrated abbey of canonelles, whose abbets is a princels of the empire, and a Roman Catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are Protessints. It is a trading place, and is leated on an island of the lake Constance, to miles S. E. of Buckhorn, and 75 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 9 50. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

ty of Lincoln, which gives title to a mar-

quis.

* LINDSEW, a village in Suffolk, 12

miles E. of Ipiwich.

* LINITED, a village in Suffex, eight miles E. of S. Grinflead.

ITNOFN, a flrong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Osnabiug, and 37 N. of Munster. Lon. 7.

36 E. lut. 52 30 N.

LINEITHGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of West Lothian, capital of a territory of the same name, with the title or an carldom; remarkable for its entiquity, like, park, and royal palace, smished by ling James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56 o N.

*LINLITHGOW, a thire of Scotland, which tends three members to parliament, one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. one for the burghs of Queensterry, &c.

and one for the county.

*Linosa, an island of the Mediterrancon Sea, on the coast of Asrica, 12 miles from Lampedusa, almost over-against Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

LINIZ, a very handlome town of Germany, capital of Upper Austina, with two fortified castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the

Z 2 Danube,

Danube, a fine Jesuits college, and several manufactures, besides which they make a great deal of gunpowder. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is leated on the Danube, where the I raen falls into it, 42 miles E of I assay, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 3 E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Gaman, in the circle of the Lower Rhae, and electorate of Cologne, subject to that elector. It is setted on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W of Coblentz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7.

10. L. lat. 50. 37. N.

LINION, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursdays, seated on the confines of this county, towards Essex, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E lat. 52 8. N.

Normandy, five miles from Ecours, 10 from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon.

1. 32. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

nean Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is, as it were, annexed. It is the largest of the seven islands of the same name, and is about 15 miles in circumference, abounds in coin, bitumen, sulphui, alum, and mineral waters, and more especially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Femcula, Alicor, and Ustica, of which two or three vomit slames of fire, which may be seen a great way at soi.

*LIPARI, a very ancient and strong town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 15. 10. F. lat 38. 35. N.

*LIPHOOK, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth,

8 miles N. E. of Petersfield.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temesware, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was re taken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. K. of Temesware, and 75 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22, 45. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippsprink, in the bi-

shopick of Paderborn, washes the town of the same name, belides Ham and Dor-sleu; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

Wellphalia, lying on a river of the lame name, between the bilhopiicks of Pider-born and Munfler, the duchy of Well-phalia, and the countries of Ravenipaig and Primont.

Certain, in the cricie of Wellphalia, and capital of the county of Lappe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is feated in an unhealthy morals, on the river Lappe, 17 miles W. S. W. of Padishora, and 30 S. E. of Muniter. Lon. 8, 50. F. lat. 51. 42. N.

L Qt ... a town of the French Netherlands, in the Province of Artors, 12 miles W. of St. Omer's. Lon. 2. o. E. lat.

50. L. N.

* LIRI, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, nine miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

Lis, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its fource at Lifburg, in Artors: and running N. E. into Flanders, palles by Aire, St. Wenaut, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld, at Ghent.

1.18BOX, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, lately a large, rich, ffrong, cilebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an aichbishop's see, an umverfity, a tribunal of the inquisition, a llong calile, and a harbour 12 miles, in The ignares, the public buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent, but it was almost totally deflroyed by an earthquake on Nov. 1, 17.55. The barbour will contain fevetal thousand fail of ships, which ride in the greatest lafery, and the city, being viewed from the louthern thore of the river, afforded a heautiful prospect, as the buildings role gradually one above another. I here were 30,000 houles, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both fexes. It is feated on the river Tagus, 10 miles tions the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ul-

fler. It was burnt down about 10 years ago, but is new rebuilt in a reat, handtome manner, and has a large manutae tory for linen-cloth. It is feated on the river Laggan, leveral miles S. W. of Belfall. Lon. 6. o. W lat 54. 41 N

* List 4-Biase 1, is a imil debit island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of • the Lipair, five miles from that which is

*properly to called.

Lisirux, a confiderable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bithop's fee. The churches and religious houses, and the bulhop's palace, are all very hardlome fiructures. It is a trading place, and is feated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Galli, 12 miles from the fea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon.

0. vo. E lat 49. 11. N.

Livie, a large, rich, handlome, and oftrong town of French Planders, of which it is the capital, with a flrong callle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and faid to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best The large fquare, and the pubto:tili:d he buildings are very handlome; and they have manufactures of lilks, camb icks, and cambiets, as well as other fluff, which have been brought to great perfection. was taken by the Dake of Mailborough, office three months fige, and the lofs of miny thousands of men, in 1708, but s force to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in confideration of their demo-Johnny the loctracations of Dunkirk. is iered on the itser Dacle, 14 miles W. of fourney 32 S W. of Chent, 57 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat 30. 38. N.

LINDORF, or e of the Western Islands of Scotland, feated at the mouth of the hav of Lochoyl, in Argyleibire. It is cight miles long, and two broad, and the foil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the relidence of the bishops of Argyle.

* I 150 170, a river in Italy, which has its fource in Upper Camithia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulph of Venice, at the

harbour of the same name.

Lissa, an illand in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of fardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

 Lissa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polna, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W. of Kalısh. Lon. 16. 50. E lat. 32. o. N.

LISSA, a village of Silefia, 16 miles

from Brellau, remarkable for a battle fought between the Pruffishs and the Authrans, on the 15th of December 1757; when the latter were entirely defeated.

Litter in I D, a city of Staffordibire, with two markets on Incldays and Satur-It is a city and county of itlelf, and is feated in a pleafant champain country; is divided from the close and Cathedral, which are joined together by two bridges and caufeways; is well built, indifferently large, and contains 3 parish churches, befides the cathedral, which is a handlome ttructure. Here is a free grammar ichool and two holpitals, and it is much fiequented by the better fort of people. It is 14 miles S E. of Stafford, and 119 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 51 N. This, together with Coven-

try, is the let of a behop.

LITHE ANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S. by Volhma, and part of Red Rullia, on the W. by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Profila, and Samogitia, on the N. by Lavonia and Molcovia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by leveral large rivers, the principal of which are, the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into eight palatinates; namely, Troki, Miniki, Novogroder, Breilia, Wilma, Miciflatt, Vitepik and Polocik - It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The foil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vall quantities of wool - They have also excelle at hidehories, which they never thor, because their hoofs are very hard. Their rivers likewile yield great plenty of hill. In collabitants refemble the Poles in many respects; but they speak a different language, have parincular cuftom, and other privileges. The peafants are note inferable than those of Poland; and they observe neither holidays nor hun-The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; however, there are a great number of Lutheraus, Calvinills, Socimans, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated

LINADIA, a province of Turky in Europe. It is bounded on the N by Theffaly; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by Janna. The capital town is Athens, now called Setines

LITTLETON, NORTH, SOUTH, and MIDDLE, MIDDLE, three small villages on the E. borders of Worcestershire, consisting only of two parishes, which are noted for a petritying spring, on the top of that which they call Harrow-hill.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turly in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn and rice, wherewith it furnifies all Greece; it is 58 miles N. W. of Science, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon' 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

*LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of

that name, with a bilhop's ter.

*LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Trevisano, and of Friult. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

feated on a mountain near the river Moselle, eight miles N. E. of Toul. Lon.

6. 5. L. lat 48. 15. N.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Ruffian empire with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. putly by Pleicow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is lo fertile in corn, that it is called the granity of the N and would produce a great deal more, it it were not fo full of lakes. I he fish that abound here are falmons, carps, pikes, flat hih, and many others. In the foretis there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, flags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the theep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of foreits, which confills of buch-treees, pines, and oaks: and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they fend abroad are flax, hamp, honey, wax, leather, fkins, and pot-affices. The Swedes were formerly policifed of this province, but they were obliged to aban don it to the Rullians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceder to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into two provinces, viz. Letonia and Estonia, and two islands called Oefel and Dagho, which are again fubdiwided into feveral districts. The Czar Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, compelled them to abandon 1, 2

their country, and drove many of them as far as the Calpian Sea; but being perfueded to recal them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to re-people it with other nations.

Guenne, and the Agenois, seated in a plain, on the Lot, and has a priory of the Benedicane order. Lon. o. 37. E. lat.

41. 21 N.

LIZARD, the most foutkern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward. Lon. 5.

10. W. lat. 49. 57. N.

LIZITER, an ancient town of France, in Guicane, and capital of Couserans, with a bishep's see. Here are two cathedrals, and a chapel resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is seated on the river Salat, 50 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Faris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

thire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenshire; 21 miles E. by N. of Caidigan, and 10; W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4.

13. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

*LIANDIGLA, a village of Denbighthue, in N. Wales, seven miles W. of Wrexham.

*LIANDEWY, a village of Pembrokefire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke

marthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on an ascent on the river Towey, over which there is a handsome bridge, 13 miles N. E of Carmarthen, and 194 W. N. W. of London. Lon 4.3. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

*LIANLIIY, a town of Carmarthenfhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tucfdays. It is feated on a river or creek of
the fea, and trades much in pit-coal. - It
is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and
216 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13.

W. lat. 51.43. N.

* LLANNERIELO, a village in N.

Wales, five miles E. of Bala.

*LIANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon empty themselves into the Towey, and is but an indifindifferent place. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 185 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

· LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighshire, in S. Wales, seven miles S. W.

of Wrexham.

* LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in N. Wales, with a market on • Fridays. It is feated at the mouth of the civer Towey, near the ruins of two old castles. It is pretty well built, has some trade, and is feven miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. N. W. of London.

Lon. 4. 32. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LIANIMDOVERY, atown of Carmarthenthire, in S. Walcs, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is leated near the river Towey, and had once a caltle, now in ruins. The houses are but meanly built, and are about 100 in all. It is 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

*LLANNERCHYMFADD, a village of |

the Isle of Anglesea, in N. W.

LIANROUST, a town of Denbighthire, in N. Walcs, with a market on Tueldays. It is feated on the river Conway; and though it is but a imall place, it has a good market-houle, and a freefchool. It is 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and see N W. of London.

3. 58. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

LLANTRISSLNT, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays. It is feated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a port-reeve, who is tworn by the deputy conflable of the caffle that Stands near it. It is 10 miles N. W of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. 3. 26. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

*LLANULIDD, a village of Denbighthire, in N. Wales, five miles W. of

Denbigh.

LIANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market 19. o. E. lat. 53. 8. N. on Tuesdays. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Monigomery, and 179 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

LIANWYNECK, a village in Shrop-

thire, fix miles from Ofwellry.

* LIANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 180 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

LLAUGHARN. See LLANHARN. "Lo, a considerable town of France,

in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, stuffs, and iron. It is feated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 19 miles from Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0, 53. W. lat. 49. 6, N.

LOANDO, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the fame name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bilbop's fee. It is large and handlome, confidering the country, and may contain about 3000 houles, built of flone, and covered with tiles. Belides thele, there are a valk number of negroes huts made of firaw and earth. The Jefuits have a college here, and there are leveral other religious houses; but they have no fiell water. They have a prodigious number of flaves, infomuch that the Jefuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguele. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 8.

15. S.

LOANGO, a confiderable kingdom of Africa, in S. Guinea, lying on the lea-fide, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The king and his court relide in a town of the fame name; and it is pretended, that the natives are converted to Christianity, at least the greater part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. principal trade confids in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and flaves. The women cultivate the ground, low, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well made, mild, and tractable. country produces feveral kinds of fruits; and, it is faid, is subject to the Portuguele.

* LOBAW, a town of Polish Pruffia. with a caffle, where the billiop of Culm relides. It is 25 miles from Culm. Lon.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Effremadura. It is feated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz.

Lon. 6, 22. W. lat. 38 39. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Swifferland, capital of a bailiwick of the fame name, fcated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in pallures, wine, and fruits. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

LOCHABER. See LOQUABAR. LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Neiber-Z 4 lands. ,

lands, in Guelderland, and in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is feated on the river Burcel, somiles E. of Zuiphen. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52, 12. N. . LOCHE, a town of France, in Tou raine, with a caltle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agues Sorel. It is feated on the river Inder, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amborie, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47 10. N

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 10 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 55.

19. N.

LUCHTA, a fea port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 24.

16. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a town of Turky, in Europe, leated on a hill, near a lake of the lame name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbilhop's ice. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, being 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

*LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a fmall market on Fridays. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat 5 . 36 N.

LODERS, a village in Dorfetibire, not far from Bridport. It is a very large parish, six miles in length, for the most part in a vale. Near the church are the remains of the old pitory-houle.

* LODESAN, a imall diffrict of Italy. in the duchy of Milan. It has along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheefes are in very high effeem

Lodi is the capital town.

LODEVE, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bilhop's fee. Its mannfactures in cloth render it very rich, but it is feated in a dry barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 40 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 49. 47. N.

LODI, a large and firong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodefan. It is feated in a pleafant country, that produces plenty of all things, so miles 6. E. of Milan, and 13. N. W. of Placen-Bia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

LODRONE a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the riyer Chiese, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 46. o. N.

LOUMEL, a town of the Austrian Ne-

therlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Boisle-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in Franconia, and chief place of

a dillnist of the lame name.

* LOEWENSTEIN, a fmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, except a small place which joins towards the N. with the county of Hollach. It is about to miles long, and two broad.

LOGA. See LOXA.

*LOGO WOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Lower Vollminia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749. It is feated on the W. bank of the river Nieper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 7. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the necellaries of life. It is feated on the river Ebro, 52 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

* LOIR, a niver of France, which has its fource in Perche, and loies itself in

the Sart at Briole.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has its fource in the Viverais, at mount Gerbeir-le-Joux, and palles through Forez, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berri, Anjon, and Bretagne, falling into the ocean between Crothe and Bourgneul. It begins to be navigable at Roanne.

* LOMAGNI, a finall dillrict of France, in Galcony, which makes part of Lower

Armagnac.

* LOMBARDS, a people which fome fay took their name from their long beards, or, as others, from the long halberts, which they call Barden. They dwelt at first in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the emperor Justinian, to serve against the Goths; and to reward their services he gave them Norica, and part of Upper Pannonia in 548. From hence in 578 they passed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan, in 570. This kingdom sublisted by the name of Lombardy till 779, when Charlemain took Deliderius king of the Lombards, and became mafter of its territories, which, belides the countries just mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the bishoprick of Trent, part of Tirol, the country of the Grisons, the republic of Genoa, and Tuscany.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of

Italy,

Italy, and which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends Predmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamese.

France, in Gascony, in the Cominges, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 20 N. W. of Rioux. Lon. 1. o. E lat. 43. 29. N.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 iffes, many of which are inhabited. It ibounds in fifth, and in particular a fine kind of cels, called pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great-Britun, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute nor king Lud, as fome dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæfar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of confiderable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Chrift 42. It is faid, but with no great certainty, that it was furrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate: which are now all taken down. On the fide of the water there were Dowgate and Billingate, long fince demolithed, as well as the pottern gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls In the year 1670 there was gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city weltward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which Iwege away 68,596 perfone, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is faid William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower; it is furrounded by a wall and partly by a deep ditch, which inclose several firects, be-

fides the tower, properly to called ; shown contains the great artillery, a magazine Small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horfe-armoury, among which are 15 ... gures of kings on borfeback. Here are the jewels, and ornanients of the crown. as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumterence of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish church, and it is under the command of a conflable and lieutenant. In Thames-lireet, near the Tower, is the cultom-house, which is a large, stately structure, where the king's cultoms are received, for all goods imported and exported; and oppolite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships. laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the well, which was greatly admired for having fine horfes on each fide; but they are now taken down to render the pallage more commodious, and lately the middle arch was widened, and the whole bridge beautified. The stone gate-house, which commanded the paffage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is also taken down. The Excife-office in Bishopsgate-ward, is erected on the spot where Gresham college formerly flood; the latter of which was provided with professors, appointed to read lectures there, in the different faculties. but of late they feldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library. and was the muleum of the Royal Society. The Bank of England began to be erected . in 1732, and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was fet up in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Greibam, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland flone ; it was finished in 1669, and coft 66,0001. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outfide of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the flatues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthorn is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Manfion house, for the lord-mayor to refide in; the first stone of which was laid in Ogopes.

October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent firucture, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was deligned. Bowchurch is admired for the beauty of its · fleeple, and that of Walbroke, behind the Manfion-house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheaplide, is the townhouse of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will bold near 7000 people. Belides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the Confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George 1. queen Caroline, George II. his prefent majesty, and queen Charlotte. Blackwellhall in Ballishaw-ward is famous for having been the greatest market for woollen cloth in the world. Sion college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it is an alms-house, containing 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed fix pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. 18 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Phylicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the fructure as very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeon's-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern talle, fince the furgeons company leparated from that of the barbers. Christ's-Fospital was formerly a house of the Grey friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens of both fexes: a mathematical fchool was founded here in 1073, and a writing-school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise increased, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctor's-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious commodious structure, with several hand fome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. weet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with . 6 heralds, 4 pursuivants, and 8 proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-bar are the Inner and Middle which are both inns of court, for The Temple-church

was founded at first by the knights templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are 12 other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. There is also a magnificent flone bridge over the river The felfions. Thames, at Black-inars. house is in the Old-Bailey, where they bear and determine criminal causes eight times a year. Fleet-prison is by Fleetmarket, and Bridewell by Bridge-street. which is an holpital, and a holife of cor-St. Bartholomew's-hofpital is rection. near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's-holpital, and is deligned for the relief of the lick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is in Kent-street, Southwark; the Small-pox-holpital in Coldbath-fields; the Lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-firee;, and another in the Cityroad. Belides thefe, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, in Southwark, St. George's-hospital at Hyde-park corner, Middlefex-hospital in Tottenham-courtroad, and the London-hospital at Mileend. Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlemhospital, for mad people, in Lower Moorhelds, and St. Luke's, for the lame purpole, in Old-street road. To which add the magnificen titructure in Lamb's Conduit-field's, called the Foundling-hofpital. Westming generally reckoned part of London, though under a diffinet government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the feat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minster, and from its W. fituation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic talle, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and . . buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabrick was erceled by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the crofs aile is 180 feet bond, and the bright of the middle roof q, feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is to artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brale, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of folid brass, gilt with gold; and the maginficent monuments in the abbey are for numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whole roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts

are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the lords and commons. Wellminster-bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a mafter-piece of art, and fuperior to any thing of this kind hitherto crefted. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, infomuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park-wall to the W. Among them are several magnificent fquares, as those of Hanover, Grolvenor, Berkeley, and Cavendili, St. James's, Soho, Leiceller, Golden, and Bloomibury, are old fquares. To these may be added the magnificent fquare called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and teveral others of lets note, both in the city and fuburbs. As there are feveral ipots of ground within the city very proper to build fquares on, it is hoped the magifirates will take this affair into confideration, to prevent the rich citizens from removing to the court end of the rown. There are two exchanges in the liberties of Wellminller, of which one, called the New-Exchange, is pulled down, and the other not worth notice. Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by ten, the number of people in house, the inif there is no more it as perfors in a house, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out parifles of Middlefex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 1.13. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant differences of all denominations, is upwards of 100, befides which there are three Jewish synagogues. The public Ichools are, that of St. Paul, Merchant-taylors school near Canon-street, Mercers-chapel school in Cheapside, the Charter-honse, the toval school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is ulually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-taylors, haberdashers, falters, ironmongers, vintners, and clothworkers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-

councilmen, a recorder, a theriffs, a change berlain, a common ferjeant, and a towner clerk. The city and liberties of Wellmins fter are governed by a high-fleward, and under-fleward, a head-bailiff, a high-cone. flable, and 14 burgeffes. Places for die version are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Circus and Royal Grove, the two playhouses, the opera-house, and occasionally the theatre-royal in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, belides the clergy, are the royal fociety, the college of Phylicians, and the fociety of antiquarians. I he finell repolitory of rarities is Sir Hange Sioane's muleum, now kept in Great Ruffel-firect. In general, London, Weitminfler, and Southwark, are feated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliffciols in the F. to Northumberland-house in the W. there is a gradual alcent to the principal firects. The hackney-coaches. are about 1000, and the ledan-chairs numerous. There are 22 prilons, 42 markets, 27 fquares, of all forts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called fea-coil, of which there is confumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air grois, but then it has a falutary effect, in preferving the city from pelitlential dillempers, and the lame has. been observed of some cities in Germany; whereas, when wood was the chief fewel. the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edin-Luigh, 165 N. W. of Paris, 590 N. by W. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, 600 W. N. W. of Vienna, 254 S. E. of Dubline and 180 W. S. W. of Amiterdam. Lon-0. 0. lat. 51. 31. N.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the lame name, and province of Uliter. It is not very large, nor its fortifications very flrong, and vet it is remarkable for a long fiege it fuffained against the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in pollellion of almost all the reft of the kingdom. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It confilts of only two flicets, which crofs one another in the middle, but they are. neat and well paved, and the houles are feveral stories high, being mostly built of free-frone. It has a handlome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the frege abovemouttoned, when all the commanding of ficers were dead, they choic Mr. Walker. a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and con-

· duet,

beinged to raise the siege, on July 31, after having lain six weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is seated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, five miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin.

Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tironne, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houses, 38 parishes, four baronies, three boroughs, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country, and has a capital town of the same name.

LONGDON, a village in Staffordshire, four miles from Litchfield, in the road to Chefter, on a brook that runs into the Trent. By the late inland, navigation, it has communicated with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cheshire, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E and S. by West Meath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains 5038 bouses, 24 parishes, six haronies, sour boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a small, but rich and pleasant country, and the prin-

Eipal town is of the fame name.

LONG-ISLAND, is an island of N. America, in the province of New-York, , which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's - county, Suffolk - county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the illand, called Salifburyplain, on which they have horie-races, and mentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as those in England do to Newmarket. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions for the mouth, such as wheat, Indian-corn, falt-beef, pork, fish, and trong beer, which they used to fend to the Caribbee-Islands, and, in lieu of them, received lugar, rum, cotton, and maigo.

LONGINICO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Dirmnia famous for being the place where

for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant. It is now but a small place, seated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. O. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.

land, with a market on Thursdays. It is scared on the bolders of Scotland, 12' miles N of Carlille, and 307 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 55.

8. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the small river Lee, 23 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a duchy. Lon 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

LONGWY, a town of France on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxemburg, with a cassle, and is divided into the old and new towns. This last was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 167 N. E. of Paris. - Lon. 5.

58. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LONSDALE, or KIRBY LONSDALE, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Lon, in a pleasant and rich valley of the same name. It is a large well-built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best the county, except Kendal. It is well inhabited, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 54. 3. N.

France, in the Franche Comtí, seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 46.

37. N.

Loo, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 5.44. E. lat. 52. 20 N.

LOOTS, a town of Germany in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 nules W. of Mac-stricht. Lon. 5. 19 E. lat. 50. 52. N.

LOOTS, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Hasbay, on the N. by Campaigne, on the W. by the duchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. Loots is the capital town.

LOQUABAR, or LOCHABER, a district of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S, by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and so barren that it does not

but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of sist. In the eastern part are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the district, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irist a by a long channel. The other is the tro miles long, and communicates with it by a channel three or four miles in length.

LORE, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Gianada, on the confines of Andalusia, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon.

4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon.

5. 4. W. lat. 37. 46. N.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenstein, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxe Gotha. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

*LORBUS, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Muscia. It is a poor place though seated we fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W. of Carthagena, and 35 S. W. of Murcia. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

LORCA, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, feated on the liver Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Estinguen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university

of Tubingen.

LORFDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polefino, feated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche, of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but fortified, and contains the Casa Santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up: they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a maible wall, and within a church built of free stone. The samous lidy of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her

arms, flands upon the principal altiff this statue is of cedar-wood, three Tell high, but her face can hardly be feen, of account of the imoke of the numerous lamps tound about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, fet off with jewels and the little Jetus is covered with a thirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Eafter and Whitfuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pile grim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin'a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may readily be concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches. Chriftiana, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a pretent of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, fent her two ciowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they tent an angel of maffy filver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauplun, of folid gold. The place where the governor refides frand near the church, and the ecclesiattics who are employed in it, lodge in the same palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very confiderable nor very agreeable, not does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or fellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, and in fine weather the high mountains of Croatia may be feen from hence. It is feated on a mountain, three miles from the gulph of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Kome. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

France, in Provence, seated on the river Argens, five miles from Draguigian, and 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E.

lat 43. 30. N.

LORN, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochaber, on the E. by Breadalbane, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRAIN, a fovereign state of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishoptick of Treves, on the E. by Afface and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is a.

bout 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth,

and

and abounds in all forts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-feed, game, and fish, with which it carries on lome trade, and in general all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, filver, and copper, as alfo falt-pits. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Maele or Meule, the Molelle, the Suile, the Meure, and the Saire. It is divided into three parts, the duchy of Louisin, properly To called, which was heretofore a fovereign fate, the duchy of Bat, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lourain, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three bishopiicks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever fince the year 1552. In 1733 the emperor of Germany being at war with France, this last got possession of the duchy of Lorrain; and when there was a peace made in 1735, it was agreed, that Staniflaus, king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, flould posses these duchies, and that after his death they should be united for ever to the crown of France. It was also then agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and the emperor's fou-in-law, should have the grand duchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorrain. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Louain took possession of their respective dominions, and the cession was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. They have but little trade with strangers, because they have no navigable rivers, and because they have all necessaries within themfelves; but what little trade they have confifts of coin and linen-cloth. Nanci is the principal town.

*Lot, a river of France, which has its rife in Gevandan, and falls into the Garonne at Arguillon. It begins to be na-

vigable at Cahors.

LOT HIAN, a county of Scotland, divided to E. W. and Mid Lothian, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Clydefdale, Tweedale, and Mers, and on the W. by Stirling. It is the best part of Scotland upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To be S. there is a long chain of mountains, thich are dry and barren, and have sevelinames in different places. The most

remarkable of these mountains is Penthand, which is very high; and the most considerable rivers are the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Fiks, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinbuigh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

feated on a potain, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 55 S. W. of Paris. Lon.

o. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Gheat and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat.

51. o. N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Chaiwood, and on the inver Stour, over which it has a bridge. It is an handsome town, 18 miles N. of Leicester, and 109 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a town of Sweden, pleasantly seated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1745 it was made a frontier-town

against the Russians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, divided almost in the middle by the river Missisppi, which runs N. and S.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gnesna. Lou. 19. o. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

LOURD, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient, castle seated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagniers. Lon. o. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

LOURCBRANDER. Sec LARREBUN-

DAR.

LOUTH, a county of Iteland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford bay; on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by Monaghan and East Meath; and on the S. E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful county, but small, and proper to feed cattle. The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town of the same name as the county, but small, and not worth particular notice. It contains \$268 houses, 50 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is large, well built, and the market well frequented. It is 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

LOUVAIN,

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleasant town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, with an old caftle, and a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gaidens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university confirts of a great number of colleges. They Amerly made large quantities of cloth, infomuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but at prefent their trade is greatly decayed, and the place chiefly remarkable for its good been, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very itrong, and yet it boalts of never having been taken, except by the French in 1746. It is feated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Bruffels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortices of the United Provinces, in Holland, scatcd at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maele, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 50.

40. N.

* Louviers, a handsome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and is feated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evieux, and 55 N. W. of Pans. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. O. N.

Louvo, a confiderable town of Alia, in the kingdom of Siain, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is feated in a pleafant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia. Lon. 100. 50. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French king, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having for taken it.

 Lowicz, an handfome, populous, and strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong forticis; leated on the river Bzura, 21 miles S. of Ploczko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 24 N.

LOXA, or LOYA, a confiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, leated in a pleasant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada.

Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Payta. Lon. 77. 10. W. 1at. 4.30. S.

LOYTZ, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, feated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the Lake of

Luban, a collection of water in Liverit. towards the confines of Courland and The river Rolltta falls into Lithuania, this lake.

Lubben, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Lufatra, with a handlome caftle; feated on the river Spice, and belongs to the duke of Mersenburg. Lon.

13. 59. E. lat. 51. 58. N. Lubec, a sea-poit town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, with a bishop's fee. It is a free, imperial, hanteatie town, and the streets are handsome. large, and neat. The houses are all built with free Itone, and have large apartments, with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through thems The town-house is a super b structure, and has several towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assemblies regularly three times a week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanseatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The fenate is composed of twenty persons, four of which are burgo-matters, the other confit of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a proflionotory, and four fecretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans and there are 21 preachers, whole chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whole body is of an extraoidinally length, containing ieveral currolities; fuch as, an handlome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly 4 convents; and in that of St. John, there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbels. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital, that of St. Anneis made an house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Citherine they have made an handloms college. In the great hospital there is always a confiderable number of poor men and women. Belides thefe, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pelthouse, and four others for sick persons. It is scated on the liver Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sca, and 30 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

* LUBEC, THE BISHOPRICK of, a small territory in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger fon of that house, who has the title of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Sileis, 22 miles N. W. of Breslau, now subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 16.28.

E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUBLIN, an handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and an handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the great courts of justice are held for the whole kingdom. It is seated on the river Bysterza, 110 miles N. E. of Ciacow, and 75 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city.

Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

Luc, a town of France, in Provence, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

Luc, a town of France, in Dauphiny, feated on the river Drome, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCAR-DE BAREMEDA, ST. a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's sea. It has a very fine large harbour, well defended; and is scated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, astrong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Algaive, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles N. E. of Faio.

Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 33. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano; it belongs to Swisserland, Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio,

over which there are two bridges. It is no miles N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome: Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

·Lucca, THE REPUBLIC OF, a small terrisory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The foil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, filk, wool, and chefnuts; then oil in particular is in high effeem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread. It is a fovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government and-The head of this republic has tocratic. the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a fenate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum, and they can raile and pay 10,000 men upon occation.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Swisserland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug: and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of justice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fish, on account of the lake of the same name, on which it stands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERN, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Swifferland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of
the river Rus, which falls into the lake,
and encompassed with a single wall; it is
rich and populous, and drives a great
trade with the merchants of Germany and
Italy. The most remarkable things are,
the organ of the great church, which is
very fine, and of an extraordinary fize;
and the skeleton of a giant, in the townhouse. It is seated on the lake Lucern,
30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of
Bern. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles 8. W. of Turin; fubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 38. E.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdoin of Valencia, 30 miles S. of that city.

Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

" Lucia, St. one of the Caribbee iflands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and plantly confifts of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having feveral good hays, and commodious har hours. The English claimed this island, and it was given to the duke of Montagu in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a confiderable diffance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and ar S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd islands, about 400 miles W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat.

16. 45. N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna.

Lon. 11. 11. E. lat 43. 0. N.

* LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see; seated on the iiver Ster, 75 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Waisaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

*Luco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abiuzzo.

LUCON, or LUZON, an episcopal town of France, in Postou; seated in an unwholesome morals, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5.

W. lat. 46. 27. N.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine islands, in Alia, lying in the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, fulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their fkins, and draw figures on them, as they

do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bridg all forts of commodities; fuch as filver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Perudiamonds from Golconda; filks, tea, Japan and China-ware, and gold-duft, from China and Japan. The Spaniards fend two large fluis every year from hence to Acapulca in Mexico with merchandiles, and return back with filver. The Spaniards have an inquilition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this illand, actmiral Anion took the large Acapulco thip, which was loaded with a vait deal of treature, which he brought to England in 1744.

LUCRINE, LAKE. See LICOLA.

*LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburgh; feated on the liver Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on the river Tame, and is a large well built corporate town, confifting of four wards, and fends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales, and it is encompaffed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewife a caftle, where all butinets was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a very stately church, formerly collegiate, befides an alms-house for 30 poor people. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 mafters The houses amount to about 300, and the streets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewfoury, and 138 N. W. of London. Lon. 2.42. W. lit. 52. 23. N.

Lug, a river of S. Wales, which rifes in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and

falls into the Severn at Chepftow.

LUGANO, a town of Swifferland, capital of, a confiderable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swifs. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Como, and 27 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* Lugano, a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Swisserland. The bailiss has the title of captain-general of all these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiss, when any unexpected was breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAL, 2 town in Wilthire,
A 2 whose

whose market is disused; it sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 72 N. by W. of Lon-. don. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is feated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 8. 52. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

* Lugo, a town of Italy in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarele, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the forests of Lugo, anciently called Litania Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Postlemmus, at which time they had 2500 men killed by the Gauls.

LUINS, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. o.

39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; feated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. fide of the gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 65. 29. N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden; bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic gulph on the E. by Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway

on the W.

LUMELLO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a finall diftrict in the duchy of Milan, lying along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LUNDEN, a confiderable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonen, with an aichbishop's fee, and an univerfity. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658; is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lun. 13. 26. E. lat. 55.33. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Ditmarfe; feated near the river Eyder, eight miles S. E. of Toningen, and 36 N. N. W. of Gluksladt; subject to the duke of Holftein. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Brittol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembiokeshire.

Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

LUNECIANA, a small territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the arter Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts; the western of

which has Sarzane, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoele; but the castern makes part of the duchy of Massa.

"LUNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Montpelier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent mulcadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany. in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquilate of Brandenburgh on the E. by the duchy of Bruntwick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper feafon. It belongs to his majesty king GEORGE, as elector of Hanover. Lu-

nenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a large place and well fortified, and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the duchels downger refided. Here is also a famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good school for the disciples of that order; as alto a college, with proper protellors, who are protellants. In the middle of the monadery is a church, famous for the golden table contained therein. It had a picture of mally gold, with figures in relievo, and adorned with all forts of precious flones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were innumber twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The falt fprings near this place produce great quantities of falt, which bring in a good tevenue to the fovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is feated on the river Ilmenow, 31 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

* Lunera, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of fulphur and alum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handsome town of Lorrain, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. Here is an abbey of regular canons, whose church

thurch is exceeding handlome; a school for bringing up gentlemen in the military sciences, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain, on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* LUPO GLAVO, a town of Istria,
. Seated near the mountains of Vena, 15
miles W. of St. Veit. It belongs to the

house of Austria.

Lure, a town of France, in Champagne, feated on the river l'Ongnon, 30 miles N E. of Bezanzon. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

 Luri, an ancient town of the island of Corsica, between the point of Cape Corsica, and the towns of Bastia and St.

Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Branden-burg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the duke of Merseberg, the king of Prussia, the counts of Promnits, Solms, and the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou; seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris.

Lon. o. o. lat. 46. 30. N.

* Luso, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church, which rises in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

Lusuc. See Lucko.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria; scated on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* LUTKENBURG, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; seated near the Balue Sea, ten miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays. It is pleasantly feated among some hills, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles N. W. of Goslar, and 13 S. L. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the

duchy of Brunswick. It lies on the confines of the county of Hohenstein, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Grubenhagen. The principal places are Lutterburg and Ofteroed.

LUITERWORTH, a town of Leicesters shire, with a market on I hursdays. It is seated on the river Swift, in a serule soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine losty steeple. Here the samous Wicklist, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretic to years atterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 88 N. N. W. of London. Lon 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elster, 12 miles N. W. of Leipsic, and nine S. E. of Mersperg,

Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUIZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alface, capital of a district of the fame name, for which the elector palatine does homage to the French. It has a strong castle, and is scated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon.

7. 17. E lat. 48. 55. N.

firong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe, and was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; the former is almost quite surrounded with tocks, but the lower is seated on a plain. It is 25 miles 8. W. of Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 49. 87. N.

LUXLEAURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the archbilhoprick of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishoprick of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In lome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* Luxeum, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, near a famous Benedictine abbey of the laine name, and remarkable for its mineral waters. It is feated at the foot of mount Vosque, 15 miles W. of Veloul, and seven from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 6. 21. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

LUZZAR 1, a town of Italy, seated on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the place where the river Crostolo falls into the Po. It is pretty strong, and remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is ten miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 50. E lat. 45. o. N.

* LUZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, near the river Craté, three miles S. of

Beligniano.

Province of Natolia, whose capital was

Iconium, now called Cogni.

Norfolk, whose market is now disused. It is feated on a common, and is a straggling place, 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of Lordon, Lon. o. 50. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which

was the city of Philadelphia.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Here it was that 600 young Norman gentlemen, who came over with the young princes Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of the Danish king Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin earl of Kent, who thereby endeavoured to secure the crown to himself and his family.

Ly Esse, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 4.

10. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

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Ly MI, a fea port town of Dorfetshire, with a market on Fridays, seated on the sea-shore, and has a good harbour. It is so called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea. It is a large well-built corporation town, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. The duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were soon increased to 6000, and was then proclaimed king; but he was deseated by

beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exercer, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0 W. lat. 50. 40. N.

Lind N R1 615. a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Lucidays and Saturdays. It is a handlome, large, well-built corp. ration town, and fends two members to parliament, a encompassed with a wall and a deep treach, and there are two finall rivers that run through its ffreets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour; is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-fleward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two diffenting meetinghoules. Here are about 2000 houles, mostby pretty good ones, built with brick; the fireets are narrow but well paved; and it has a very good market-place, with an elegant crofs; and there are here some remains of monafteries. It is 46 miles N. by E of Cambridge, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

bounded on the N. by Burgundy; on the E. by Dauphiny, Breffe, and the principality of Dombs; on the S. by Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by Auvergne, and a finall part of Bourbonnois It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces corn, wine, fruits, and more especially excellent chesting. The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the

capital town.

1.1 055, a large, rich, handsome, ancicar, and famous town of France, being the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbishop's see, an aeadem, of leiences and belles lettres, and an acade my of arts and friences, fettled here in 1736. It is feated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Khone and Soane, and on the fide of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Seball:an ferves as a bulwark against the N. winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and above 5000 houses, which, in general, are high and well built; and it has fix gates, and as many fuburbs. The town-house, the arienal, the amphitheatre, built by the ancient Romans, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a superb structure, and the canons that compole the chapter are all persons of distincwhich is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swifferland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives valt advantages from the rivers it flands upon; and is 15 miles.

N. of Vienne, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 150 N. W. of Turin, and 220 S E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* LYPELE, or LIPCH, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze. It is feated on the river Gran,

five miles above Biffricz.

* LYPEZE, the county of, in Upper Hungary, lying between the counties of Arva, Turofe, Bistricz, Gormar, Lepus, and mount Crapach, which separates it from Poland. Lypeze and Sastat are the principal towns.

M,

MAATEA, one of the Society Isles in the South Sea. See SOCIETY ISLES. Lon. 148. 1. W. lat. 17. 52. S.

* MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine; feated on the gulph of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years: formerly they had a great trade here, but now they have only a fort, with a small garrison. The houses are built after the same manner as in Europe. The Chinese are more numerous than the Portuguese, which last are a mixed breed, for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take case of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113. 51. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The heat would be insupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall some days before and after the full moons, and during the two months that the sun passes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely sertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkies, whose na-

tural enemies are the serpents; and it is pretended, that some of them are so large, that they will swallow a monkey whole. The Macasters are large, robust, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the slattest noted women are the greatest beauties. They never swaddle their children, but put them quite naked into baskets as soon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attornes, but every one pleads his own cause; and the Lex Taisonis is rigidly observed amongst them.

MACASSLR, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all wood, and supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate, It is scated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 119. 54. E. lat. 5. o. S.

* MACARSKA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurenta.

Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

MACCLESFIGLD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays. It is
feated at the edge of a forest of the same
name, upon a high bank, near the river
Bollin; is a large handsome town, with a
fine thurch, which has a very high sleeple.
It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Of late there
have been several small silk-mills erected
here. It is 36 miles E. of Chester, and
171 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W.
lat. 53. 15. N.

MACKDONIA, a province of Turky in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

MACERATA, a confiderable, handfome, and populous town of Italy, in the
territory of the Church, and in the Marca,
or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's
fee, and an university. It is near the
mountain Chiento, 12 miles S. W. of
Loretto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lone
13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* MACHECHOU, a town of France, in Bretagne, and chief place in the duchy of Retz, seated on the river Tenu, 20

Ass , miles

miles from Nantz. Lon. I. 11. W. lat.

47. 2: N. MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch, who have three inaccessible forts built on it. Lon. 126. 55. E. lat. o. o.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain,

in the Bay of Biscay.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on the river Douay, over which there is a large flonebridge which leads into Merionethshire, is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 N.W of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

MACKIRAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Siguifian, on the E. by Tatta in Indoftan, on the S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the fame name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. o. E.

lat. 26. o. N.

* MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portuguese car y on a trade with the inhabitants for flaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

* MACON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here; is feated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

MACONNOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolois, Calonnois, and Breffe. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of

France in 1476.

· MACKES, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

* MACRI, an ancient town of the fland of Samo, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, 20 miles E. of Setines.

* MACZUA, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of

Ercoco, or Arkiko.

M. #

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in

circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguele in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, favage, and cruel. Their bair is long and curled, at least on the coasts, for they feem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are fome likewife of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the reft. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of village's a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, with doors to low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimnies, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture confifts of a few balkets, to put their necellaries in, and they can change their habitations when they pleafe. Those that are dreft in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or filk, wrapt round their middle, but the common fort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with flinking greafe or oil. Their leds are only mass spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or flone ferves them for a builter. There are a great many petty lings, whose riches consist in cattle and flaves, and they are always at war with one another. The first hurse that was ever feen in this island was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to fay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priells. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for fome time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and feveral forts of excellent honey; as alfo minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to fettle here, but have always been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made, but that there must be different forts of foil and productions in different parts of so large an island, but there are only some parts on the coasts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his station in a harbour of this island, as well as others, and there were five English men of war sent to suppress them. They were so powerful once as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by sea or land. Lat. from 12. 0. to 26. o. S.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles

miles N. by E. of Teneriff, goo from Cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and goo N. of the illand of Ferro. It was difcovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They fet fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for Teveral years; and the ashes rendered the foil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps belt in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands that can afford it drink little elle, and the Madeirawine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the West Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and ferene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other fouthern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venomous creatures. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are goodnatured, but greatly addicted to pleafure. Fonchal, or Funchal, is the capital town. Lat. from 32.0. to 33.0. N.

* MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Swifferland, on the confines of the Milanese, and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, being between high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swifs in Italy, and has a town of the same name,

leated on the river.

MADRASS. Sec GEORGE, ST.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S. America, and Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe, and the image of the Virgin Mary is said to have done a great many miracles in fayour of the seafaring people.

Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Castile, and the place where the kings usually reside. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the morning, for they empty all their nastiness into them; however, the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants, amount to goo, ooo. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; being adorned at pro-

per diffances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or Recples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, furrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city, and as it is but two stories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to alhes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finell iquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is furrounded with 300 houses five stories high, and of an equal height. Every flage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very tine arches. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generaly nasty, and have a very bad fmell. Cala-del-Campo is a house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleafant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is scated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this fide the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of lummer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleafant fight; as for the building, it is more like a monaftery than a house of pleasure. When the inhabitants build a house, the first stage belongs to the king, who may either fell or let it, as he pleafes. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. It is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 25. N. MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old

MADRIGAI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excelent wine, ten miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4.19. W. lat. 41.25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 45. W. lat. 0. 50. N.

*MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houses are in shape of bells. Lon. 31.40. E lat. 18.0. S.

MADURA, a province of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges: bounded on the E. by Tanjour and Marava; on the

A a 4 . S. E

S. E. by the sca; on the W. by the Balagate mountains, which separate it from Malabar; and on the N. by Visapour and Carmate. The places of most note on the feashore, are Manapar, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good fafe harbour. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and of a thievish disposition, treating the women as flaves. It produces a great deal of rice, elephants teeth, and the antmals are different from thole in Europe. With regard to manufactures, it produces a great deal of cotton cloth, but none fine. The Dutch have a pearl hihery, which brings them in a large fum every year The natives are blacks, with long hair.

* MADURA, a town of Alia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the E. Indies; 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George.

Lon. 77. 23. E. lat. 10. 25. N.

*MAEISTRAND, a strong place in Norway, in the government of Bahus; feated on a rock, at the mouth of the rever Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 11.21 E lat. 57. 58. N.

* MALNCLOCHOG, a village of Pem-

brokeshire, in S. Wales.

MALSE, or MEUSE, a large river which rifes in France, and in Bassigni, near a village called Meuse, from whence it passes through Toul and Verdun, Champain, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the bishoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the sea between Brille and Gravsande.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, and in Delftland, five miles S. W. of Delft. Lon.

4. 18. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and ffrong town of the Netherlands, ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Munifer. The town-house and the other public buildings are handlome, and the place is about four miles in cucumference, and flrongly fortified. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; however it has a Durch garrison. The inhabitants a noted for making excellent fire-arms, and some lay that in the arienal there are arms fufficient for a whole army. Both Papifls and Protestants are allowed the free exercife of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the river Maele, which feparates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a hand-Some bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, and 55 E. of Bruffels. Lon. 6. 41. E. Jac. 50. 58. N.

Macle, eight miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat.

51. 5. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, and on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Muhometans. Lon. 44. O. E. lat. 2. 30. N.

* MACDALENE-HILL, a place in

Hampflure, near Winton.

* MAGDALENE'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, ten miles E. of Gortz. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, or halls, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, infomuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded with magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

MAGDLBURG, a large, ancient, itrong, handlome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. The fortifications are by tome thought to lurpals thole of most towns in the empire. There were leveral hundred houles burnt to the ground, which have been rebuilt by French relugees. There is a handlome palace, a hne arienal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they thew the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his Mafter, the lanthorn of Judas when he betrayed Jefus . Christ, a rib of the whale which swallowed up Jonas, and four paim-tree branches which were used when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. It is scated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 59. 11. N.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower
Savony, bounded on the N. by the Old
Marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the
Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on
the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It
is about to miles in length, and 30 in
breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia.
The capital town is of the same name.

MAGNELANA, a large river of South America, which rifes under the equator,

and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cance, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea

below Madre-de-Popa.

*MAGDALENA, a river of N. America, in Loussiana. It had its source in the mountains which separates Louisiana from New-Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S. A. merica, discovered in 1 520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, fince which time it has been failed through by feveral navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublefome, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each fide are of a copper colour, with Jong black hair like the rest of the native Americans, and both men and women go ftark naked in the coldett weather, though they have a fort of garment, in the form of a carpet, which they lometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the ikins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of fleins. They never wear their garments but when they are fitting down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the strait Terra Magellanica, and seckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and gairison upon this strait, but the men were all starved to death for want of provisions.

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and six in breadth.

* MAGHIAN, a large town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat.

16. 3. N.

*MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S.W. of Spoletto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a small town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 44, 52. N.

P MAGNESIA, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire. It is still large, populous, and rich, and stands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 27:25. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, on the road from Paris to Rouen; feated in a fertile plain, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat.

49. 10. N.

* MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Apennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it washes Pontremoli, passes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.

* MAGRA, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tufcany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in

breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, into which it discharges itself by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.

* MAHALEU, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lon. 30. 31. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

* MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltshire, seven miles S. W. of War-

minfter.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London. Lon. c. 40. W. lat. 51. 32 N.

MAIDLN-WAY, in Northumberland, extends from Maiden-Castle on Stain-more, the North Riding of Yorkshire, by Kirby Those in Westmoreland, and Whitley, to Caer Voran in Northumber-land, guarded by a chain of stations of

the Romans.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the affizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free school, and sends two members to parliament. It is miles W. of Canterbury, and 35 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. c. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

"MAIENNE, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a duchy; seated wa a river of the same name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. o. 35. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, seated in a morass, and in an island formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 210 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. W.

lat, 46.,27. N.

MAINA, a country of Turky in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subflued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffick consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which tifes at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length

falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Normandy; on the E. by Perche, Dunois, and Vendomors; on the S. by Anjou and part of Touraine; and on the W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Maienne, the Huisne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle; and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral-water. Their pullets are excellent, and well known at Paris. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rifes in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and running westward, passes through the bishoprick of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Winzberg, Aschaffenburg, Ha-

nau, and Franciort.

18 y .

MAINE, a province of N. America, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N.E. by Massachusets-bay on the S. and the province of New Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orkney isles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, considering where it lies.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madame de

Maintenon. It is five miles from Chartres. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

* MAINUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha; eight miles N. of Henneberg.

Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors. The capital town is of the same name.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and strong town, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public fquares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houses, which are built after the antique manner; and there is an university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general refides here, who coinmands the whole island, and there is a garrison kept to defend it against the incurlions of the Moois. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S. W. side of theilland. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

MAIRES STRAIT, a strait between Staten Island, and Terra del Fuego.

MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with a Benedictine abbey. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is feated on the river Sevre, 26 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 46. 24. N.

MALABAR, the name of the western part of the peninfula on this fide the Ganges in Asia, divided among several petty princes and flates, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; but as these will all be mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here, and especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, we may observe in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at leaft, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and stolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the fame employments as their parents. The wiest and most contemptible of these are the Poulyats, who are despised by all the rest, insomuch that it is looked upon as scandalous to have any conversation with them, or even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows, and often move from one place to another, their houses being nothing but

cabins made with palm-leaves. MALACCA, a large peninfula in the East Indies, beyond the Ganges, and has a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the N by the ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjostain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose fkin is thick and red. The rambustan is of the fize of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleafant fmell, yet has a very delightful talte. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; befides lemons, oranges, limes, fugar-canes, and mangocs. There is but little corn, and theep and bullocks are tcarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plenti ful. The religion of the natives is a mix ture of Mahometaniim, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which some miliake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a favage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels here to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 85. W. lat. 86. 85. N.

MALAGUETA, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, so called on account of the spice sold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

MALAMOCCO, a fmall ifland and feaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, and Italy, five miles S. of that city.

* MALATHIAH, an ancient town of Turky in Alia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Leffer Armenia, scated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony; feared on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the lake Camiow, to miles from Warren, and to from Demmim. Lon. 13. 12. L. lat. 53. o. N.

MALDA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges, 190 miles N. of Hughey. Lon 88. go. E. lat. 24. 30. N. Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDECHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which baron-Spar retired with his little army, after he had forced the French lines in 1705. It is nine miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Ellex, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated at the mouth of the river Cheliner, and is a very ancient place. Here are still to be feen intrenchments thrown up by the Dance. with the ruins of an old abbey and monaftery; and feveral currofities have been dug up here, ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a calle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head-quarters, and feveral battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by two bailiffs. eight aldermen, and 18 common council. It has two very old churches, three meeting-houses, and about 1000 houses, which are but indifferently built, and the ffreets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, over the rivers Chelmer and Black-water, and, having a commodious ' harbour, carries on a confiderable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities. It is nine miles E. of Chelmisford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

MALDIVES. See MOLDIVES.

MALES PROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Vannes; seared on the river Oust, 37 miles E. of Port Louis. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

* MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the South-Sea, lying in 16. 15. S. lat. and 167. 45. F. lon. It is about twenty leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The soil is a rich and

Sertile mould. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoamuts, bread fruit, bananas, fugar canes, yams,eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally diffinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. form, language, and manners, are widely different. They feem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papus, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They are of a flender make, have lively, but very arregular ugly features, and the a rope fo salt round their belly, as would be fatal to a person unaccustomed from his infancy to such a ligature. They use bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their arrows are faid to be fometimes poiloned. The climate of Malicollo is very warm, but not at all extraordinary for the torrid zone. Hence the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almost quite naked, either from heat or cold, Their keeping their bodies entire-By free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the South-Sea.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALIO, or CAPO MALIO, or ST. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvafia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated near Comphest Wood, and had formerly a numbery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is fix miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopsick of Liege, with an abbey; seated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asa, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, with an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles 8. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MALMOE, a fea-port town of Sweden,

of Shonen, feated on the strait called the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lundin, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly seated on a hill, and on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges; is a very ancient place, and has an alms-house for four men and sour women. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2.0. W, lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, ST. a sea port town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that furround it; is a rich, trading place, of great inportance, and defended by a frong caltie. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. However, in June 1758, they landed men in Cancalle Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships, great and imall, and then retired to the ships, without loss. It is feated on an island united to the main land by a causeway; is chiefly inhabited by feafaring men, who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruize upon the English. is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALORIA, a finall island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leghoin. Lon. 10.4. E. lat. 43.34. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Ethemadura. The duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706 after the Allies had taken Aleantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Mondays; seated on a high eminence not far from the river Dee, on the edge of the county, is an handsome place, containing three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school. It is 15 miles S. E. of Chester, and 166 N. W. of London. Lon 2.45. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See BLAREGNIES.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa such quantities

of foil; that it is now become a fertile ifland. However, they low but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-tices, and vines, which pro-The heat is fo exduce excellent wine. cellive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which . are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are faid to be about 90,000; and they are much fuch fort of people as those of Sicily. The common people speak Arabic, but the better fort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand matter of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1 (66, who were obliged to abandon the enterprife with the lofs of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly confifted of eight nations; but now they are but feven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of collbacy and chaftity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather VALETTA, an exceeding thong and very confiderable town of the illand of Malta, of which it is the capital, and well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the schidence of the grand mafter and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parts, which are so many peninsulas, consisting of folid tock, and separated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The flicets are spacious, and the . houles built with white stone. The whole island contains 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages. It is feated on the fea-fide, facing Sicily. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a stone-bridge, and composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accomodated with good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is so miles N. E. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 40. W. lat. 54. 9. N.

MALVA, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Rampoure is the capital town. Europe, lying on the Eastern coast of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a strong fort. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought from hence, It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is 50 miles S. E. of Misstra, and 75 S. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See Napoli Di Malvasia.

MALVERN-HILLS, are mountains in Worcestershire, and may be seen at a

great distance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Main, feated on the river Dive. Lou.

o. 26. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 17 pariflies, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The foil is good, and produces more corn than is fufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English. Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a loid, nor has he a feat or voice in the Butish parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. It is 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesea, in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coaft of Ireland.

* MANACHIA, an ancient, and confiderable town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

MANAR, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80.

45. E. lat. 9 o. N.

* MANAR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is the capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCESTER, a village in Warwickshire, antiently a Roman station on the
Watling-street, where several brass and
silver coins have been dug up, and lies
near Atherstone, and the river Anker.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Gastile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It

is

he a mountainous country; and it was Were the famous Don Quixote was fup-, poled to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancalhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon "frony hill, is a place of great antiquity, and now a large flourishing town, very populous, and has feveral curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods. Their velvets of Jate are come into great repute, and are much made use of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the marketplace, and the collegiate church; which laft has a imail choir, of excellent workmanship. It has an additional church, which was begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finished in 1723. It sends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a duchy; is 67 miles W.S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 80. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

MANCHUP, a town of Crim Tartary. It is feated on a mountain near the river Kaibata, 20 miles W. of Bacielary.

* MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a county of the same name, between the diocefe of Triers and the duchy of Juliers. It is 24 miles N. of Triers or Treves. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* Mandria, a imali defert island, in the Archipelago, furrounded with rocks, between Samo and Lango, and gives name

so the fea near it.

Manfredonia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; is feated on a gulph of the same name, so miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12.

E. lat. 41. 35. N.

MANGALOR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canary, and has a most excellent road for the ships to anchor in, while the rainy feafon lasts; is feated on a rifing ground, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. They are of a tawny complexion, with long black hair, and go half naked. On their festival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all fides with flowers. There are several ests, upon which the mad devotees

throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. They expose their criminals quite naked on the fands, where they die a most milerable and lingering death. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguele have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, heetle-nuts, landal wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the fides of the rivers; and it has scarce any defence against an enemy.

Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* MANGEEA, an island in the S. Seas, visited by Capt. Cook in the beginning of his last voyage. The coast is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, against which a heavy furf is continually breaking. Thisisland is about five leagues in circumference, and though of a moderate and pretty equal height, may be feen in clear weather at the distance of ten leagues. In the interior parts it rifes into small hills, whence there is an easy descent to the shore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains, taro, and bread-fruit. Capt. Cook represents this as a very fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any Itay. Lon-201, 53. E. lat. 21. 27. S.

*MANHART ZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, in Germany, separated from the fouthern by the river Danube, and bounded on the E. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and

on the E. by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a strong town of Germany. in the Lower Palatinate, with a strong citadel, and a palace where the elector Palatine often reades. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 6 miles N.E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* MANIEL, a mountain of North America, in the island of Hispaniola, so miles in circumference, and so high and craggy,

that it is almost inaccessible.

"MANINGAPATAM, a town of Alia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this fide the Ganges; feated near the feashore, as miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

Manilla. See Luconia.

MANINGTREE, a town of Ellex, with a market on Tuesdays, seated on the harp crooked iron-hoops fastened to the river Stour, nine miles E. N. E. of Colchester. chefter, and 60 E. N. E. of London. Lon.

2. 12. E. lat 52. 0. N.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a castle, and a commandery of the order of Malta; seated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris, Lon. 5.55. E. lat. 43.51. N.

· MANRESA, a ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cardonero and Lobbregat, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 1.56. E. lat. 41.

36. N.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a bishop's see. Its wax and stuffs are very famous. It is seated on a high hill near the river Sart, 20 miles S. of Alenzon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg, and 48 W. of Wirtemburg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51.

41. N.

Mansfield, a town in Nottinghamfhire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houses; drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat.

42. 30. N.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the isle of France, and capital of the Mantois; seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E.

lat. 49. 1. N.

MANTUA, the duchy of, a county of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese; on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the late duke of Mantua, being a vaffal of the empire, took part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain; for which reason he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice, in 1708. He having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hands, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat,

which were confirmed to them by subset quent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughters the empress-queen, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affaire. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua, Guaffalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the same name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, at parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The flieets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is very itrong by lituation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortieffes in Europe; and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durst not undertake the siege, It was greatly noted for its filks, and filk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the fummer-time is very unwholesome. The famous poet, VIRGIL, was born at a village near this city. It is feated on the river Minchio, and is an archbishop's see, and an univerfity ; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MARACAYBO, a rich and confiderable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuila. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

MARAYCABO, a lake of S. America, is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. Sea. It is well defended by strong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, from entering it, and plundering several Spanish towns seated on the coast. He also deseated a squadron sent out to take him.

"MARAGNAN, a province of 8. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 2612, and built a town; but they were soon

foon driven from thence by the Portuguele, who have possessed it ever since. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lon. 54. 55. W. lat. 1. 20. S.

Campania of Rome, which passes by the town of Grotta-Ferrara, and then separates into two branches; one of which falls into the Tiverone, and the other

into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See MAROGNA.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the tersitory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a strong citadel; seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulph of Venice. Lon.

23. 25. E. lat. 46. o. N.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and diocese of Rochelle; seated among falt-marshes, near the river Sevre, three miles from the sea. It carries on a very great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N.E. of Rochelle. Lon. 1.1. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

MARANT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Adinbasin; seated in a fertile and pleasant country. The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and his wife

were buried here.

MARASCH, a town of Asia, in Natolia, seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, and capital of a beglerbeglic, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

MARATHONA, a village of Greece in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with so,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Per-fians, who loft above 100,000 men.

* MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg; seated on the river Neckat, over which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1693; is 12 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibreltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon.

5. 55. W. lat. 36. 29. N.

of Venice, about five miles from Raguli, on which it depends. It had formerly a bithop's fee; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCA TREVISANA, a province of

Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino, and the Beluncie; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The foil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large fums by their cattle, filk, and woollencloth. The principal town is Trevifo.

* MARCELLIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Vienne. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* MARCELLING, a fmall river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bern; on the E. by Auvergne; on the W. by Angoumois; and on the S. by Limofin. It is about 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. Gueret is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Batrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul. Lon.

5. 50. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* MARCHENA, an handsome, ancient, and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, and a suburb as large as the town, seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 34. N.

MARCHIENNES, atown of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on both sides the river Sambre, four miles W. of Charleroy, and 22 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, feated in a morafs, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, and duchy of Styria, with a fliong caftle, seated on the river Drave, 18 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S.W. of Gratz. Lon. 15.9. E. lat. 46.44. N.

* MARCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, seven miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and be-

longs to the king of Pruffia. Ham is the

principal town.

* MARCO, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, sa miles N. of the Cozenza, Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

MARDIKE, a sea-port town of French Flanders, tour miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demolished, but the remontirances of the British court made them desist. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. o. N.

MARENNES, a town of France, in Stintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

* MARETIMO, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, has a castle with a few farm-houses, and produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 38.

5. N.

war.

MARGARETTA, an island of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andalutia, discovered by Christophe. Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant; but is not considerable since the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are Mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demolished it. Lon. 63. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

MARGATE, a sea-post town of Kent, in the Isle of Thonet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but is of late much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order; seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

MARIA, or SANTA MARIA, an ifand of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, five miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length, and five in breadth; well watered within, and surrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by 501 600 negroes, but seldom visited by thips passing that way.

* MARIA, ST. a confiderable town of

built by the Spaniards after they had difcovered the gold mines that are near it, and foon after taken by the English. It is seated at the hottom of the gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable, and the largest that falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather the gold-dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams, and carry away great quantities. Lon. 78. 12. W. lat. 7. 43. N.

or western islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

See AZORES.

"MARIA, ST. a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Austria; is seated on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a close battery, 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xcres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 6.6. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

* MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in Lorrain, divided in two by the liver Lebei. It is famous for its filver mines, and is 25 iniles N. W. of New Birfac. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

MARIENBURG, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich filver mines.
It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1539. It is seated among the mountains on the consines of Bohemia, 28 miles from Dresden.
Lon 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Ppland, and in Regal Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on the river Nogot, 30 miles S. W. of Flbing, and 30 S. E. of Dintrick. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 54. 9. N. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, Frichoff, and Natangen; on the E. by Bartonia and Galindia; on the S. by Hockerland; and on the W. by Pomerallia.

MARIENBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hamault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont, and seven S. E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

MARIENSTART, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, feated on the Wener Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlostadt, and

162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

* MARIENTHAL. See MARGEN-

THEIM.

MARIEN WERDER, a town of Pruffia, in Pomerania, with a caftle, and a magnificent church; feated on the river Nagot.

Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

MARI GALLANT, an island of North America, and the least of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever fince the year 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon fettled there again. It produces sugarcapes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but is in want of water. Lon. 61. 6. W. lat. 15. 55. N.

See MARAGAN. MARIGNAN.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swifs near this place by the French in 1515. It is scated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Ladi.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, and capital of a small republic, furrounded by the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three caltles. It has Been governed as a republic a great number of years, and chales its own officers and magistrates; is scated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 14 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARINO, ST. 2 town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handfome caftle, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12.

46. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thuildays. It is leated on an arm of the fea, called Mount'sbay, three miles E. of Penzance, and 286 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W.,

lat. 50. 12. N.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltthire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs. It is teated on the river Kennet, in a chalky foil, and is an handfome corporation, fends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It had a caltle, and once a parliament was held here; has often fuffered by fire, and been hardiomely rebuilt. It contains two parishes, and about 500 houses, with streets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 43 miles E. of Briftel, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English actory in Afia, on the W. court of the island of Sumatra, three miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon.

102. 9. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamfhire, with a market on Saturdays, feated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkshire, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London,

Lon. o. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king of France, between Verfailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It is noted for its fine gaidens and waterworks, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is to miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in . Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is feated on the river Garonne, 40 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris.

Lon. o. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Alia, in the fea of the fame name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and the foil of them all produces coin, wine, and finits. The fea of Maimora is a large gulph, which communicates both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea by that of Conftantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all thips mult pals through it that fail to Constantinople from the Mediterranean. It was unciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a liver of Flance, which has its source in Bassigny, and tuns N. W. through Champagne to Chalons, and from thence paffes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little'

below it.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorfetshire, on the Stour, five miles S. W. of Shaftibury. The church is an ancient lofty building; the cicling was finely carved, but is now much decayed. The tower fell down in 1710, in time of divine fervice, but is now handsomely rebuilt. There are several ancient inscriptions in the church.

MARO, a finall town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquifate; eight miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 44. 55. N.-

* MAROGNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek arch-

bifaop a

bishop's see; seated near the sea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

MAROSCH, or MERISH, a river which rifes in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Transilvania, and afterwards witning W. passes into flungary, and falls

into the river Teyle at Segedin.

* MAROUTIER, a town of France in Lower Alface, with a Benedictine abbey; three miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Strafburg. Lon. 7.33. E. lat 48.38. N

MARPURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with an university, a cassle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent townhouse It is seated on the river Lonn, in a pleasant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, and 47 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 50. 35 N.

*MARPURG, a handlome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, feated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and 60 N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat.

46. 44. N. See MARCHPURG.

* MARQUESAS, a group of illands, in the South Sea, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina-la-Dominica, and St. Pedro. Capt. Cook lay fome time at the first of these, in his second voyage to It is fituated in 9. 55. S. the South Sea. lat. and 139. 9 W. lun. The natives are a well-made, handlome people, of a yellowith, or tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a fmall piece of cloth, perfectly refembling that made by the people of Otaherte round their wailt and loins. Their Beards and hair are of a fine jetty black, like thole of the other natives of the forrid zone. The illand, though high and fleep, yet has many vallies, which widen towards the fea, and are covered with fine forests to the fur mits of the interior mountains. On the S. lide of the bay where Capt. Cook anchored rifes a peak, which is very craggy and macceffible. All the N. fide is a black burnt hill, of which the rock is vaulted along the lea thore, and the top clad to the fummit with a thrubbery of caluarinas. The products of these and the other islands, are bread, fruit, bananas, plantains, cocos-suts, fearlet beans, paper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, caluarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hoggand fowls. They have also plenty of this. Mr. Fortier lays, he never tay a tingle deformed, or even ill-proportioned men among the natives ; all were firong.

tall, well limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their aims are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite fo cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, furpals, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquefans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather fearce. They are much given to pilfering like the lower fort among the Otaheiteans. Their mulic, mulical inflruments, dances, and canoes, very much relemble thole of Otaheite. In thort, the inhabitants of the Marquefas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the fame origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great afhnity in many respects.

MARR, a diffrict of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamff, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the Merns, and on the W. by Badenoch, and Athol. The thicf town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France in Lorrain, remarkable for its falt-works; feated in a marsh on the river Selle, of difficult accels; which together with the fortifications, tender it an important place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6.41. E lat. 48. 49. N.

of S.c.ily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and built on the ruins of the antient Lilybaum, 53 miles S. W. of Palerino, and 12 N. of Mazara. Lon.

12. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

*MARSAN, or MOUNT-MARSAN, a town of France, in Galcony, and capital of a finall territory of the same name, fertile in wine; seated on the river Midule, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat.

43. 54. N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUI-VER, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni Arax, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with one of the hest harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; is seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, three miles from Oran. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 36. 1. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong sea-port town, and the most rich and trading place of Provence. Here is a good harbour, where the French gallies are stationed, for it will not admit large men of war. It is divided into the Old Town and the New: In the Old the houses are not so well built as in the other. They are separated by a speet house deted by trees on each side, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is one of

the most trading towns in France, to which ! its harbour contributes, which has a chain crole its month. Without the walls is the callle of Notice Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a hilhop's lee, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at all times for men of learning. In 1060, Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, becaule they pretended to be free The Jefuits had a very fine observatory here; and in the arienal, built not long ago, there are arms for 400,000 men. In the house of discipline they weave gold, filver, and filk brocades. They reckon 2000 country houses round Marfeilles, where the inhabitants go in the lummer-time to take the air. The public buildings are very handlome, and the finest drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world feated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the N. by the Calpian Sca; on the W. by Khilan; on the S. by Irac Agemi; and on the E by Astrabad.

Farabad is the capital town.

*MARSII, a village of Cambridgeshire,

in the iffe of Ely.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the Cotswold hills, on the road from London to Bussel, from which it is distant 12 miles E. and 102 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15 W. lat. 51. 30 N.

* MARSI, the duchy of, a small territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo,

which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a small, iich, and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a beshop's see. It is scated at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Agri, six miles from Marsico Vecchio, and 73 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 49. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

of Sweden, in Cothland, now gone to de-

cay, it having but 20 burghers

a Maria

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, and in the duchy of Castro; seated on a take of the same name, otherwise called Bolsenna, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12.40. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Aga, in the kingdom of Pegu, Tving on the gulph of Bengal. The foil is fertile in sice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the tame name, and was a rich trad-

14 2 " A.

ing place before they funk ships at the extrance of the harbour to choak it up, which it has done effectually; besides which, the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam; and the sormer was taken and killed by a people called Barmars, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under subjection. It is 80 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 96. 56. E. lat. 15. 30 N.

MARTEL, a town of Igance, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci; feated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MIRIHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coast of I cira Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sca, on the E. by Riode-la-Hache, on the S. by New Granada, and on the W. by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the samous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the lea coast, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious flones, as affo faltworks. The Spaniards pollels but one part . of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the fea, having an harbour furrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very confiderable, when the Spanish galleons were ient thither, but is now come almost to nothing Lon. 74. 0. W lat. 11. 27. N.

MARTHA, Sr. or SIERRA NEVA-DA, a very high mountain, in New Spain. Some fay it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five high, and that the top is always covered with fnow in the hottest weather. It is 370 miles distant from St. Domingo. Lon. 73. 55. W.

lat 8. o. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N. America, near the coast of Massachusett's bay, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their
sisheries, in which they have great success.
Lon. 70. 22. W. lat. 41. 16. N.

MARTIGUES, a few port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality; feated near a lake 12 miles long, and five broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent falt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marfeilles. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

MARTIN, a village in Surry, one mile from Wimbledon and Tooting. It had a

mag-

magnificent abbey, founded by king Henry I. Here are copper-mills on the river Wandel, with fome callico-printers. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with titles, instead of brick and flone. This bridge is the boundary of the three parishes, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Martin. In the abbey above mentioned, King John · flept the night before he figued the great charter in Runny Mead.

MARTING ST. a Linall but ffrong town of France, in the ille of Rhee, with a harbour and a itrong citadel, fortified after the manner of Vauban. The illand lies near the coast of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 45. 10. N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near a town called Denta, and · feparates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MARTIN, ST. an illand of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but feveral falt pits. After various revolutions, it is at length in policition of the French and Dutch, who pollels it conjointly. Lon 63. o. . lat. 18 4 N.

MARTINICO, a confiderable island of N. America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in cir-The French pollelled it cumterence. from 1635, till the 13th of February 1762, when it was taken by the English; but was again reflored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as feveral rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or yines; however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer callava to wheat bread. It produces lugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantaine, and other tropical fiusts; is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has feveral fate and commodious harbours, · well forufied. The principal places are, Fort-Royal, Fort St. Perer, Fort Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still fome of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Fort-Royal is in lon, G1. 16. W. and lat. 14. 44. N.

* MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine albey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and is built like a calile, furrounded with a

large heath, on which there were formerly . villages and churches. It was taken by:the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's fee; 8 miles from the fee, and 15 S. of Cofenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat 39. 6. N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, feated at the confluence of the rivers Nova and Lubragat, over which there are two bridges; 18 miles N. W. of Barceiona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, iti Andalufia, and in Cordova, with a fortrels leated on a rock, eight miles S. of Anduxar.

MARVES 1010, a handlome trading town of France, in Languedoc; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorrain, in the duchy of Bar; leated on the river Olhein, on the confines of Luxemburg, three miles

E. of Jametz.

MARYLAND, one of the United and Independent Provinces of N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeak-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eaftern and wettern thores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennlylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the lea; on the S. by Virginia, and on the W. by the Aligany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At first when it was settled it was almost all covered with trees, except in lome few spors, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It refembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houles dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the conveniency of putting their hogsheads of tobacco readily on board the ships. There are more Papilts here than in any of the other provinces, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Valdi-Noto, having near it a pit full of faltwater, which being dried up in fummer, leaves a great deal of falt, of which the inhahitants make confiderable profit.

*MARZA SIROCCO, a fmall gulph on the S. lide of the little of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beliege Valetta, for which reason the grand mailer ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulph,

and one on the point of land that advances

into the middle of the gulph

MARZILLA, an handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, seated near the river Arragon.

MASBATE, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, almost in the center of the rest. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 11. 36. N.

* MASCALATE, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province, 50 miles from the gulph of Balfora, and 125 E. of Labfa.

MANCAREIGNE, or the ISLE OF BOURBON, an island of Africa, to the E. of Madagascar, 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. The French settled here in 1672, and it is now the place where the slups of the East-India company stop to take in fresh water and provisions. The air is wholesome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with sists. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are frequent and violent. There is no sign of any inhabitants having been here before the French. Lou. 55. 35. E. lat. 20. 52. S.

* MASCATE, a town of Alia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a callle leated on a rock. It is built at the bettom of a imail bay, and was fortified by the Portiiguele about the year 1650, but the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garrion to the fword, except 18, who ruined Mahometans. It is very firong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral built by the Portuguele is now the king's palace. There are neither treas, thrubs, nor grafs to be feen on the lea-coast near it, and only a few date-tices in a valley at the back of the town, though thoy have all things in plenty. The weather is to hot from May to September, that no people are to be feen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the aftermoon. The bezars or market-places are rovered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the houle-tops on one fide to those on the other. The horfes, carrie, and theep are used to eat roalled fift; notwithstanding which, the heef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanilm, and yet they tuffer any one to go into their molques, contrary to the cultone of the Turks. The men's garments are a pair of breeches which reach to their ancles, and a loofe vest on their backs, with very large fleeves, which

is fastened to their bodies by a sash, and they have a large turban, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a fort of a loose coat, made of camel's-wool without sleeves. The women's dress is much the same, only the vests sit their bodies better. The product of the country is horses, dates, sine brimstone, cossee, and ruinoss, a root that dies red. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 24. o. N.

MASCON. See MACON.

*MAS-B'ASIL, a town of France, in the county of Foix, scated on the rivulet Rife, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

*MAS-DU-SOULIFF, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocese of Vabres,

and election of Milhaud.

*MAS-GARNIER, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne, with a Benedictine abbey.

finall but beautiful islands, lying off the S. E. point of Mallicola, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167. 55. E. lat. 16. 32. S.

* Masox, a valley in the country of the Grifons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grifon league.

MASS 1, an ancient, populous, and handfome town of Italy, and capital of a fmall
territory of the fame name, with the title
of a principality, and a strong castle. It
is famous for its quarries of fine marble,
and is seated on a plain three titles from
the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence.
Lon 10.0. E lat. 44.0. N.

dom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavo10, with a bishop's sec; seated near the
sea in a place disticult of access, five miles
S. W. of Soriento, and so S. of Naples.
Lon. 14 18. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, and in Tulcany, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 48.

40. N.

MASSACHUSETS BAY, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of N. America, bounded on the N. by New-Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the Sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New-York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have also mines of copper and iron.

* MASSAFRA, a firong sown of Italy,

Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop s see; seated at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this district holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain '20 miles N.W. of Verceil, and 40 N.E. of Turin, Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape on the S. fide of Scio, one of the il-

lands of the Archipelago.

MASTRICHI. See MAESTRICHT. MASULAPATAN, a populous town of Atia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and most nations in Europe had factories here, · but the English have now left it, and even the Dutch themselves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentoos, who will not feed on any thing that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of chantz, which is greatly decayed fince the English lest off buying. The Great Mogul has a custom-house here; and the adfacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is leated on the W. fide of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. bf Fort St. George. Lon. 81. 40. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, or commodious bay in America, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in tresh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23.

12. N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, Gated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

* MITALONA, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a principality; eight miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 14. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

MATAMAN, accountry of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotopa on the E. by Cafraria on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miferable huts, it being a defart country, and but little visited by the Europeans.

*MATAN, or MACTAN, an island of Alia in the East-Indian sea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it was

bere that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most foutbern promontory of the Morea, between the gulph of Coran and that of Colo-China;

Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 96. 25. N.

*MATARAM, a large town of Affa, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is seated in a very firtule, pleasant, and populous country, surrounded with mountains. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 7. 15. S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works; seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 41.

36. N.

*M VTCOWITZ, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, scated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

"MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jesi.

* MATELLES, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of

Montpelier.

MATERA, a confiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the TerradiOtranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Bari, and 35 N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 16.

54. E. lat 40. 59. N. MATIOCK, a village near Wirksworth, in Derbythire, and on the very edge of the Derwent. It has a bath, whole waters are warm, and the place is much frequented in the bathing featon. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic file, on the fleep fide of a mountain, rising regularly one above another from the bottom to nearly the fummit. There are good accommodations for the company who refort to the bath; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the fale of petrifactions, chrystals, and other curiolities of nature. Notwithstanding the rockinels of the foil, the chilfs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whole foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATTHEO, St. a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated in a plea-sant plain, and in a very sertile country, watered with many springs; 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. o. 26. W. lat. 40.

12. N.

MATTHEO, ST. an island of Africa, a great distance from the land, the nearest being Cape Palmas on the coalt of Guinea, which is 480 miles diffant. It was formerly planted by the Postugueze, but is now deferted. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

MATUMAY, a lea-port town of Alia, in Yello, and capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. The Jefuits made many converts here in 1620, Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with an anbey of canonclies, who must be noble both by father and mother's fide. This place was ceded to France in 1678, and fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is feated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Bruffels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* MAUBILLE, a largeriver of N. America in Louisiana, which has its source in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAULEON, a town of France in Galcony, and capital of the territory of Soule; 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. E. of Dax. Lon. o. 31. W. 13t. 43. 10. N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in Poston, and in the diocese of Roche'le, with a famous Augustine abbey; seated near the livulet Out, 52 miles N. F. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Prictiers. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 46. 54. N.

MAURA, ST. an illand of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 aniles N. E. of the illand of Cephalonia.

Lon. 20. 46. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France, in Tourain, and in the diocese of . Yours, 17 miles from Yours, and 143 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 41. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

· MAURIAC, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, a place of fome trade, and the horses are the best in France. It is feated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon 2. 16. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, goo miles E. of the illand of Madagascar, about 37 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. There are very high mountains, covered with green trees all the year. The sea near the shore abounds with fith, and there are both fea and land tortoiles, extremely large. There are also cows, lea-caives, and one fort of fills fo large, that, as they lay, it is sufficient for - # thip's company. There are birds of divers kinds, very fingular, and fo tame they passy he taken by the hand. The bats are

as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkies. This island is now inhabited, though it was formerly in possession of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the East Indies.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of

the coast of Barbary in Africa.

MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Ulbec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great numher of towns. Sarmacand is the capital.

MAWES, St. a town in Cornwail, whole market is disuled. It lends two members to parliament, and is scated on the E. fide of Falmouth haven, overagainst Falmouth, from which it is distant three miles, and 256 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

MAXICO, a pretty good town in the illand of Madeira. See MIDLIRA.

MAXIMIN, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Aix. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is leated on the river Argens, 20 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 5. 57. E lat. 43.30. N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coalt of Fife. The rocks about it render it al-

most maccessible.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYO, or the ISLE Of MAY, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Veid in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The foil in general is very barren, and water (carce; however, they have plenty of beeves, goats, and affes; as also some corn, vains, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the fide of the hills, and they have some figs and water-melous. The fea round about the illand abounds with fish. The chief commodity is falt, with which many English ships are loaded in the fummer time. Pinola is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the 1. Portuguele language, and are flout, lufly, and fleshy. There are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23. o. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 69 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Rolcommon; by Sligo on the W. by the fea on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13,085 houses, 73 parishes, nine baronies, one borough, and fends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Castlebar. The principal town is of the fame name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa, in the kingdomeof Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and belieged by the king of Morocco, with 200,000 men in 1562, but to no purpole. It is near the fea, eight miles from Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 33.12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a confiderable valley of the iame name, which is very ferale, and watered with feveral rivers. The town is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour; is feated on the sea-coast, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

MAZERIS, a confiderable town of France, in the county of Foix. Lon. 1.

42. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

Mr Aco, a large and celebrated town of the illand of Niphon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are faid to be 600,000 in num ber, belides firangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 134. 25. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MLADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswaer, scated on the N. side of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. It was difficulted by the Turks in 1738.

Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* MEAO, a imali island of Alia, in the East-Indian sea, and one of the Moluccas, or spice islands, with a good harbour. Lon.

127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

MEATH, EAST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Lowth; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Kildare and Dublin; and on the W. by Longford and West-Meath. It contains 14,277 houses, 139 parishes, 12 baronies, fix boroughs, and tends 14 members to parliament.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. by Longford and East-Meath; on the E. by the Sca; on the S. by King's County; and on the W. by Roscommon.

It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland; contains 9271 houses. 62 parulhes, 12 baronies, four boroughs, and lends ten members to parhament.

MFAUX, an ancient town of France, sa Brie, with a bilhop's ice, leated in a place abounding in corn and cattle, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts. and its trade confifts in corn, wool, and cheefe. It is ten miles N. W. of Colomicra, and 25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2.

58. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Alia, in Arabia the Happy; feated on a harren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sca. It is a place of no strength. having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the refort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and fwarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all confift of a blackiff. rock, and fome of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet ulually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greatest part of the Alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water. and yet little garden fluff; but there are leveral forts of good fruits to be had, fuch as grapes, niclons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are also plenty of theep brought thither to be fold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the take of coolness. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three. places that lead to the Beat Allah through certain doors, and thele are paved with thort flones. There are cloiflers all round. and in the fides are little rooms or cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah ilands in the middle of the temple. is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick fort of filk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two teet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with filver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold on. broidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but

two days in the space of his weaks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the root, with a bar of iron falleued thereto, on which hang three or four filver lamps. The walls on the infide are marble, and covered with filk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the fepulehre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they ashrun that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handfome enough, and not unlike shole of people of fathion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contern them all at once, for there is no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or faints, and the next morning they move to a place where they fay Abraham went to offer up his fon Ifac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw feven fmall flones against a little fquare floor building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchates a theep, which is brought for that purpole, eating fome of it themselves, and giving the resi to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. Indeed their are milerable objects, and fuch starved creatures, that they feem ready to devour each other. After all, one would imagine that this was a very fanchihed place, and vet a renegado who went in pilgrimage thither aftirms, there as much debauchery practifed here as m any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 93 miles from Jodda, the fea-port town of Mecta, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55 E. lat. 21, 45. N.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by the duchies of Holflein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg; being about see miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, pattures, and game; and it is very wellsfeated on the Baltte for foreign trade. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulie council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum. It takes its name from a town which was .. very flourishing formerly, but now is reduced to a little willage.

MEGHILIN, or MALINES, a bandsome

tal of a diffrict of the same name, with an archbifbop's fee; is a large and well-built place, with clean, well-paved fireets. It confids of feveral fmall islands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral church is a superb structure, with a very high freeple, in which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large boule, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they call a great many cannons and moreurs here, as well as all forts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a fort of beer, which is fent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordfhip, which comprehends two small definels, containing nine towns of little confequence, and fome villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlhorough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746. It is ten miles N. W. of Louvain, ten N. E. of Bruffels, and 15 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N.
by Panuco; on the E. by Proper-Mexico;
on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W.
by New Galicia. It is about 200 miles in
circumference, and is very rich, abounding
in all the necessaries of life. It has also
mines of filver, copper, and great plenty
of cocoa-nuts, befides a great deal of filk.
Valladolid is the capital town.

MECON, a river of Asia, in the peninfula beyond the Ganges, which, rising in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Lios and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0. N.

* MLLRAN, a province of Persia, on the confines of Indostan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, scated in a sertile country, on the
river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Merida.
Lon. 5. 38. W. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the E. India company, and sends deputies to the states of the province; is nine miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal spring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleasant situation, three miles from Wadslena.

MEDIA,

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by Hircame and Parthia; on the S. by Proper Persa and Sasiana; on the W. by Asiyria and Armenia; and on the N. by the Caspian Sea. Echetana was the capital town, which some take to be Tauris, and others Cashin. It is supposed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, and the western part of Irac-Agemi,

provinces of Perlia.

MEDINA-TALNARI, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deferta, and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large molque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brais gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with cur- tains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an eye-witness declares there are not 100. The tomb is not expoled to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The flory of its being fulpended in the air by a loaditone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nulia, acrols the Red Sca, in odd fort of vellels, whole fails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan aera begins in 622, from the time of lus flight. It is feated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles N.W. of Mccca. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA-CHILL, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Castile, and capital of a considerable duchy of the same name; seared near the river Xulong, ten miles N. E. of Siguenza, and 75 S.W. of Saragossa.

Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old cassle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the soot of a mountain, near Bajadoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb sountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Xamora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an anci-

dom of Leon, with the title of a ducky y feated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolida and 30 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 20 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 36.

40. N.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by those of the Dardanelles. No description of it can be so clear, as that gained by viewing the map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

MIDNIEI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's fee; leated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon 22.49. E. lat. 55.42. No

* MEDOC, a district of France, in Bourdelois, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

* MEDUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, feated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. o. 13. E. lat. 34 45 N.

MLDWAY, a river which rifes in Afhdown Forest, in Sullex; and running N. E. palics by Penthurft, Tunbridge, Maidflone, and Rocheffer in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the life of Sheepy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eastern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feveriham, where there are the finest oyliers in these parts. In the western branch, near Chatham, it is the station of the royal navy, where most of the first and fecond rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war, which occafioned Sheernels to be built at its mouth, to defend the entrance.

* MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the S. part of the palatinate of Volhinit, seated on the N. bank of the river Bog.

* MEEN, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly

formerly very large, but now inconfiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is so miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

* MEGRA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province

of Gret; five miles from the fea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; feated on the river Macfe, 15 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transilvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

MEGIERS, a town of Transilvania, subject to the house of Austria, and 28 miles N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 41.

E. lat. 46. 59. N.

MEHAICN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the west part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maese, a little W. of Huy.

* MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old castle; seated in a sertile plain on the river Yyvres, ten miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

France, in Orleannois. Lon. 1. 48. E.

lat. 47. 50. N.

MEIN. See MAINE.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and confiderable town of Germany, in the eice torate of Saxony, and in the margravate of Misnia, with a castle. It formerly belonged to a bishop, but is now lecularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelain is settled here. It is seated on the river Elbe, ten miles N. W. of Dresden, and 37 S. E. of Leipsick. Lon. 13. 83. E. lat. 54. 15. N.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxo my, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lufatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meissen, Leipsick, Ertzgeburg, Voigtland, and Lustadt. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, addicted to arts and sciences,

and speak the purest longuage in Germany. The capital town is Dresden.

MEGAZZO, an ancient town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, so miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 27. 28. N.

MELCK, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, and well fortified; 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15, 20. E. lat 48, 11. N.

Melcomb-Regis, a town of Dorletthire, with two markets, on Tueldays and Fridays. It is feated on an arm of the ica, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handsome bridge of timber, over which they pals from one into the other. Melcomb is feated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good fireets and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel flands on a fleep rock, and there are 60 steps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 They are governed by a mayor, houics. teveral aldermen, and a recorder; and each lends two members to parliament. I he fireets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is eight miles S. of Dorcheffer, and 129 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

MEICRITH, or MILICRIG, a village in Northumberland, near Beltingham and Chefter on the Wall, on the military way that runs on the S. fide of it. There was an imperfect alter brought hither, which is mentioned by Camden, and on which the washer-women now beat their bucks.

mania, belonging to its own prince; eight miles from Forls, and eight from Ravenna. Lon 11.48. E. lat. 44.22. N.

MELDERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49 E. lat. 50. 45. N.

MELDORP; an ancient and confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holflein; feated near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, and 45 W. of Hamburg, Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

MELGAZO, a nown of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Afia, in the

E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St.

Thomas, but the places are distinct; it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Christians, which consist of Armenians and Portuguese; and here was an European bishop's see. It was subject to the Portuguese, but has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is three miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 35. E. lat. 13. O. N.

* MELFI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with an ancient cassle seated on a rock, the title of a principality, and a bishop's see; 16 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15.

52. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa, 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

MEIIII.A, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here; but it was returned back to the Moors. It is feated near the fea, 75 miles from Tremesen. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguele have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well pro-They exvided with European goods change these for gold, slaves, elephants · teeth, oftrich feathers, wax, aloes, lena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, fugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is hirrounded on all fides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid The inhabitants' confift of under water, Christians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is faid to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 10. S.

* MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the island of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Cala bria, with a bishop's see; 40 miles N. of

Reggio, and 40 S. of Cofenza. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopriek of Osnabrug, ten miles E. of Osnabrug. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, with two priories, and a manu-

factory of ferges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in length, and 30 m breadth, having a communication with the Baltic Sea. Stockholm stands on the N. side of it, and it is surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania.

*MYLLERAYE, a rich abbey of France,

in the diocese of Nantz.

* MELLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Guinea, on the S. by mountains and defarts, on the. W. by large woods and forests reaching to the ica-ihore, and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the fame name, which contains about 6000 families, and where the king relides. This country abounds with corn, flesh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is a kind of Mahometantim. They are faid to be the mult civilized of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm that this kingdom is tributary to Tombut.

* MLILINGEN, a town of Swifferland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, fince 1719, depends on the cantons of Zarich and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is feated in a fertile

country on the river Ruly.

M+1, NICK, a town of Bohemia, feated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, subject to the house of Austria, and 18 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* MELOUE, a handsome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt; scared on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handsome appearance, and has a remarkable mosque.

Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELREY, or MELROYS, a pown of Scotland, in the county of Merse, and on the confines of Tweedale; seated on the S. side of the river Tweed, 28 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

MELRISCHTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the river Strat, and remarkable for a battle sought

Dear

mear it, between the emperor Henry IV.

and Rodelph duke of Suabia.

banks of the Tweed, fix miles from Kelfo, in Scotland, where was formerly a famous abbey, founded in the twelfth century, for Bernardine or Ciffereian monks.
This abbey was endowed with great revenues, and the magnificence of the foun-

dation fill appears in the ruins.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays.

It is seated on the hanks of the river Eye,
which almost forround it, and over which
these are two handsome sone bridges.

The houses are well built; its market is
considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep,
and provisions; and it is the best place in
the county, next to Leicester. It is 15
miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106
N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W.
lat. 52. 48. N.

Malvil, an handsome palace of Scotland, in Fifeshire, belonging to the earl

of Leven.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of Hurepoix; scated on the river Seine, ten miles from Fontainbleau, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara.

Lon. 6. o. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Polish Prussia, with a good harbour; seated on the Baltic Sea, 120 miles N.E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 55. 46. N.

MEMMINGEN, an handsome and strong town of Germany, in the-circle of Suabia, seated in a fertile pleasant plain, 24 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augsburg.

Lon. 10. 16. E. lat, 48. 9. N.

of Egypt, in Africa, feated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the castern side of the Nile.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falk into a bay of the sea below Bancock. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

MENANCARQ, a town of Afia, in the E. Indies, and in the illand of Sumatre. It is capital of a finall kingdom of the fame name, and fented on the S. coult over against the isle of Nasian, 250 miles from the Strait of Sunds.

MANAT, a town of France, in Au-

1'1 W. f' .

with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MENCHINOT, a village near Laun-

ceiton, in Cornwall.

* MENDE, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and the steeples of the cathedral church, are remarkable. It is very populous, and seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays; seated in a dirty country among the Woodlands, and is a small place, but has an handsome church. It is 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52.

24. N.

MENDIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerfet, in the neighbourhood of Wells,

and contain lead mines.

* MENLHOULD, ST. an ancient and confiderable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne. It is feated on a morals, between two rocks, on the liver Aine, so miles N. E. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4.

59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENIN, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very strongly. It was retaken by the allies in 1706, and added to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but recovered by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chipelle, and is scated on the river Lys, ten miles N. of Lisle, and eight S E. of Ypres. Lon. 2.9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, five miles from Monaco, and eight from Ventimiglia. Lon.

7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

Men 17, a confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is archbishop's see. The archbishop is archbishop's fee. The empsre, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assembles. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, and the other public structures are very hand-some; but the private houses are mean, and the fortifications of no great strength. This is most probably the place where priming

feveral times taken and retaken, and is feated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N.W. of Worms, 15 W. of Francfort, and 75 E. of Triers.

Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

MENTZ, the archbilhoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Hesse, on the S by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile, especially in good wines, and well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the balliwicks of Hoesch, Steinbeim, Aschaffenburg, the county of Konichstein, and part of that of Reineck. We mult not confound the archbishoprick of Mentz with the electotate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a fea in the Turkifli

dominions, now called Nabach.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster; seated on the 1iver Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E.

lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Airagon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a seitile and pleasant country, 39 miles N. W. of Tortosa, and 280 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E.

lat. 41. 36. N.

*. MEQUINEZ, a city of Fer, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez, seated in a delightful plain, having a very ferene and clear air; for which reafon the emperor chuses this place to relide in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcayds refort with the tribute and prefents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themfelves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to guard and protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor, infomuch that their boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to

pull off their thoes whenever they pais by a molque. Close by Mequinez, on the No W. fide, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recivits the foldiers for his The palace stands on the S. side. court. and is guarded by feveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreffed, and their knives and scymetars covered with wrought filver. The houses are very goods but the flicets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be feen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the backfide of their houses, where there is a square court-yard open at the top, with pillars, supporting galleries, and painted wooden balluttrades round the infide of the houft, like fome of our inns. In the middle of the yard. is a fountain, if the house belongs to a person of any consideration. They are flat at the top, so that in many places they ean walk a great way upon them. The wemen live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in then hair, and have only a fingle fillet over their foreheads. As to their cuftoms and manners, they are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 33. 16. N.

MERAN, an handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erschland; seated on the river Adige, 5 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzano. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays; seated near large hills, on one side of which there is a beacon; 28 miles W. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W.

lat. 51. 6. N.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for impregnable, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a bashaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 59. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MERECZ,

Merrecz, a town of Poland, in Lithuahia, seated at the confinence of the rivers Berezmo and Merecz, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 10. E. lat. 54. o. N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are sine iemains of antiquity, particularly a triumphalarch, but not now what it was formerly. It is seated in an extensive and sertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantaia. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and capital of the province of Yutacan, where the hishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; is 30 miles S. of the sea, and 120 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 25. W. lat. 20. 15. N.

* MERIDA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada; seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles N. E. of Pampeluna.

Lon. 71. o. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, -a county of N. Walcs, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Carnarvonthise and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryfaire on the S. E. and by the Irish Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and fends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by feveral rivers, the chief of which are the Dee and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely fleep; however, this county feeds large flocks of ficep, many goats and large herds of cattle; befides which, there is plenty of fish of several forts.

MERK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rifes in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overslackee in Holland.

France, in the Isle of France, with a palace or castle, and very superb stables. It belongs to the house of Luxemburg.

Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the places of the chiefest note are the strong castle of Dunote, and Slonhive.

Mero, a firing town of Afia, in the

peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu; 140 miles S. W. of Pegu town. Lon. 98. 36. E. lat. 16. o. N.

MEROU, a town of Afia in Persia, and in Korassen; seated in a delightful fertile country, which produces falt, 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara, and 270 N. E. of Nishabour. Lon. 64. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MERS, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by
the German Ocean, on the S. by Northun:berland and Tiviotdale, and on the
W. by Tweedale. It is very fruitful in
corn and grass, and abounds with seats
of persons of quality. The chief place is
the town and castle of Duns.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, to miles S. of Hall, and 56 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

Merspure, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Suabia, and bishoprick of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake Constance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It was taken from the Moois in 1239, and is scated near the liver Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon.

7. 40. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

Merton, a village near Oxford, fituated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by king Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

* MERU, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Beauvais, with a castle; seated near the source of a brook that falls into the river Oise.

MERUF, the north branch of the river Maefe, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is feated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, seated on the river Lis, so miles from Cassel, and 24 S. W. of Menin.

Len. 2. 43. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

* MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a large town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and o Xeres de la Frontera; but is now only a large heap of ruins. Here the Araba conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, and by that victory became mai-

ters of Spain, in 713.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Asia, in Persa, and in the province of Korassan; fortified with several towers, and samous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the samily of Ali, to which the Persans pay a great devotion. It is seated on a mountain near this town, in which are found fine Turky stones, 220 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 61. 20. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

MESEEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and capital of the province of the same name, seated on the E. coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon.

44. 25. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

MESEMBRIA, a town of Turky, in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, between Stravico and Narna, with an aichbishop's see.

*MESKIRK, an hand some town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furtherberg, 15 miles N. of Uberlingen.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diaibec, a province of Turky in Asia, supposed to be called Padan Aiam, in

ici ipture.

Massa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a small distance from each other, and a temple built with large fish-hones, instead of timber. It is seated at the foot of mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 29. 20. N.

* MESSIN, a province of France, between the duchies of Luxemburg, Lorrain, and Bar. It is tertile in wine, coin, and finits, and watered by feveral rivers, the principal of which are the Mofelle, and the Saite. Metz is the capital town.

MFssina, an ancient, laigr, handfome, and strong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archoishop's see. It is at present about five miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and the monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the fafest in the Mediterianean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily relides here fix months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in filk, oil, fruit, corn, and

excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a fire port. It submitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but it was re-taken by the emperor in 1710. In 1735 the Spani-. ards got policifion of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a conful here. This place, in the beginning of the year 1783, fuffered most dreadfully by an earthquake, which flinok great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns. and bursed thousands in their ruins. It is feated on the fer fide, too miles E. of Palermo, 260 S. by E. of Rome, and 184 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N.E. of Padua.

Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MFTFLIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Guestro. The soil of this island is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. This island produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; not have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital town, where a cade has the civil administration, and an aga of the Janislavies commands the soldiers; for it is under Turkish government.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuckdays. It is 15 nules N. W. of Thetford, and 86 N. N. E. ot London. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

METLING, a throng town and cattle of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Kulp, 42 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* METRO, a liver of Italy, in the terlitory of the Church, that luns into the duchy of Urhino, walkes Fallombrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, and capital of the territory of Messin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a bishop's see, whose bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Costin, and the house of the governor, are worth seeing. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. It is seated at the considerce of the rivers Moselle and

C c Sellie,

Seille, 25 miles N. W. of Nanci, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 48 S. W. of Triers.

Lon. p. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

MEUDON, a handsome palace of the king of France, seated on a hill which stand, in a plain, on the banks of the liver being, five miles S. W. of Paris, from whence there is a fine prospect of the neighbourhood of Paris.

* MEUI 12, an ancient town in the life of France, built in the form of an amphithentic, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57.

B. l t 49. 1. N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp; subject to Prussia. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

MLUS. See MAESE.

Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are wast fields of wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of

excellent plums.

MEXAT-ALI, a noted town of Asia, in Persia, and in Arac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is soo miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 32. o. N.

of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Asia. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lon. 42.

57. E. lat. 33. o. N.

MEXICO, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and feated on an iffand in a fait-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with feveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico relided. It was taken by Berdinando Cortez in 1521, after a fiege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from freet to freet, it was almost ruined, but asterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 33,000 houses, built of stone and brick, to which sher the second a fuburbet 3000 hauses, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a wery handlome place, with

large, clean, wide streets, in which are a great number of magnificent tructures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the ufual refidence of the viceroy of NewSpain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquilition, a mint, an aichbilhop's fee, an univerlity, and a printing-house. It is a common faying, that there are four beautiful things to be feen at Mexico. namely, the women, the rich habits, the coaches and horses, and the threets. The goldsmiths here are immensely tich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Alia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inunda-11011 in October 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town hecame feated on dry land, without walls, or any other defence. Mexico is supplied with tweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, supported by arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniaids do not make a tenth put of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixtine of them all. It is 2000 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. E. by N. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 100. o. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

MEXICO, a large country of N. America, otherwife called New Spain; bound. ed on the N. by New Mexico, on the ${f E}_{f s}$ by the gulph of Mexico, and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many thinks of gold, filver, iron, and alum ; belides Indian-corn,cabbage-trees, chocolate nuts, vanellas, plantains, pineapples, cochineal, and leveral other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here they had no animals of any fort exactly like those in Europe; they had a fort of dogs that did not back, but howled like wolves; and alio tigers, bears, elks, or moofe-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, opoflums, armadillos, guances, flying fquirrels, raccons, crocodiles, manattes, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, Inakes, Igorpions, o and other infects. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy; who is changed every five years, and all the people are papies, or at least profess to be so, on account of the inquilition. The Spanish clergy are very

numerous, and there are a great number of monafter its and numberies; however, none of them are famous for the holineis of their lives. They have not many fortified towns, and the best of the sea-ports have been taken and plundered by a few buccancers. In general it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich val-· leys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eaftern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and moralles, overflowed in the rainy featon, which is at the fame time as our fummer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown are valily great, which arise from a fifth part of the gold and filver, and . from the duties and customs, as well as the lands held of the crown.

Mexico, New, otherwise called, The New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1580. It is bounded on the W. by the Verme: I Sea, on the S. by New Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe and Santa Fé, the capital town.

MEXICO, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* MEYENFIELD, an handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Junssidictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant, fertile country, especially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coise. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly in a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4.48. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MEZO, a town of Alia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

"MEZUMA, a town of Africa, formerly in Cæsarian Mauritania, and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan,

the coast of Guines, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.

MEZZAB, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Techort, Zeb, Tegorara, and the Saara or Defert.

* MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Church. It is near Ptiliano, and is the source of the river Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

* MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, feated on the S. coast of the isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon., 135. 40. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

* MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near

the town of Zaia.

* MICHAEL, Sr. a strong town of the island of Malta, seated on a rock, and separated from the new land by a ditch.

"MICHAEL, IT. a town of N. America, in New Span. and in the province of Mechanica. It is very pulous, and 100 miles from Mexico. In 11 102. 55. W. lat. 20. 35. N.

MICHAEL, ST. or MITCHEL, a borough town of Cornwall, which has neither markets not fairs, but fends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles 8. W, of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London, Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* MICHAEL, ST. one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and wax. Its chief town is called Ponte da Gada. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N. See Azores.

* MICHAM, a village in Surrey, nine miles S. W. from London, and two from Tooting. In 1637, its church was burnt by lightning, and ten hells melted, which was also the fate of thirteen other churches in this county.

in this county.

* MICHELONIA, a country of Regal Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other partby the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handlome, rich, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the Island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent, and is a tradeing place, particularly for wines. It has a communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is so miles N. E. of Bruges, so N.

W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amfterdam. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Islenghein. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat.

51. 15. N.

MIDDLESEX, an English county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Hertfordinire, on the E. by Effex; on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the Reaft counties in England, but much the richeft, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten belides. It contains 126 parifies, bendes London, and four market towns. It fends eight members to parliament, four for London, two for Westminster, and two for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the foil fertile; which can hardly be otherwise, confidering that they never want dung to manure the land. See LONDON.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Tueldays. It is fo called, because it stands between Nantwith and Northwich; is feated on the river Cloke, and is a large place, but chiefly noted for its falt-pits, and making fine falt. It is 24 miles E. of Chelter, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W.

lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Soffex, with a market on Thurklays. It is leated on a fmall river, which almost furrounds it, and is a pretty large place, fending two members to parliament. It is it miles N. by E. of Chichefter, and 50 W. by S. of London. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 51. o. N.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, is feated on the river Youre, not far from Bishopsdale-chase, and is 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Lon. r. 37. W. lat. 54. 17. N.

MID LOTHIAN, the same as the shire of Edinburgh, a county of Scotland, which hes between E. and W. Lothian.

* MIECHAU, or MIEZAVA, a handon the river Viltnia, to miles from Thorn.

Lon. 18. 46. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

r * .44 %

* MILL, ST. a confiderable town of France, in the ducky of Bar, and camital of a district, between the rivers Motelle and Macie, with a Benedictine abhey; seated on the river Macfe, so miles N. E. of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5, 38. E. tat. 48. 51, N.

* MIES, or MYSA, a town of Boher mis, on the frontiers of the Upper Palati- I Though it is not to harge as St. Peter's at . mete, Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 49.46; N.

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" MIGUEL, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the first colony the Spaniaids fent into this country, and is feated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 80. 50. W. lat. 5. 0. S.

MIGUEL, ST. one of the western islands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is much subject to carthquakes. Punta del Gado is the tapital town.

Lon. 27. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

MIGUEL, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, feated on a finall tiver, 180 miles from Guatimala. Lon. 87.

45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the fame name. It is feated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda ' and Telin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich, and descended from the most ancient houses. It is a good place to live in, on account of the valt quantities of provisions brought from all parts, and because there is more freedom in their manner than ellewhere. There are a great number of fine houses, and super b palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent. All the fortifications confift in high walks, which is the reason of its having been taken so often; for it has been belieged 40 times, and taken 22. There is a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it in awe, and a large square before it, where great numhers of the better fort go to walk. principal gate is defended by two towers built with large stones, and after having croffed a large ditch is another thick, high wall, flanked with feveral towers. Behind it is a covered gallery, supported by brick pillars, on which are 200 pieces of cannon. Near this is the palace of the ancient dukes of Milan, which is a brick building, and fome town of Poland in Cujavia, seased fin the great hall are several soits of arms, very ancient and valuable, fufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 parifices, 90 religious houles, 100 fraternities, 120 schools, and 10 hospitals, which maintain 9000 poor or lick people at the public expence, and there are often 4000 in the grand hospital. The cathedral church is the finest structure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. **Xonc**

Rome, it far furpalies it in the number] and excellence of its fculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is called both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is valtly high, is supported by 160 columns of white marble, to large, that three men can scarce fathom one of them. There are 600 statues, each of which cost above 1000 crowns, and the crofs which adoins the great altar coft ahove 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the Viigin, Mary, and to St. Thecklay. The college of St. Ambrole has 16 professors, who read lectures every day; and a fine library belongs thereto, which, belides a prodigrous number of manufcripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its superb gallery is adoined with rich paintings, which deserve to be taken notice of by travellers. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheefe, faulages, hard ware, filk, and cotton stuffs, all forts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, filver fmith's work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and filver. Notwithstanding the largeness of the place, it is governed only by a prefident and 12 fenators. It is the fee of an archbifhep, and is 35 males N. W. of Caffel, 70 N. of Genoa, 72 N. F. of Turin, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Koine. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* MILAN, THE DUCKY OF, a confidetable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swifs and Grifons, on the E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Paima and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montfessat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The foil is every where fertile in co: n, wine, fruits, i ice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tefin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewife feveral lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth; it has its source in Swiffeiland, and is very advantageous to trade: Lago di Como has its fource in the country of the Gustons, and is about 35 miles in length, and five in breadth; it abounds in very good fifh, par- ticularly excellent trout; that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and empties itself into the river Trefa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, feveral canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on

more readily, and to bring provisions this ther. The two principal are, the Grand, Canal, or Il Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Tefin; and the Small Canal, or Il Naviglio Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody was about this duchy, but the house of Austria has got possession of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French supported the pretenfions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, folicited by Great-Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the duke in 1743. There are as many winces or diffices as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swift having got 4 briliwicks. they are now seduced to thirteen provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy possess between them. The names of them are, the Proper Milanele, the Pavele, the Lodisano, the Cremonele, the Cromalco, the county of Anghiera, the Vailete, the Selia, the Novaicle, the Vigivenele, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino, or Alcifandrino, the Lornlino, the Tortonenio, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, an handlome and strong town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong and the lower has a fine square, with a superb sountain. It is seated on a rock, on the western banks of a bay of the same name, is males W. of Messina, and 18 E. of Patta. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 38, 12. N.

MILBORN-PORT, a town of Sometietshire, which has no market. It is seated
on a branch of the river Pairet, on the
confines of Dorsetshire, and tends two
members to parliament; is 38 miles W.
by S. of Salisbury, and 115 W. by S. of
London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is fested on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a large populous place, having distinct streets, called rows, as big as some little towns. It stands in a bleak place, and has a handsome church, with a high steeple, 13 miles N. by E. from Newmarket, and 69 N. N. E. of London. Lon. e. 26. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, five miles from the mouth of Metramno, and the city of Nicotera.

i Milford,

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, fafe, and commodious harbour of S. Walce, lying on a bay of the Irish Sea, capable of containing above 1000 sail of ships at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other, It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names.

of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremefen, with a castle that commands it; seared in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon.

2. 35. E. lar. 35. 15. N.

France, in Guienne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Roeigue. It was difmantled in 16:9, and is feated on the river Tarn, 50 miles N. W. of Lieutpelier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lat. 3 11.

E. lat. 44. 3. N.

MILO, in ifland of the Archipelago, about somiles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbon, s in the Mediterranean, and which herves as a retreat for all vellels that go to, or come from the Levant. It produces excellent truits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats, and has In the fpring mines of iron and fulphui the helds are enamelled ith anemonies of all forts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good failors. This island is remarkable for plumous alum, which is found in large lumps, and composed of threads as fine as the softest filk, alvered over, and thining very pretfily; it has the fame tafte as rock alum. There is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and three confills, who can depole the cadi, when he fails in his duty. Here are likewife two hishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the fame name, in the eaftern past of the illand, which is a very duty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 95. 6. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Menta; scated on the river Main, 20 miles S. E. of Atchaffenberg. Lon. 9.

19. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

MILTON, a town in Dorfetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is an ancient place, and eminent for its abbey, now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat, 50. 50. N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a marhet on Seturdays; seated on a creek of the Medway, near the life of Sheppey,

oysters. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 42 E. of London. It is governed by a constable, has one church, and about 120 houses. The steems are narrow, but paved. Lon. o. 52. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* MILVERTON, a town in Somerfet-

thire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton.

Mincio, a river of Italy, rifing in the. Lago de la Garda, which runs S. through the duchy of Mantua, and falls into the

Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indics, and one of the Philippines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, full of hills and vallies, and the mould is generally deep, block, and fruitful. The fides of the hills and vailies are frony, and yet there are tall tires of kinds not known in Eurepe; fome of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are watered with variety of rivulets. The libby-trees produce the fago, which the poor people cat inflead of bread, three or four months in the year. It products all forts of fruits proper to the climate, belides plenty of rice; fome affirm, that there are nutmegs and closes, but none of the trees that bear them appear near the coast. They have horfes, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkies, guances, lizards, and fnakes ; but they have neither hons nor tigers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their fleft is fweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, pari oqueets, turtle-doves, and bats as laige as kites, belides many finall birds. The air is temperate, they having bieezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night, The winds are eafterly one part of the year, and welterly the other i while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low fature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black finall eyes, fhort low noies, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and ftraight, and their complexion tuwny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians, The chief trades are goldfmiths, blackfmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vellels for the fea. Their diftempers are as in other places, except the leprofy, which is very common here. The fultan has a queen, belides so other women, and all the men have leveral wives; for their religion is Mahometaniim. Their houles are built on pole, from 14 to 20 feet high; and

and they have ladders to go up out of the freets. They have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. Those that have been far up in the country, say, that the people are all blacks, and go quite maked. The principal town of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a castle. It is capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned back to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastat. It is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Germany, in Suabia, lying between the bishoprick of Augsburg and the Abbacy of Kempten, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishoprick. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnaburg, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon.

9. 5. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MINDEN, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensburg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Petershagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishoprick, but is now secularized, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburgh by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINDORA, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines, 50 miles in circumference, and separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees, and all forts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somer-setshire, with a market on Wednesdays; seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burthen. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament; is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon, 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N. MINGSALIA, a sampus town of Asia,

in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, as miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is samous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place. Lon. 74. o. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Alia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black Sea; on the E. bay Mount Caucalus and Immeretta; on the S. by a part of Georgia; and on the N. by Circuffia. It is a country covered with tires, and has fearce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air very unwholesome for strangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the tices, whose trunks are extremely thick, and the grapes make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which feed a great number of horses. The Mingrelians are well made, especially the women ; they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and fhameless. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themfelves nich if they have a horfe, a good dog, and a falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but a prince who is tributary to the Perlians.

MINNO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey; after which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentino; seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence, Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, though a small place, 26 miles N. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 19. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Baleares. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valies, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Lahor, and Mercadal. It was taken by the English in 1708, and

C c 4

confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after two months siege of St. Philip's castle, but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards during the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

* MINORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Saleino, between the town of that name and Amalsi.

* MINSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Suabia and duchy of Wir-temberg, with a handloine castle. Lon.

9. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

Minski, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name, with two citadels, one of which is feated in a morals, and the other comninds the town. It is 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 48. R. lat. 54. 11. N.

of Poland in Lithuania. It has between the duchies of Novogrodick, Wilna, Witepik, Miscissiw, and the territory of Rohactzow; is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bers, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physic

MIGLANS, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy, and valley of Barcelonetta; scated on a craggy rock, six miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 6.

20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

MIQUELFTS, a name given to the Spaniards who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia, and Airagon, and live by robbing.

* MIQUELON, a small desert island to the S. W. of Cape May in Newfound-land, coded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish.

Lon. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Caltile, with a strong castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides of the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handfome bridge. It is 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 49. N.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Astrac; seated on a mountain near the river Baele, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 340 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0, 26.

at. 43. 30. N.

*MIRANDO-DE-DOURO, or DUERO, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a bi-shop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Fresna, 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. o. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and cappital of a duchy of the same name, which her between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong creadel and a fort; has been several times taken and actaken; and last by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. It is 20 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua, 25 W. of Ferrara, and 95 E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* MIREBEAU, a town of France, in Poiton, and capital of a small district, 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 19.

E. lat. 46. 46. N.

MIRECOURT, a confiderable town of France, in Lorisin, and capital of the barliwick of Volge, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is feated on the river Maidon, 27 incles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* MIREMONT, a town of France, in Perigoid, near the liver Vizere, about 15 iniles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave or cavein, called Clufeau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a hishop's see, and title of a marquitate; seated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

Miseno, a cape of Italy, near Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoio, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Milenum, which was a bishop's see.

Miserden, a village in Gloucester-shire, two miles and a half from Bisley, and nine from Gloucester. Here is a park seven miles in circumsterence, full of sine beech wood. In a valley in this park, is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It was the scate of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John, and part of the most which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

"MISITEA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which passes for impregnable. It is divided into sour parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a superbroofque,

1460

There are a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 90 N. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37.6. N.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

* MISSILIMAKINAC, an isthmus of N. America, in Louisiana, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French had a settlement. It is a mile from the lake Illinois.

Missisippi, a large liver of N. Amesica, whose source is unknown; it passes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida.

* MISSOURI, a large river of N. America, and the most rapid yet known; it falls into the Missippi, and the savages who inhabit its banks are called Mit-

fourites by the French.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland; taken by the Sweder in 1701, and by the Russians in 1706; and had a strong castle, which was the residence of the duke of Courland. It is seated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 270 N. N. E. of Warfaw. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

MOAB. See MOUAB.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, a confiderable town of Alia, in Arabia-Felix; furrounded with walls, confilting of half flore and half earth; but no ditch, and feveral towers, with guns mounted on some of them. They are inhabited by foldiers, who patrole in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to . prevent diforders. The women, except a finall number of the common fort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but vilit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their habit is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted callico, fo thin that they can fee through them without being feen. They have also little bulkins of Morocco leather; some of the women of quality are very handlome, and not browner than the Spanish women. This town carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, without comprehending the poor Armenians, or the Jews, which inhabit the suburbs. It is scated in a fandy country, and there are feveral palm-trees round about it, which are watered from wells dug for that purpose. The fands are so hot, and the reflexion of them from the sun is so great, that it impairs the sight of foreigners who go there for trade, unless they take a great deal of care. It is seated near the straits of Bab-el-Mandel, soo miles' S. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14: o. N.

Modbury, a town in Devonthire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in a bottom between two hills, and is a pretty good place, whose market is well supplied with cattle and provisions. It consists of about 100 houses badly built; but the streets are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 208

W. by S. of London.

Modena, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modenete, with a strong citadel and a bithop's see. It is feated between the rivers Secchia and Panato, and is a large handfome place, and pretty well fortified. There are feveral piarzas, and a great number of fountains, but the flieets are very narrow. The cathedral, feveral of the churches, and fome of the monasteries, are handsome structures, and the ducal palace, though not quite finished, is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very confiderable, and very regular, but has been taken feveral times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants are full to be 40,000 ; and they make here the best masques for malquerades in all Italy. It is fested on the canal cut between the above-mentioned livers, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

Modentse, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bolognese, and a part of the Ferrarele, and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the foil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raife above 15,000 foot, and 4000 horse; and these being insufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forfake them twice, and leave his poor subjects to be ill used by the French armies. In a late war he was obliged to abandon them, because he had taken the fide of Spain against the queen of Hungary and her allies.

Modica,

Monton, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Note, feated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. W. of Syracuse. Lon.

15. 9. E. lat. 36. 48, N.

Monon, an ancient, handlome, and Brong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very fafe and commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the sea of Sapienza, as miles from Coron, and 95 S. W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21. 35, E. lat. 36. 56. N.

* MODZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a diffrict of the fame name; feated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Lon.

ag. 19. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Log.

9. 55. W. lat. 31. 38. N.

* Mogul, Great, the dominions of. a large empire of Alia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which separate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninfula of Malabar, and Coromandel; and on the W. by Perlia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indoltan: helides which, he has feweral kingdoms and territories in the above mentioned peninfula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conquests there remains nothing to the family but Indoftan, which is at least 2503 miles in length, and immensity rich, as likewise fertile in all forts of corn, filks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indics, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, enjoying a valt revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 clephants, magnificently harnested. When a Mahometan subject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himfelf is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, some of which have the title of Nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people who made the conquest, were a fort of vagrant Tartars, living to the north of Indoltain

MOHAIZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baramwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1506 and 1687. It is feated on the confluence of the rivers Danube and Coralle, 17 miles N. W. of Esfeck, and subject to the house of Austria, Lon. 19, 56. E. int. 45.

46. N.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New-York.

MOHILA, or MOHELIA, one of the Comora islands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages leattered here and there, whole houles are made of reeds and firaw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat nofes, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves to hide their nudities. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a tew. wretched mosques, built with wood and firaw without, and matted and neat within. It produces plenty of provisions and animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortories, or turties, hens, large bats, cametions, rice, peale, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and lugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grais and trees are green all the year; io that, in short, it is a kind of paradise. The cattle here are called buffalocs, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders, but in other respects they are not like those of the E. Indies; they have a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 45. o. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

MONILLOF, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miscislau. It is populous, strong, well built, and has a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707. It is seated on the river Nieper, 35 miles S. of Orsa, and 57 S. W. of Miscislau. Lon.

30. 0. E lat 54. 10. N.

*Moissac, an ancient town of France, in Querci, with a fecular abhey; agreeably feated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

Mo I.A, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Lavoro. It is feated on the gulph of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* Mold, a town of Flintshire, in N.

Wales, five miles S. of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, bounded on the N. by the river Niester, which separates it from Podoling on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgarin; on the W. by Black Russia,

Ruffia, Transilvania, and Walachia; and on the E. by Bellarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Bardalach. The foil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horfes, oven, and theep; it also produces corn, pulle, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jaffy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a heavy tribute, and to raile a large body of troops, at his own expense, in time of war.

* Moldaw, a river of Turky in Europe, which has its fource in Tranfilvama, and ranning on the confines of Proper Walacina and Moldavia, falls into

the Seret at Targorod.

MOIDINIA ISLANDS, are a cluffer of fmall ifles S. W. of the illand of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They he from lat. 7. 20. N. to 1. o. S and are all low, fandy, and barren, bearing only a few cocoa-nuts. The trees are not so high nor so thick as thole on the continent, but their fruit is more pleasant, with these trees they build veffels of the but then of go tons, and from them they have all their rigging. They also make oil with the fruit for their kitchens and lamps. The fear about these islands produce abundance of fish, but their chief trade is in couries, a small shell fish, whose shells ferve instead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganism and Mahometanilm, and the king relides in an island that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of thele illands are lo many, and to near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; and indeed it is scarce possible they fhould be otherwise, they not having money or commodities to purchale clothes.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs l under ground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where

at appears again.

* MOLFETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is feated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 8 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

" MOIISE, a territory of staly, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavora, litther Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whole fides are 39 miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, faffron and filk. The capital town is of the fame name.

MOIISE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is thin of people, and 50 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14.

43. L. lat. 41. 36. N.

Moien, a flrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is seated on the river Stekinels 12 miles E. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MOIOME, an abbey of France, in Champagne, and in the diocele of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and

is reckoned very rich.

* Molsheim, a town of France, in Alface, feated on the river Bruch, to miles from Stralburg. There is an handforme chartreuse, which, with the Jesuite house, take up a good part of the town. It is 228 . miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat.

48. 32. N.

MOLUCCA ISLAND, lie in the E. Indian Sea under the line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Motyr, and Bachtan. The largest of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have granges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large Inakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At present they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very firong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who fettled upon the coast; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now masters of all thele illands.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silefia, in the province of Grotika, remarkable for a battle which the Prullians gained over the Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breflaw. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

MOMBAZA, OF MONBAZA, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name. with a caltle and a fort; feated on the tallerb Moubaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon.

80. O. E. lat. 2. O. N.

Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, from whence they export slaves, gold, every, rice, stath, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Maliometan, and murdered all the Christians in 1621; but in 1729 they became massers of this territory again.

MONA, an illand of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, feated to the S. W. of the ille of Zealand, from whence it is separated by marrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat.

55. 20. N.

Monaco, a small, but handsome and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a cassle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince under the protection of France, who keep a garrison here, so that they may be said to be masters of it. The rock stretches out into the sea, and is eight miles W. of Ventunigha, and is N. E. of Nice. Len. 7. 30. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulfler, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; on the S. by Cavan and Louth; and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 9587 houses, 24 parithes, five baronies, and one borough, and lends four members to parliament.

* MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleafantly feated near the lea. 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 6 E. lat. 35. 50. N.

MONCYLLIIK, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, five miles S. E. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

of Italy in Montferrat, feated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 7.

19. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minlio, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it several times, but in vaiu. It is scated eight miles S. E. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 8. 28. W. lat. 42. 8. N.

MONCON, or MONZON, a firong China. They are of the fame original as

gon. It was taken by the French in 1642, but the Spaniards retook it in the following year. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Sofa and Cinea, fix miles S. of Balbaftro, and 50 N. E. of Saragoffa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

in Bretagne, 39 mules S. W. of St. Malo.

Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Portou, and in the Mirebelans; seared on the river Dio, 165 miles S. W. of Paris. Lun. 2 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* MONCORNET, a town of France, in Laonnois, seated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of serges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its fource near Guarda, and, creffing the province of Beira, palles by Coumbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the fame name.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, upon a small river, fixty miles N. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 10.

W. lat. 43. 30. N.

"MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du Loir, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

Mondovi, a confiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. It is the largest and most populous town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, eight miles N. W. of Ceve, and 35 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

MONELMUCI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia; bounded on the S. by Monomotapa, on the N. by Abyssinia, and on the E. by Zanguebar. We know litle of this country, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Mon-

baza and Quiloa, to trade with.

* MONIORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentojo, 20 miles S. of Portalegre. Lon.

7. 31. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

MONJUICE, or MONTJOY, a castle of Spain, in Catalonia, a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the English in 1705.

MONGULS, or MUNGALS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the

conquelt of India, Perlia, and other countries, and called in most histories Moguis. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pale through in travelling from Mulcovy to China. They are generally of a middle fize, but firongly made, with large faces, flat notes, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawny, their bair black and coarle, like horse-hair, and they cut it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear large finets, and calico drawers. There are two forts of thele people, whole language, religion, and rulloms, are very different. Thole of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fallen about their loins with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads, bordered with fur. The women wear the tame fort of garments, and are fairer than the They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horfes, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, fugar, bohea tez, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and feveral forts of houshold utcufils, they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their heads as the Papills do, but they know nothing of Chrift.

* MONIETM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissemburg, and eight from Donawert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MONICEDAM, a town of the United. Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and sends a deputy to the states. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 52 29. N

MONLUZON, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the duchy of Bourbon, 48 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* MONMORILLON, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 28 miles S E. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthfilte, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly feated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almost furround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly furrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the middle of the town is a castle in ruins. At priffer it contains two parish churches, and that called Monk's church is a very curious structure. It sends only one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W. of Gloucester, and 128 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. M.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an Engall course ty, 83 miles in length, and ce in breadth. bounded on the N. E. by Herefordhire; on the S. E. by the river Severn, which teparates it from Gloucestershire and Somerfetthire; and on the W. by the thires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 6490 houles, 38,840 inhabitants, 227 parithes, and leven market-towns. It fends only three members to parliament, one for Monmouth and two for the county. The principal rivers are the Rimny, the Ebwith, the Ulk, and the great river Wye. The zir is healthy and temperate, and the foil fruitful, especially in the vallies, and the hills feed cattle, sheep, and gosts. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOLAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monoemugi, and on the other lides by unknown countries. It is watered by leveral rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the foil fertile in rice and lugar-canes, which Iall grow without cultivation. There are a great many offriches and elephants, with leveral mines of gold and filver. The houles are built of wood, and covered with platfler, but they have very few towns, of which Monomorepa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as mady wives or women as they can get. Their religion is l'aganilm; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The atmy of the king confilts only of foot, for they have no hories in the country. The Portuguele had a fettlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away foon after. It lies on the fea thore, in the fouthern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal rown of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Tetri-di-Bari; scated on the gulph of Venice, 28 miles S. E. of Bári, and eight E. of Prolignano. Lon, 17. 37. E lat. 41. 20. N.

MONS, an ancient, large, handlome, rich, and very strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. There is a chapter, confishing of 30 ladies of distinction who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. The have several manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the affice in 1709d

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and by the French in July 1746, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix la Cha pelle, after the fortifications were demoliffied. It flands parly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marthy foil, on the fivers Haine and Trouilie, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tourmay, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 3. E. 321. 50. 27. N.

MONSANTO, a frontier town of Spain, in Estremadura, strongly fortified. was invefied by the confederates in 1704, who on that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. Lon.

6. 20. W. lat. 39 40. N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 32. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* Monsterberg, or Munster-BERG, a town of Lower Silelia, in a province of the same name, so miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.

MONTABOURTA imall fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limpurg.

Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* Monfagniac, a confiderable town of Alia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangel, on the Sca of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is leated on a bay of the fame name, 12 miles from Burla, and 60 S. E. of Con-Mantinople. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168. 37. E. lat. 17. 26. S.

* MONT-ALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a ftrong citadel; feated on the river Rio martin, 44 miles S. of Saragolla, and 99 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. o. go. W. Int. 41. 9. N.

* MONTALCINO, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, wish a bishop's see. It is tested on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 44 S. E. of Florence. Lon.

11. 80. E. lat. 43. 7. N. MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona; feated on: the river Monacio, 10 miles N. of Alcolii,

and 45 S. of Ameona. Lon. 19. 30. E.

lat. 42. 54. N.

MONTARGIS, a confiderable town of Reggio. Lon. 15, 54. E. lat. 38. 8. N. France, in the Orleannois, and capital of the Gatinois; feated on the river Loir, the territory of the Church and duchy of

Nemours, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. z. / 36. L. lat. 48. 1. N.

MONTAUBAN, a confiderable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quercy, with a bishop's sce, and an academy. The fortifications were demolished in 1629, because it took the part of the Huguenots. It is feated on the river Tarne, 20 miles N. of Toulouse, and 30 S. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy; agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient calle, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lone 0 45. E. lat. 47, 17. N.

MONTBELLIAKO, a handlome and ftrong town of France, capital of a province of the same name, between Alsace and the Franche Compté. It is seated at the soot of a rock, on which there is a large, strong caltle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and feat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demolished the fortifications, but it was refored to the prince. It is feated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 33 miles W. of Balle, and 45 N. E. of Bezanzon. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

MONIBLANC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragon. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41, 10. N.

* MONIBRISON, a confiderable town of France, and capital of Forez, feated on the river Veziza, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

MONT-CASSING, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat.

41 39. N.

*MONT-DAUPHIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, eight miles from Embrun, feated on a craggy mountain, almost furrounded by the river Durance. Lon. 6.

45. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace and kept their court. It is feated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compeigne. and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 84. W. lat. 49..39. N.

* MONTECCHIO, a confiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parms, and eight N. W. of

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in mear a handlome forest, 15 miles S. of Spalatto; feated on a mountain near the Lon, 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

Monte-Falconz, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 12 N. W. of Trieste. Lon. 13. o. E. let. 46. 4. N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a finall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine, 12 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 4, E. lat. 42. 26. N.

in the duchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, and seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4.55. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

* MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and in the Farther Principato; feated on the river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento.

TE-MAJOR-EL-NOVO, a considerable town of Portugal, on the road from Lif-bon to Badajoz. Lon. 9. 85. W. lat. 88.

*MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, or MON-TE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a very large castle; seated in a fertile country, 10 sailes S. W. of Coimbra, and 83 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. lat. 40. 5. N.

MONTE-PELOSO, an epiloopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata; seated on a mountain, near the river Basicato, 14 miles E. of Circaza. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MONTE-PUISIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles S. E of Sienna, and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

MONTREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a town of France, in Champagne; seated at the confidence of the rivers Young and Scine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48, 23. N.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valentia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles from Xativa. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athon, a mountain of Turky in Europe, on the gulph of Contella, It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount,

because there are 22 monafleries thereon, in which are 4000 mouks, who never suffer a woman to come nest them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15.42. E. lat.

40. 51. N.

MONTERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Vercellese and Canavele; on the W. by Piedmont properly to called; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from whence it is separated by the Apennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and filk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital town.

* MONTFORT, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, feated on the river Men, 12 miles from Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W.

lat. 48.8. N.

*Monthont, an handsome and strong town in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Yssel, 7 miles from Unrecht.

Lon. 5. O. E. Jat. 52. 4 N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tirol, 16 miles S. of Lindow, and the lake Constance. It is capital of a country of the same name, which has been almost all purchased by the House of Austria. Lon. 9. 51. L. lit. 47 22. N.

*MONTFORI-DI-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galiacia, with a magnificent callie, where the Comarca of Lemos refides. It is feated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orenfa, and 55 S. E. of Computella.

Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 42, 28. N.

* MONIFORT-1'AMULY, a town is the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, 25 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 50. K. lat.

48. 45. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortrels compoled of three calles, feated on a craggy rock. It is encompalled with a great morals, and art and nature have rendered it almost impregative. It was defended by the princels I was defended by an army of the Imperials and the second sec

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomerythire, with a market on Tuel-

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sir, on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile foil; had once a tower and a callle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It contains only 100 houses at present; but sends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

MONGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Merioneth-Thire and Denbighshite; on the E. by Shropthire; on the S by Radnor, and Cardigan-"flure; and on the W. by another part of Merionethimre. It contains 3660 houses, 33960 inhabitants, 68 parithes, and fix market towns. It fends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgoinery. It is watered by feveral small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plimlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their fources in the same mountain. This country is full of high hills, with a few vallies and meadows fit for corn and pastures. air is fharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the vallies it is more smild. Montgomery is the capital town.

Burgundy, and in the Auxois, seated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat.

47. 40. N.

*MONTIVILILERS, atown of France, in Normandy, with a famous Benedictine abbey; 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon.

0. 20. W. lat. 49. 35. N.

France, 15 miles from Paris. Here are the remains of a tower, which may be seen at a great distance. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 48.

MONT-LOUIS, a small but strong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a grong citadel; seated on an eminence, 430 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat.

48. go. N.

MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in Breffe, and capital of the territory of Valbonne; feated in a fertile pleasant country, on the river Seraine, eight miles from Lyons, and 205 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 87 E. lat. 45. 49. N.

MONTO CON. a town of France, in Bourbonn Cher, seated on the river Cher, as miles S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. g. 45. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

Monthariano. See Monte Ma-

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chire, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is an miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5.23. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

MONIMEIIAN, formerly aftrong town of Savoy, with a good easile; but being taken by the French in 1705, they demolished the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E of Grenoble, and eight S E. of Chamberry. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Isla of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is feated upon a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits, especially cheries, 7 miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 2, 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTPFIIER, one of the handlomet towns of France, and the most considerable in Languedoc, except Toulouse, with a citadel, a bishop's see, a famous university, where they learn the art of medicine, a royal academy of sciences, and a mint. The ilreers are very narrow and crooked; but always clean, because lying on a descent. The cathedral church was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. church of Notre Dame, which is one of the three parith-churches, is remarkable for its high steeple, high altar, and for the chape! of the Virgin Mary. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars, in 1561, when 36 were demolished. But this place is most famous for its univerlity, where phylicians are educated. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000; among whom are a great numher of phylicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compolitions, which are diffributed all over, Europe; particularly Hungary water, oil of lavender, fyrup of capillaire, effences, The air is extremely and perfumes. healthy, and a great number of perions flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is feated on a hill, on the river Merdenson, which passes into several parts of the town through fubterranean vaults. It is 27 miles S. W. of Nilmes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a duchy; scated on a hill, so miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon.

3: 14. E. lat. 46, 4. N.

* Mont-

* MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a raple; feated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W of Tervil, and 40 S. E. of Calatanud.

Lon 1 2. W. lat. 41. 9 N.

MONT-REAL, an ille of N. America, in the river of St Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and to in breadth. The foil is very fertile, and the air wholefome, and it did belong to the French. But it was taken by the generals Amherst and Murray, on the 8th of September, 1760, without firing a gun According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be fent to Old France; and confequently, all Canada became subject to the crown of Great-Britain; this cellion was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The nown is pretty well fortified, and his a pleafant fituation, with wide open firects. It is built on the fide of the river, from whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotel Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town, which is also the relidence of the merchants. The laminary or school, the parish church, the monks called Recolets, the Jefuits, and the nuns, are in the Upper; where likewife the late governor, and most of the officers resided. There are allo a general hospital, and a church be longing to the Jefuits, which is large and The inhalitants have carried well busit on a trade with the livages in Ikins and It is 120 miles & W. of Quebec, and 110 N of Albany Lon 71. 20 W. lat. 45 55 1

MONT-RIAI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see, texted on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 N. E of Mazara. Lon. 13.31 I lat 38 14. N.

a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the I ower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, feated on the river Moselle, 22 miles N. E of Triers Lon 7.6.1. lat 49.59. N.

Mo 1 REUIL, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, seited on a hill near the river Chance. It is fortified, and has a castle, and is 10 miles N. W. of Hesden, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

France, in Anjou, seated on the river I ouet, 12 miles from Samur, and 155 from Paris.

Lon. o. g. W. lat 47 6 N

MONTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the flure of Angus, fested at the mouth of the river Elk, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships

of a considerable burden, and an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a ducby, and is 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat 56 40. N.

* MONISAUJEON, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a small destruct of the same name, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 5 16. E. lat.

47. 36. N.

MONT-SFRRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chipel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image is faid to perform many intractes, so that numbers of pilorims resert hither. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is faid to be ten miles in circumference, and high, from the top of which there is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W of Barcelona. Lon. 2.26. E. lat. 41. 40 N.

Mor Serral, anifland of America, and one of the smallest of the Cambbees. It is eight miles in length, and about as much in breadth, and the mountains covered with codar, and other usual trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement here, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon 62. 34. W. lat. 16 54 N.

MONT S1. ANDRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, two miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N of Namur Lon. 4. 50. L lat. 50. 40. N.

* MONT Sr. MICHAFL, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S W. of Avranches, and 180 W of Pairs. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

* MONT-TRICHARD, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle; seated on a high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles E of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E lat. 47. 22. N.

* MONT-VALERIEN, a mountain of France, near Paris, and a place of great devotion, inhabited by hermits, and a com-

munity of fecular priefls.

"MONAA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, feated on the river Lambro, eight miles N. B. of Milan, and 20 S. W. of Bergamo, Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 44.

Mona, a town of Spain, in New Caltile, 12 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 19. 25. N.

MORANT-PRINT, the most entirely point or promostory of the listed of Ed d Jamaica, in America. Lon. 75. 56. W.

lat. 17. 36. N.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a rich, trading, and confiderable town of Swifferland,
capital of a bailtwick of the fame name,
belonging to the cantons of Bern and
Friburg, with a ciffle, where the bailtif
resides. It is scated on the lake Morat, on
the road from Avenche to Bern, 10 miles
W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg.
Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

MORAVIA, a river of l'urky in Europe, which rifes in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nilla, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of

Belgrade.

Moravia, the marquilate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Silefia, on the E. by Mount Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Austria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it, is very fertile and populous; and hence the feet of Christians, called Moraviana, take their name, their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

of Germany, which has its fource on the confines of Bohemia and Silefia. It croffes all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORRACH, or MLRBACH, a town of France in Allace, 42 miles S. E. of Strafburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 48. o. N.

*MORBLENO, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is scated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco.

Lon. 9 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNRSUS, a penniula on the fouthern part
of Greece, to which it is joined by she
ishmus of Corinds, tring between the
gulphs of Lepanto-and Engia. Its figures
are like a mulberrylicate, and it iso miles
in length, and and in totality. The air
is temperate, and the fouther the excepting
the middle, where there are make mountains. It is watered by temperate rivers, of
which the Alphene, the Futher Potamo,
and the Strome, greater and the former. It is divided into those transferred. It is divided into those transferred. It is di-

The langiack of the Morea relides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they loft it again in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, scated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V. and is now in a very poor condition.

Morgany, a harbour a little above Whitehaven in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as alters and slones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been sound, called Pia's Holes. Here is supposed to have been a Roman fortification.

MORET, an ancient town in the Isle of France, with a castle; seated on the river Loire, 35 miles S E. of Paris. Lou.

2. 52. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, seated on a hill, near Dartmore, and is a pretty large place, with a noted market for yarn. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

MORETON, a town in Gloncestershire, whose market is disused. It is a good thoroughtare, and seated on the Fosseway, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 83 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 86.

W. lat. 52. 0. N.

"Mongre, a handsome and rich town of Swifferland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailtwick, with a castle where the bailts relides. It is a place of some trade on account of a canal, from which they transport merchandizes from the lake of Geneva to other parts. There is a fine prospect from it, and it is seated on the lake of Geneva, five miles from Lausanne. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

* MURHANGE, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, whose ford has the title of Rhinegrave, and depends on the empire. It is 24 miles N. E. of Nanci, and 200 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

MORIACILIA, a province of Venice, lying between the gulph of Venice, Croatia, and Bosnia, having Dalmatia to the S. Some reckon it a part of Croatia; Seng, or Segna, is the capital rown. The inhalitants are inveterate encauses of the Turks, and never spare them when they get them in their clutches. They are prodigiously frong, and travellers affirm that four of them will carry a man on horseback as one so paces together, over the most dame.

gerous palles in the mountains. Their habits are of divers colours, and quite different from those of the Venetians, and they commonly go armed with an ax.

MORLAIX, a confiderable fea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a caltle and a harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is of a fingular flructure, and the holpital very handlome: The inhabitants carry on a confiderable trade. It is feated on a river of the fame name, 30 miles N. E. of Breff, and 45 W. of St. Brieux. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

MORLIY, a village in Devonihire, between Totnels and Kinglbridge. Here formerly was a fort, now little more than a heap of flones, called Stanborough, once to confiderable as to give name to the hun-

ured wherein it flands.

* MORNSHEIM, a town of Germany. in Franconia, and in Hanenkam; leated on the river Seyet. It belongs to the bishop of Aichstadt. Lon. 10. 37. E.

lat. 49. 10. N.

MORUCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdom of Morocco, Fez, Tahlet, Sus, and the large province of Dara. Morocco Proper is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana. Mount Atlas, which runs through the whole length of Barbary, from East to Welt, palles through Morocco, and terminates at the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers are, the Omnarabi, the Tenfif, the Sus, and the Gualdelhabi, belides which there are leveral imail itreams. It is about 250 miles in length along the Ica coult, and 140 in breadth. The land is mountainous in leveral places, fandy, dry, and barren in others; nor is it very populous, or fertile in corn; but there are a number of camels, almonds, and mines of copper. In the fields are above 30,000 tents of the Arabs, who lodge there with their camels, beeves, and theep; from fifteen and upwards they pay a tenth part of all their goods to the king, and compose a great number of adours, or moveable villages, each of which has its marabout or Mahometan prieft, and its chief, whom they elect among themselves. The empire of Morocco is 625 miles in length from N. to S. and 650 from E: to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the , S. by Tellet, and on the E. by Segelmeffa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atles. The foil, though fandy and dry in frum to good, as well at the passures, that | greatest part of the city is unpeopled. The

it sepuld be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Madometans, of a tawny complexion, robust. and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpolished, jealous, thameless hars, superflitious hypocutes, cheats, and of a cruel. disposition. There are two forts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in adours, or moveable villages, compoied of about 200 tents, and Bereberies, who are the ancient' inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and cines. There are a great number of Christian slaves and some merchants upon the coafts, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they fend large caravars, who travel over vaft deferts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, filk, falt, and other things; and, in return, have flaves, gold, and elephants tecth. Out of the flaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They allo fend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, confilling of feveral thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and olirich feathers, in return for which they have lilks, mullins, callicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deferts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and ferpents of leveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have also flax and hemp, but little tim-The naval force confilts chiefly ber. of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Salice. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercites very great eruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and fix crowns a-year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks through these rules, and feizes what he pleafes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which ' are foct and half horfe, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary; seated in a very large plain, on the river Nillis, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was furrounded by a strong wall, fortified with towers and forme bulwarks, and encompassed with deep ditches. The number of boules were reckoned formerly to be 200,000, all with flat month; but they are forme places, is for fertile in others, and the I now greatly diminished, informath that the

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irruptions and robberies of the Araba hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, infomuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and fome other fruits. There were three temples or molques in this place, of a prodigious fize, and the emperor's palace was to large, and took up to much ground, that it resembled a small city. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants new are not above 25,000, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen partly from the removal of the court, which is how at Mequinez. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 91. 12. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalufia, feated in a pleafant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of precious flones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville.

Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

* MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Isles, at the distance of two leagues and a half to the W. N. W. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has but little wood. The coast on the southern and western sides of the island, forms feveral bays, which promile a tolerable thelter from the trade winds. Lon. 242.

46. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays. is feated on the river Wenspeck, and is an handlome thoroughfare-town, has a caffic still standing, and fends two members to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions. is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 287 N. by W. of Lendon. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

· Mors, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia, scated near the Rhine, and belonging to the duchy of Cleves, 15 miles N. W. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 6. 41.

E. lat. 51. 25. N. See MEURS.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and the largest in Perche, having confiderable manufactories of coarfe linencloth. It is 19 miles E. of Seez, and 70 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 48. 33. N. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. o. 50. W. lat. 47. o. N.

MORTAIGN, a town of France, in Flanders, and in Tournefit, feated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles from Tournay. Lon. 3. 30.

E. lat. 50. 29. N.

MORALN, a town of France, in Noron the rivulet Langes, almost furrounded I and monasteries, and they trade with the Below. Low o. 14. W. let. 48, 37. N. . Large. Their Speakways call here in go-

MORTARA, a firong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Laumelino, fubject to the king of Sardinia; 16 miles N. E. of Cafal, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat, 45. 22. N.

* MORTEMAR, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Lon.

1. 5. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

MORTLAKE; a pleasant village in Surry, feated on the river Thames, fix miles W. of London.

* MORVAN, a territory of France, in Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good pastures, which feed a great number of cattle, in which they

carry on a confiderable trade.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, built on the fire of the ancient Seguntum. There are still the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be feen. It is feated on a river of the fame name, 15 miles N. of Valencia, and was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 88. N.

Mosa, a town of Alia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which

supplies it with fowls and fruits.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coalt of Zanguebar, and the most considerable thereon. Vasques de Gama landing on this coast in 1497, the Portuguefe took an occasion to lettle there, and seized on the town of Mosambique, the capital of the country, and have kept pollellion of it to this day. It is bounded on the N. by Quilos, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by the river Zambeze, and on the W. by Moneemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, still supports his dignity, though he has loft his capital. The air of this country is very unwholesome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portuguele themselves would not slay there, if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, lying on the eaftern coast of Africa, in Zanguebar. It is feated on a small island about 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth; a large, handlome, rich, and well-forufied town, having at throng citadel which defends the harmor. It is the fame to the Portuguele as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison; but the Portugueze governor is changed every three mandy, on the confines of Muine; feated Lyeurs. They have built several churches with craggy rockin an miles E. of Avran- I natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and

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ing to the E. Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may winter here, and refit their velicle, as well-as provide themicives with all necessaries; and they have a large hospital for fick failors. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 15. 5. S.

MOSBACH, a handlome town of Ger-, many, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant callle; feated on the river Neckar, 26 miles E. of Heidelburg. Lon.

9. 21. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

* Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, feated at the confluence of the rivers Ifer and Ambert, nine miles W. of Landshut, Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 90. N.

MOSCOVY, the empire of. See Rus-

SIA.

Moscow, the duchy of, a province of the western part of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by the province of Tweer, on the E. by Nife Novogorod, on the S. by Rezan, and on the W. by Smoleniko. It takes its name from the

principal town.

Moscow, a large city of the Ruffian empire, and capital of the duchy of Moscow. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitaigorod, and furrounded with a firong wall of . red flones, containing the royal palace. The church of the Annunciation has a valt vault, wherein are the tombs of the Czars. It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part allo contains the military ichool, the printinghoule, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vellels of porcelain or cryllal. The lecond part, called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and furrounded by a wall of White flone. Here the people of diffinction have their palaces; here is likewife a foundery of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and furrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner fort of people live, where they expose to fale wooden houses, which may be transported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelitza Slaboda, because it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a fort of toldiers. Belides thele, there is a large indurb, where the German foldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handlome houles, infomuch that the suburb may be faid to make a better sppearance than the city. In general, Molcow countains 2000 churches, two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Cal-"visition". The ordinary boules are but on " Het yo

fory high, and so wretchedly furnished. that a fire cannot do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire which confumed 30,000 houles in 18 hours time. This, city is now going to decay, fince an order has been published that no more houses that be built, except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Peterlburg. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Molcow to Petersburg. It is 440 miles N. of Casta, 460 S. E. of Peter/burg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 900 N. E. of Conftantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 37. 51. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

Moscow, a river of the Ruffian empire, which has its fource in the duchy of Molcow, and running E. through that province, palies by the city of Molcow, and falls into the river Ocka, at Kalumna.

MOSELLE, a large river, which has its fource in the mountains of Vague, on the confines of Allace; and having crotted Lorrain, and one part of Luxemburg, and the archbishoprick of Titels, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. It reccives feveral freams as it patter along, and the places it runs by arc Reremont, Elpinal, Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mont-Royal, Traerbach, and Coblentz.

MOSKITO-COUNTRY lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the N, and E. by the N. fea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and . on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no fettlements in this country, because when they first invaded Mexico, they malfacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave those that escaped fuch an aversion to them, that they will join with any Europeans against the Spaniards. These people are tall, well-made, rawboned, lufty, ftrong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight coarse black hair, stern-looks, hard features, and dark copper coloured fkins. They are very ingenious in throwing all forts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to firske fish, turtles, and mannatees, infomuch that one or two of thele in a thip are able to maintain 100 men.

* MOSTAGAN, an ancient and fireng town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a bandsome mosque, and a good harbour, 50 miles N.E., of Gran. Lon. o. go, E. lat. go, ao. N.

. MOSTAR, a confiderable town of Dd 3

Dalmatia, in Heral poving, with a Greek archbishop's sec. It belongs to the Turks, and is so miles N. E. of Nareuta. Lon. 18. 37. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

Mosul. See Mousul.

MOTALA, a town of Italy inth kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra a'Otranto, with a bishop's see; it is five miles N. W. of Mallatra, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MOTTER, an illand of Affa, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128. 20.

E. lat. o. 10. 5.

MOTRIL, a fea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich filtery It is leates on the Mediterranean, 87 miles S. E. of Gramada. Lon. g. 28. W. lat. 26. 32. N.

* MOUAB, a new town of Afia, in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is leated in a fertile country. lews are forced to lie in the luburbs every might. Lon. 46. 35. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

* MOUDON, an ancient town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the tame name. It is noted for its fairs, hories and other cattle, and is 12 thiles N. of Lauzan, Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 46.

41. N.

MOULINS, a town of Erance, and rapital of Bourbonnois. The houles of the Chartreux, and that of the Vifitation, are magnificent. It carries on a confiderable trade in cutlery ware, and is leated on the river Alber, in a pleatint fertile plain, almost in the middle of France, 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 8. 25. Iv. lat. 46. 34. N.

MOUNT CASSEI, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon.

2. 26. E. lat. 50. 50. N

MOUNT EDGLOUMBE, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook's strait, in New Zealand, on the W. fide. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See MI-

CHARL'S, ST.

MOUNT's BAY is in Cornwall, and is to called from the high mountains of St. Michael in that neighbourhood.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicesterthire, to named from a high mount, or lolid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dulky red, or forrel-coloured flone, ext trimely hard. Of rough flones, hewn with this rock, the town is built. "It his a settament specimenter the hills riding als"

market on Mondays. It was noted formerly for its cuftle, and is feated on the . river Stour, over which there is a bridge. It is 20 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, and 103 N.W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 32. 45. N.

*MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old callle; feated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana; 87 miles S. E. of Lilbon. Lon. 5. 59. W.

lat. 38, 0. N.

Mousul, or Mosul, a town of Turky in Alia, and in Diarbeck; leated on the western bank of the river Tygris, nearly opposite to the place where Ninevch formerly stood. It is a large place, furrounded with high walls, but the houses are ill-built, and in feveral places gone to ruin; however, it has a strong cattle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all forts of cottons and filks. At some distance from Monful is a molque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are generally Mahometants; but there are a great number of Nestorian Christians, who deny the dostrine of the Trinity. In 1743 it was belieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 15. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaile, with a handsome pulace, where the archbilhop relides, and lubject to the king of Sardinia. It is feated on the river lifer, 15 miles N. E. of St John, and 62 N. W. of Turis. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine abbey; feated on the river Meufe, among fine meadows, eight miles S. E. of Sedan, and 120 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E.

kat. 49. 37. N.

* MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Capt. Cook, and is 162 miles in circumference. A low ifthmus divides it into two circular peninfulas, of which the ealiern is double the fize of the western. The mountains in both rife to an exceeding great height, and may be feen at the distance of more than 30 leagues. The northern shores, like those of Owyhee, afford no foundings, and the country prefents the fame appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the well point of the finaller peninfula is a spacious bay, with a fandy beach shaded with tocos-nut speci. The country behind has a most

peaked forms; and their fleep fides, and deep chalms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of these hills are entirely bare, and of a reddish brown colour. The number of inhabitants are computed at about 65,000. Lon. 204. 4. E. lat. 20. 50. N.

the territory of Messin, 3 miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its talt pits, and was coded to France by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MOZCISIAW, a strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Muscovites in 1660; but is rebuilt. It is seated on the river Solz, 22 miles S. of Smolensko, and 200 N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 81. 26. E. lat. 54. 28. N.

MUFR, or MUERAW, a confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, and duchy of Styria, on the river Muer, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 40 S. W. of Newstadt. Lon. 15. 4. E.

lat. 47. 16. N.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its fource in the archbeshoprick of Salizburg, croffes all Styria, polles by Judenburgh, Luben, Muer, Gratz, and Backlesburg, and falling into the river Drave, at Legrad, near Kamsha, in Hungary.

Muggia, or Mugiia, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulph of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of Trieste, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14.

a. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

MULL OF CANTIRE, a cape or pro-

county of Argyle.

fouthers cape of all Scotland, in the Irish Sea, in the county of Galloway.

Scotland, about so miles in length, and

as much in breadth.

MULDAW, series of Bohemis, which rifeson the confiner of Moravia, and runming by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbert Melmick

Muin on a, a spwn of Germany, in the sincle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and E. of Munich, and seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MULHAUSE an imperial and Han-

and in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; feated in a tertile country, on the river Unstruthe, 15 miles. N. E. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

MULHAUSER, a considerable town of Germany, in Alsace, and capital of a republic in alliance with the Swife. It is populous, well-built, and adorned with handsome public structures; seated in a pleasant fertile country, on an island formed by the river Ill, 15 miles N. W. of Basse, and 20 E. of Besort. Lon. 7, 24. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

*MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, scated near the river Rhine. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50.

59. N.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburgh; scated, on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon.

14. g1. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

MULTAN, a strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Banyaris. It is feated on the river Sinde, or Indus, 800 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It has its fource in Mount Atlas, and croffing the province of Chause, separates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the

Mediterranean fea.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in the Lingdom of Granada, 28 miles from Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 36.

50. N. .

* MUNDINGOES, the name of a people who live on the lides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong and well-made. They have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape de Verde islands, to christen and marry.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, feated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon.

9. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles N.E. of Tockey, Lon. 22. o. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and confiderable town of Africa, in Egypt, feated on the river Nile, 140 miles \$. of Cairo. The vellels that go down the

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Nile are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques and a great number of granite pillars.

Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 45. N.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly relides. It is furrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwise is not a very firong place. The houses are high, and the fireets large and spacious, canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is leated at the extremity of the town, and contains 2000 windows, * 20 large halls, 11 courts, nine gallenes, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the most magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the battle of Hochflet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many fine pic tures from hence into England. In 1720 this palace was let on hire, and received immente damage; however, it was rebuilt fome time after. The cabinet of entiolines, the library, the artenal, and the cheftor's gardens, deferve the attention of a travel-Ier. The cathedral church contains 24 large columns, 25 chapels, and 30 alters; but the two freeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adumed with flatues of bronze, are the most remarkable things belonging to it. The Jefuits church is embellished in the infide with molaic work, and the college has 800 windows on one fide only. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; in 1742, it was forced to Submit to the Austrians, and the inhabitants obliged to pay 25,000 francks by way of contribution. It is feated on the river Her, 15 miles S. E. of Angiburg, 62 S. of Ratisbon, and 90 S. of Nuremburg Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MUNSTER, the bishoprick of, lies in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, and is very considerable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt; on the S. by the county of Mark; and on the W. by the duchies of Cleves and Zutphen. The capital town

is of the fame name.

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MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishop rick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It

contains 9 gates, 5 abbeys, 6 parifies, and mary religious houses of both fexes. It is defended by a ftrong citadel, which flands diffinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built-In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself matter of the city, and drove away the bilhop and magistrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months fiege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is feated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Caffel. Lou. 7. 49. E. lat. 52. O. N.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in Alface, with a rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles S. W. of Strasburg; subject to France. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; hounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinster; on the W. by the Wellern Ocean; on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is deparated by the river Shannon; and on the S. and S. W. by the Ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audiutie, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cathon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the values below are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fifh. It contains five counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also one archbishopric, five bishopricks, 109,743 houses, 740 parithes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. I he principal town is Waterford:

MUNSTERBURG, a town of Silefin, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, 27 miles S. of Brellaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N. See Monster Exec.

MUNSTER-MEINTECT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorise of Treves, or Triers, 12 miles S. W. of Cablesta. Lod. 7: 18. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

*MURANO, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they sall a second Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 12: 5. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MURCIA, a king of Spain; bound-

by the kingdom of Valencia; on the E. by the kingdom of Valencia; on the W. by Andalusia and Granada; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 6a miles in length, and 58 in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The foil is dry because it seldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains six parishes, and a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. It is seated in a pleasant plain, which abounds in sine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura. 27 miles N. of Carthapena, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 36. W lat 38. 2. N.

MURE1, a town of France, in Gasconv, and in the county of Cominges; feated on the river Gasonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

Mc RO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 22 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MIIRRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamff, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Invernels. The " climate and foil of this country is the best sa all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabitan's boast they have 40 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low country, intermixed with pleasant hills. The foil is a mixture of fand and glay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are, the Nelle, the Spey, the Nairn, the Findorn, and the Loffie. The chief town is Elgin. The rivers abound with his paristillarly frimont.

MURA MARZ, a town of Germany, in who, have 50 churches in all; but man the ximber of Sushis, and ducky of Wirther, are chapels, and fome monaftering. The three European nations have confident on the river Mur. 8 miles from hero, and yet very few them frequently Halls Lon. 9.51. E. lat. 40. 14. N. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 27. 28. N.

MUSIDAN, a town of France, in

45- 5. N. Lon. O. 90: 8. 100

of Scotland, in the shire of Mid Lothians of Scotland, in the shire of Mid Lothians seated on the Frith of Forth, at the mount of the river Esk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. In is six miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. o. N.

MUSWELL-HILL, a village in Minds
dlesex, situated N. E. of Highgate, and
five miles from London. It was called
Pinsenall-hill, but takes its present name
from a well on the hill. Here was a
chapel, with an image of our Lady of
Muswell, to which there used to be continual resort by way of pilgrimage.

MUSTAGAM, a fea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good castle and a harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

MUZACRA, a sea-port town of Spains in the kingdom of Granada, with a strong castle scatted on a mountain; a7 miles N. E. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 36 W. lat. 87. 11. N.

MUYDLN, a town of Holland, scated on the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuvder-Zee, seven miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MYCLNE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYLONE, an illand of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in cucumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride feenre from the N. wind. There are about 500 fea-farnig men in the illand, who belong to about 150 veffels of all forts, and are accounted pretty good fatiors. The feil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants lofe their hair foon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely, handlome people. Water is very scarce in the fummer time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. In this island are plenty of pagtridges, quants, woodcocks, turile-doves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; belides which there are excellent grapes and delicions figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeke. who have so churches in all; but think are chapels, and some monasteries. or three European autions have confid Lon. 45. gt. E. lat. 87. 48. N. Therete * MYDAIM, a willage of Cortonribe Miss in South Wales.

Mrsi

· MERITA, formely a wountry of Ana Minor, now called Natolia, which had Frees on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propoutis to the N.

N.

PAS, a river of Germany, which rifes in the mountains of Francoma, crofthe palatinate of Bavaria and the landgravine of Lucthenburg, palles by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube, * * with above Ratifbon.

-MABAON, a tiver of Portugal, in Eftremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera, a little before it meets with

the Taje.

A ...

'NABURG, a town of Germany, in the Matinate of Bavaria, leated on the W. fide of the river Nab, to miles S.E. of Amherg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 49. 23. N. NACHSHAB, OF NASAPH, a town of Alla, in Great Tartary, in Mawanalnahar, faid to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 70. 25. E. lat. 39. 50 N. NADRAVIA, a territory of Ducal Pruffia, and in the circle of Smaland. This

country is covered with wood, except about Pregal, and Labatou is the capital town.

. NAER DEN, a very firong town of Holland, at the head of the canuls of the promance, and capital of Gayland; feated on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 miles E. of Amfterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 9. 5. lat. 52. 20. N.

. *NAGERA, OF NAGARA, a town of Spain, in Old Caffile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a duchy. It is feated in a fruitful foil, three miles N. W. of Calaborra, and 138 N. of Ma-Meid. Lon. 9. 10. W. Jat. 42. 14. N.

NACIBANIA, a town of Transilvania, the the confines of Upper Bungary, and fested on the river Zazurd, 14 miles from Extensibania, near which there are filvers miner.

"4 NAGOLD, a lowe of Germany, in Building and in the duchy of Wirtemburg, to miles W. of Tubingen, with a firong

vo NAGRACUT, a town of Afm, in Inadollan, and in the dominions of the Great allogue, with a view temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is feared the last Hay, 80 S. W. of Bruffett, and 30 S. the river Rave, 900 miles N. of Agran by W. of Louvins Lon. 4.76. D. M. mirry 6. g. Dr 14th grad by 1888

in Irec-Acabi, Cated near the Euphrates, so miles from Kufek. Lon. 45. 40. E. at. 91. 20. N.

NAMARVAN, a town of Alia, in Irac-Arabi, feated on a branch of the Euphrates, five miles from Kufah. Lon. 45.

37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

NATRNE, a horough and fea-port town of Scotland, in the thire of Nairne; feated at the entrance of the frieh of Murray, 10 miles E. of Invernets, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 33. N.

NAIRNE, a fhire of Scotland, which

lends one member to parliament.

NAKSIVAN, acclebrated town of Afra, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the fame name, with an archbishop's fee-It has three bazars, or market-places, where they fell all kinds of merchandizes, and is so old, that the Armenians believe it was the refidence of Noah. It is feated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

"NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Mellina, Ta-

ormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPIWICH, & town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Wever, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, wellbuilt town, with a handlome church, Here are falt fprings, which lie on the banks of a fiesh-water-fiream, from which they make great quantities of white falt. It is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of Landon. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6 N.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very firong town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a firong callie, feveral forts, and a bishop's see. The most confiderable forts are Fort-William, Fost-Maefe, Fort Coquelet, and Fort Espinor. The calle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was befreged. by king William in 1695, who took it in the light of an ermy of 100,000 French, though where were 60,000 men in garrison. Namur is now a barrier town, and but a Dutch garrifon. The bishop's pulsee is a shoot of to body sewif was redox to the boule of fullie, into 18; burelessby the French in 1746, and rendered back by the stoney of this is Chapelle. It is feated between two mountains, at the confluence of the tivers Matte and Sombte, so miles & Me. Boing. W. W. Wall & WAR STREET

MANAR MERCK WOOMOOF Selles . MARRIE, who was my being prominer of

the Netherlands, lying between the stress lerence, and about three-mileadifluncian Sambre and Macle; bounded on the N. by Brahant, on the E. and S. by the biinoprick of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fortile, and has feveral forefis, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit coal, being about go miles an length, and so in breadth. Namur is the capital town.

NANCI, a town of France, in Lorrain, feated on the river Meule, in the centic of Lorrain, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new; the first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. streets of the new are as itraight as a line, adorned with handsome buildings, and a very fine square. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes. The two towns are separated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demolished the works. It has been taken and retaken feveral times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, to enjoy it after the

death of king Stanislaus. It is so miles

E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, and 62 S.

E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat.

48. 41. N. NANFIO, an illand of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the illand of Santorino, 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not (prings infficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and an idle fort of people, whole trade confilts in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vast number of partridges, whole eggs they deliroy every year to preferve the corn, which has not the defired Effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consists chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26, 10. E. lat. 36. 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the Island of Ximo-Kifen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debanched, and carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never fuffered to come into the city, unless when their thips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, belms, and fails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 125. 52. E. iat., 32. 34. N.,

NAME ING, a city of China, and copital of the province of Kinngan. It is the I with a cith Benedictine pricey it feath Theregodian China, being 37 miles in circum-Leavise in it is in it is in it

the great river Yang-tife-Chiang . feet which there are canals cut, so large san vellels may enter the town. This please greatly failen from its ancient (plender, fo it had a magnificent paluce, which is quite defitoyed, as well as many ancient month. ments, and a third part of the city 社体板 is defolate. The fireets are narrow, but handiome and well-paved, aud on each tide are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few templa the city gates, and a tower of porcelsin see. teet high. I hey have leveral manufactures in filk and wool. The number of the in the habitants are faid to be 1,000,000, origing. out comprehending the garrison of 40,000. men; here the phylicians have their prince cipal academy. It is 500 miles S.S. Zis of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat, 3the 46. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. Ambe rica, in Virginia, so called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and weigh confiderable town of France, in Bretagnes with a bishop's see, an university, and 👞 mint. It is one of the most confiderable places in the kingdom, and contains; the 9 richelt merchants; was formerly the action dence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very strong castle on the fide, of the river, and which is itrongly fortified. There are leveral parishes, and a wrong, many religious houles, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient distribute There are leveral fine bridges over the wing ver Loire, which is navigable. The him burbs are to large, on account of the name. her of people that come from all parts to: lettle here, that they exceed the city. They Spaniards trade here with wint, fine woold iron, filk, oil, oranges, and lemous, single they carry back cloth, stuffs, corn, and hard ware. The Dutch fend falt-fifth; a all forts of spices; and in return ha wine and brandy. The Swedes bring come per, and the English lead, tin and pit coul. It was in this place that Harry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, ra 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angiette and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1, 48, Wis lat. 47. 12. N. The territory of Number lies on both fides the Loire, and freels a great number of cattle. Large vellals the come no higher than port Lauren, with is 12 miles from Nantes.

·· Nantsa, a town of Frances in Big

L. of Bourg en Breffe.

By, whose inhabitants chiefly apply themfelves to the whale fishery. It is 80 miles So of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 41.

NAOPURA, a town of Afia, in Indeltan, and in the kingdom of Decan, fraced on the river Tapts. Its territory produces the best rice in all the E. Indies.

Lon. 71. 55. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

MAPLES, on ancient, large, rich, and . synding city of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the faine some, with an archbishop's fee, and university, and four castles. It is leated the lea-coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular baltions, tirong towers, deep dirches, and several fortified castles. It is * \$5 miles in circumference, and has 7 large fabores, in which, and the city, they reckon 200,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, built on purpole to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St. Elmo, flands on a high hill, and is faid to be impregnable; the cattle d'Ovo defends the harbour, and " is leased on the fea, upon a rock; the other w Caffel Nuovo, which flands near the leande, at a imall diffance from the royal palace. In this are the governor's apartment, an arienal, and the richest cabinet of curiothes in Europe. The fireets of Naples are warge, firaight, and paved with free-fione. The houses are all built with flone, gene-Franky in the modern taile, and very well furmathed. There are a great many palaces, con account of the nobility who chuse to " which here. That of the king is extremely warge, and magnificently furnished. from vente and churches are furprifingly rich, mand it is a doubt whether those at Rome potpuls them or not. The finest of all is fithe cethedral, and the chapel where the Milond of St. Januarius is kept. It is built 's the modern taite, and is remarkable, as mell on account of the statues of bronze, " en the ane paintings contained therein. - Mem they make excellent loap, fine cloths, and all forts of fluffs; and their wine and of are saccilent, and in great plenty. The wir is pure, ferenc, and healthy, and the weather in winter it very mild. In thort, it would be a perfect paradife, if they were "cate limble to frequent carthquakes, and them in 4708, 1708, 2706, and 1744, were wery terrible. The barhour is large ewhose to contain 500 vellels, where they the violence of the water, which breaks a ser, w. . .

which the mole; at the extremity of which there is a very fine light-house, and near it a spring of sweet water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14.

20. E. lat. 40. 51. N. NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became mailers of it in the eleventh century; and the lovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, cauled all the Normans to be mallacred; and this maliacre was called the Sicilian Velpers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the fovereigns have had the title of The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years pail. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got pollelion of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in policilion of it, but is now king of Spain, and was fucceeded by his lecond fon. This kingdom is a first of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purie of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white backney. This kingdom is a fort of a peninfula, and is bounded on three fides by the Mediterranean fea, and on the N. by the territory of the church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apenmine mountains crois the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The foil contains a great mixture of fulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and feveral volcanos. The heat of the count try is greatly owing to this; and for the fame reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bayberries, and figs. Belides thefe they have fugar, anifeed, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the best of this called Lachrymae Christe. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotcon, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and alum; likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high effeem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced ftrange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the wices of the original ハルブ くけいしょく カン、 ABLEYCO

natives, but those of feveral other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of hories; but those in the cities pais their time in going to thews and ipectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their hulbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are to inclined to knavery and theft, that in Calabria one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgotten. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a butiness. Some of these companies were to bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he foldom escaped. This was carried to far, that not only travellers were alialinated in their inns, but they fent letters to perions of quality, requiring them to lay fuch a functof money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banilled out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1710, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the lake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen perfuaded the king, that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terradi-Lovuro, Abruzzo, Pugna, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districks.

NAIGLI DI ROMANIA, a sea port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea; seated at the hottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can ruter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations, is an archibishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S. W. of Settines Lon 23.4. L. lat. 37. 36. N.

NAPOI I-DI-MAI VASIA, a fea-post town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea; feated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania; is vasily strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, has also a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-Firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, malvoisie, and in English, malmsy. It was anciently noted for the temple of Algulapius, and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania.

MALVASIA. 28. E. lat. 26. 57. March.

Japan, in the Island of Nuphon, with a magnificent cattle, as miles from Magnificant Lon. 134. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

*NARBART, a town of Pembrokeline, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednest-days. It is feated on a hill, and is a pretty good town, with an old callle, 12 miles N. E. ol l'embroke, and 229 W., by N. ot London. Lon. 4. 46. W. Lit., 21. 50. N.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large city of France, in Lower Languedec, with an archbishop's sec, and famous for its boney. It is leated on a canal cut from the sever Aude, which being but three miles from the lea, veliels come up it lades with morchandize, which renders it a place of great trade. It is very ancient, being built in the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphithcatre, and ieveral outer buildings, fill remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houses on out fide, in which the inchest merchants like. There are feveral churches and converges. and the metropolitan church has a bandiome ficeple. It is i, miles N. E. of Perpignan, and 75 L by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili; so called, because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when he was sent to the S. Sea in the respect Charles II. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 45. o N.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and so the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's sec, seated on a plain, 20 miles N. W of d'Oranto, and 22 S of Brandis. Lon. 18 16. E. lat. 40, 18, N.

NARENTA, a town of Turky in Ratrope, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulph
of the sime name, 46 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 53 S. E. of Spolesto. Lorents.
27. E lat. 48 35. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and hands
fome town of Iraly, in Sahina, and in
the territory of the Church, with a histop's
fee. It contains a great many noble tains
lies, and is feated on the river News an
miles S. W. of Spoletto, and so him al
Rome. Here are the ruins of a marrie
bridge, built by Augustus, one of marries
arches was 150 feet high, and additional

ੰਡੀ ਸੀਓ ਰਵ aqueduck first brings water 15

miles from a fpring.

NARSINGA, OF NARSINGAPATAN, a large and handlome town of Alia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and in the government of Bisnagar, formerly the refidence of a king. It is 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. o. E.

Jat. 14. 5. N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, with a castle, and a marbour. It was taken by the Muscovitus from the Danes in 1558, by the Swedes in 2581, and they defeated the Muscovites mear it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Russians in 1704, by storm, and the inhabitants sent to Astracan. It is seated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 122 E. of Riga. Lon. 27 52. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

NARVAR, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76 50. E. lat.

25. 23. N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonthire, near which the parliament gained a decifive victory over the royalists in 1645 It is 12 miles N of Northampton. Lon.

1. 10. W. lat. 52 22 N.

NASLAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is scated on the river Lohn, is miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 35 5 E of Bonn. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 50 18. N. MASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the Rhite, bounded on the N. by Westphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a sea-port town of S America, in the government of Panama, seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W of Panama. Lon.

81. 15. W. lat. 8. 10. N.

NATAL, a country on the E coast of Africe, to the N of that of the Hottentots, or at least it is so supposed; but the English call the unhabitants Wild Bushmen, because they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle statute, with strong limbs, woodly hair, and bill skips. Their festives are good, not having the noses and thick lips like the other negroes. They are a lasy people, and their chief employment is husbandry.

of which they stake bread, and another fmill grain, no larger than a muffard feed, of which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own house, and does his own work. They go naked, except a fhort apron to cover their nudities. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, in which they relemble the Hottentots. The women have thort petticoats, which reach down to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cowhide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide cut in the form of a tail, which reaches from the wast to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchase, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil fout of people, and very kind to strangers, as two Englishmen experienced who were cast away upon the coaft, and had wives and cattle given them gratis. The land animais are elephants, hons, tygers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are alfo abundance of fea hories of a monitrous fize, with hides like elephants. The elephants herd together in troops of 1000 or 1500 each. They are feen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods 1 hey have also deer, and fowls of various kinds, as also a vast number of birds, whole names are unknown

* NATANGEN, OF NATANGER-LAND, a territory of regal Prussia, lying along the river Pregal It is divided into tour part, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia. Brandenburgh is

the capital town.

 NATOLIA, a country of Afia, formerly called Alia Minor. It is the most western part of Turky in Asia, and is a large peninfula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sca of Martnora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Constantinople, which separates it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, whole air is temperate and wholelome, and the foil generally fertile. It is croffed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carimania, Albojulia, Amalia, and Natolia Proper, which ice.

NATULIA PROPER, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Ali, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as

NAVX

the coast of the sile of Rhodes, comprehending most of the western part of this peninsula. The towns are Cutay (the capital), Boursa, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magnesia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, a strong, large, and populous town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is leated on a hill near the sea, eight miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N W. of Coron. It is accounted the hest town in the Morea. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 37. 2. N.

NAVARRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the ' neighbouring province of Spain; and tho' a mountainous country, is pretty fertile, abounding in all forts of game, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five districts, whole capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guelca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindale, or district, whose capital is St. Jean Pied-de-Borte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenecs, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre trom hence.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Berne, scated on the river Gave, in a sertile plain, 26 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 19. N.

NAVIDAD, a sea-port town of Mexico, In N. America, and in the province of Mychoacan, seated on the S. Sea, 350 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon.

106. o. W. lat. 19. o. N.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort, and 60 W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and subject to a prince of the same name.

NAUMBURG, the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a finall diffrict of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meisen, about 17 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

*NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the life of Laland, with a harbour commo-

here, and the land produces fine patients.

Le is 60 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Econ

11. 31. E. lat. 54. 58. N. NAXOS, or NAXIA, a confiderable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. "The whole illand is covered with orange, blive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, ag, and mulberry-trees; and there are a great many springs and brooks. The island has no harbour, and yet they carry on a confiderable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, filk, flax, cheefe, falt, oxen, theep, mules, and oil. They burn only bit of mallick, though olive-oil is exceedingly chesp. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks. There are four archbithops lock in this illand, and a great many villages, bur to thin of people, that the whole illand does not contain above 8000 intrabitants. The highest mountain is Ziz, which fignifies the mountain of Jupiter; however, there are but few antiquities, except tome imall remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some fay they have mines of gold and filver; however, there is one of emery, which is to common here, and to cheap, that the English often hallast their thips therewith.

* NAXOS, or NAXIA, a confiderable town, and capital of the life of Naxos, over-against the life of Paros, with a castle and two archbishop's secs, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25. 39.

* NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Syria, famous for being the relidence of Jesus Christ in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

E. lat. 37. 8. N.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganthite, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on a river of the lame name. over which there is a bridge, where Imalivellels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and prefity large town, governed by a portreve, who is fworn in by the deputy conflable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine another but the house belonging to it being # late firucture, is kept in good repair feated near the Briftol channel, an and N. W. of Landaff, and soo W. Be N of London, Lon. 3. 45. W. hat 43. N.

NEATH, a fiver in Breckman

imor

Clemarganihires, which rum into the Se-! wern See near Coudfrank foreff.

NEB, a river an the Ifle of Mao, which. mente into the Irella Sea at Paul Caffle.

NEBLO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. fide of the illand of Corsica, with a hishop's lee, whole hishop religies at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile diffant.

NEBOUSAN, a territory of France, in the government of Guicane and Galco-Tying along the country of Comminges,

NECAUS, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the prowince of Bugia, with a luperb molque; Seated in a territory abounding with excel-

Tent figs, 50 miles from Tetzteza.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which "has its fource in the Black Forest, croffes the duchies of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim, after having palled by Tubingen, Effingen, Hailbron, Heidelburg, and other towns of less note.

* NECKERS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, . Stated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55.

E. lat. 49, 20, N.

NECKERS-ULM, a town of Germany are Franconia, feated on the river Necker. It belongs to the grand mafter of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

* NED-ROMA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeren, built by the Romans, and feated in a fertile foil,

ten miles from the lea.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, seased on the giver Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; the poorer fort of women are employed in fpinning and weaving bone-lace. It is ten miles N.W. of Infwich, and 73 N.E. of London. Lon. 1.23. E, lat. 52. 15. N.

MEBDLES, two capes or points at the Wagend of the Isle of Wight, at the foot of which are several sands and rocks.

EMEBHEOW, one of the Sandwill and, about tive leagues to the well and of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rifes abruptly from the lea. The relief the idend confilts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the fouth-cafe point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a fweet root. It contains about zo 000 inbebitants.

NEERN, a village near Newport, in Communicative in the church-yard of

church has no payement in it, and the frequent burials have railed the ground within it to leven or eight feet higher than without it. In process of time, initead of a church, it will be only a fepulchre.

" NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. g. 251

E. lat. 33. o. N.

NEGARATAN, a town of Afia, in the penulula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are idolaters, and the factory purchale very little belides tobacco and long linen cloths; however, the Dutch have built a fort there. It is so miles S. of . Tranquebar, Lon. 79. 56. E. lat. 10.

NEGO'AS, a large populous island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying

between Luzon and Mindapao.

NEGOMBO, a fea-port town of Afra, on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. has a fort built by the Portuguele, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 83. 45. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

NLCRAIS, a sea-port town of Alignin the peninfula beyond the Ganges, feated on the E. fide of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat.

15. 50. N.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocele of Montauban, seated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenois, but the foitifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the illand of Jamaica, in

America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coast thereof, being the most foutherly country to which the Europeans ulually refort to purchate flaves. Lon. 10.40. E. lat. 15. 54. N.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an illand of Alia, and one of the Philippines, lying between thole of Panay and Cebu. It is subject to

Spain.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run; but this is Zara on the N. and firetches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many fettle-Their is a remarkable old cross. Their ments on the western road, and the Porson

barter European goods for flaves, gold-

duft, and clephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turky in Europe, and the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubæa, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a strait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and a in breadth, though in some places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1460. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, sless, fish, and sowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not rise above a foot.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town of Turky in Afia, and capital of the illand of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the flation of the Turkish ships. The walls of the town in which the Turks and Jews relide, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the fuburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. The captain-balhaw relides here, who com mands the whole island. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a fix months fiege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians atampted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is feated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens. and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Afia, in Persia, famous for a battle sought near
it between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost
that kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan. Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruffia, and in a county of the same name, with a castle upon a mountain; seated in a very delightful country.

MEISSE, an handsome town of Germany, in Silesia. It is surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the sortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35

miles S.E. of Breslaw, and 27 N.E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

NFIVA, a river of Muscovy, on which the city of Petersburgh is seated. It separates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It rises from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgravate of the same name, 20 miles N. of Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaff-hausen. Lon. 9: 8. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupert-sort, and 250 S. E. of Churchill-sort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay company, who carry on a great trade there in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 57. 7. N.

NEMÆA, a village of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, famous for the Nemæan

games celebrated here.

NLMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia-di-Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is feated between Castel Gandolpho and Vilitri, near a small lake and a wood of the same name. The first is but five miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Triviæ, and the last Lacus Dianæ.

Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, which rifes in a lake of the fame name, palles by Ardea, and afterwards falls into the fea.

NEMOURS, a town of the Isle of France, in the Gatinois, with the title of a duchy, and an old castle. It is seated on the river Loing, ten miles from Fontainbleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* NEGCASTRO, a fort of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, feated in the middle of the Bosphorus, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 29.4. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

*NEOTS, ST. a town of Hunting-donfhire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a large, well-built town, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a stone bridge. It is adorned with a handsome church, which has a fine steeple, and the market is very considerable. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bilhop's fee. It is feated on the river Triglia, tenmiles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N of Rome. Lon. 12, 34, E. lat. 42, 14, N.

NERAC,

NERAC, ahandlome town of France, in Galcony, with a large caftle, 20 miles S. W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, , bounded on the N. by Westermania; on the E. by Sunderland; and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only confiderable place in it.

NERINSKOI, aftrong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Alia. It is pretty firong, is provided with several brass guns, and has a large garrison of Daurian Collacks. It is seated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horles, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionics, which have a fine imell, belides rolemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and several unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all idolaters, and sublist on their cattle and fable hunting. They all live in buts composed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, where there is a hole to let out the imoke, the fire being in the midit of the hut. Both men and women drefs in the fame manner, and Their common both side on horseback. drink is water, but the better fort have bohea-tea, which they boil in mares-milk and water. They have also a fort of spirits drawn from mares-milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 118. 54. E. lat. 53 O. N.

NERO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and the fecond of the Banda Islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-Nassau, which serves in part to command the navigation of those seas. They have large ferpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very fingular kind.

Lon. 129. 45. E. lat. 4. 40. N.

* Nast E, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquifate. It is feated on the river Lingon, eight miles N. E. of Roye, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon.

2. 59. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, anciently called Belgic Goul, and comprehending all that track of land lying between the Rhine, the Macie, and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alface. In the 5th century the Francs, a people of Germany, coming to lettle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France; but the country we are now speaking of, was not comprehended therein. In the 9th century, the fons of the I confirmed by the treaty of Westphilia, in

emperor Lewis the Pious having, divided the dominions of their father among themielves, (for he poffessed Germany, France, and Italy) a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long fublist, for it was foon divided into two, and that feated near the Mediterranean called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In procels of time the house of Burgundy purchaired many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swils in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, having no male iffue, and the marrying, the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then compoled of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Frielland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overyfiel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his fon Philip II. so that the Netherlands fell to the share of Philip, and united to Spain. This monarch was defirous of founding a hith monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his project. But forelecing that he could not make this country a feat of war by fea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to destroy them. For this purpole he fent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel disposition. This duke went from place to place, exercifing unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, leven of thole provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1759. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republic, which was 1048,

1648. After all these vicillitudes, the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700; for then the Spanish provinces fell to the there of the boule of Auftria, and thence came the denomination of the Authran Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Austrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the duchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as also the marquilate of Antwerp; which tee in their proper places. The French have also some part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, West-Frielland, the territories of Munster, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers; and on the S. by France and Lor. rain. As the lituation is dangerous, they have railed up dykes on the fide of the lea, and on the other fide are numerous fortrelles to oppose the invasion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length, on the fide of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. fide; is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largest kingdoms. The harbours are not to deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of fand, mud, and shells; besides, it is so cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean, 75 miles in length, and 250 in circumterence, called the Zuyder-Zee, and within this the meichant-lhips take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maele, the Rhine, and the Mofelle. The Austrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The foil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich pastures, as well as several fine fruits. There are scarce any hills, but very fine forests, which fupply wood for building and fuel. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are scarce out of one city but you are near another; but in the rainy featon, the roads are almost impatable. In feveral places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and have fine manufactures of linen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Bruffels lace. They also make very rich tapeftry, and have ftill good woollen manufactories, especially camblets and light fluffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canala are of great advantage to trade, at the carriage is to exceeding cheap.

This country has often been the theatier of war, which has not had such terrible consequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. I heir principal application is to trade, and there is scarce a city or town which has not very flourishing manufactures.

* NETTUNO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It stands at the mouth of the river Loracina, 12 miles S. of Vilitri, and \$4 S. of Rome. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

NEUBURG, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatinate, seated on the Danube, five miles W. of Ingoldstadt, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the Brifgau, feated near the Rhine, between Bafle and Brifac, 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

*NLUNURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, scated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna, with a samous monastery. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 48, 13. N.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburgh, scated on the river Entz, with a castle, 25 miles W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 34. E. lat. 48.52. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavarra, and capital of the duchy of the fame name, subject to the Elector Parlatine. It is 98 miles N.E. of Augsburg, and 40 S.W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the castern coast of the isle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 63 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NEUBURG, a town in Polish Prussia, in Little Pomerania, having the river Weichshel on one side, and morasses on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Polish garisson, and admitted the knights of Jerusalem, but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

"NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the fide of the river Dapube, and about eight in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; is about 17 miles long, and as much broad,

Eca

but

but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEVIL's-CROSS, near the city of Durham, where, in the year 1346, Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, leaned on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron.

Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

NEVERS. a confiderable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy, an ancient cattle, and a bishop's see. It is built in the torm of an amphitheatre, and contains feveral fine buildings. It is feated on the river Loir, over which there is an handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large cauleway, reaching to the town. It is 15 miles N. W. of Moulines, and 75 S.E. of Oilcans. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

* NEUICHAZIEAU, a town of the Auffrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. E. of Secan.

Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

"NEUFCHALLEAU, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the chatellanie of Chatenois. It is an handlome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commander of Malta, and several convents of monks and nuns. It is feated in a bottom, in a foil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S.W. of Nanci, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

NEUICHATTEL, a lovereign county of Swifferland; bounded on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by the bishoprick of Balle; and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg; is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It had ats own counts for a long time, and the laft of thele dying in 1694, without iffue, it came to Mary of Orleans, duchels of Nemours, his only fifter, who died without iffie in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, bur, at an affembly of the States in 1707, they unanimoully chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and Contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houles, disperted in the 152.52. N. mountains. The inhabitants are all Protestants, except two Roman Catholic vil lages; and in 1529 they entered into a firid alliance with the cantons of Bernl Friburg. Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the foil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large

wine, which last is excellent. The passures on the mountains feed a great number of all forth of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forest, besides large trouts, and other good all in the lakes and tivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, induttrious, and laborious.

NEUI CHATTLL, an handlome town of Swillerland, capital of a county of the lame name. There are feveral ancient ruins neat it, which thew its former extent; and there are two large churches, belides a callic, where the governor relides. It is leated on a lake of the lame name, 17 miles in length, and five in breadth, and the fide of the harbour is the usual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons, with two mailers of the keys; the title council confilts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is prefident. Thefe two councils affemble regularly every month. The eccleliaftics likewife allemble once a month, to confult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of ministers that die. They chuse a dean every year, who is prefident of the general affemblies, which are called classes, and sometimes he is confirmed in this dignity. It is 25 miles N. E. of Laufanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. o. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

NEUFCHATTEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray; commodiously seared on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E, lat. 49. 46. N.

· NEUHAUS, a ftrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a imall but very firong town of Upper Hungary; feated on the river Neytracht, in a marthy plain, 16 miles N. of Komora, and 40 S. E. of Prefburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of N. Wales, in Carnaryonflure, feated on the thore of the Irith fea, opposite to Pulhelly. It has a small market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 249 N.W. of London. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are fprings of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the vine ards, which produce white and red fame nature as those of Moth in England.

It is a small island, but very fruitful, and a colony of the English. Lon. 62. 50.

W. lat. 17. 10. N.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslau, 32 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breslau. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in Wagria, seated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUS FADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mechlenburg, feated near the river Elbe. Lon. 11.50. E. lat. 58.24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a magnisseent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

NIUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtz-burg, seated on the river Sale. Lon. 10.

25. E. lat. 40. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bruntwick-Lunenburgh, with a strong castle, 15 miles N. V. of Hanover. Lon. 9.55. E. lat. 52.34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, ten miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8.

9. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* NEUVILLER, a small town of France, in Alface, feated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48, 22. N.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the river Trent, over which there is a bridge into a small island made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handsome castle now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53-6. N.

NEWBURGUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on Tuesdays. It is suated on the river Brant, 15 miles S. W. of Beaumaris, and 257 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 27. W.

lat. 53. 10. N.

New and a willage in Northumberland, on the W. fide of Newcastle, chiefly inhabited by miners, but was a place of consequence before the Conquest-Here the army of Charles I. was rented in 1649.

MEMBURY, a some in Berkshire, with

large, well frequented corporation, with an handsome market-house. It was built out of a Roman town called Spine, now a village adjoining. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12 W. lat. 51. 25. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Friedays, seased on the river Tivey, over
which there is a bridge. It is but a poor
town, and its fine castle is now in ruins.
It is 17 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and
219 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 39.

W. lat. 52.4. N

in Staffordshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad paved streets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the castle from whene it had its name is quite demolished. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53.

NEWCASTIE-UPON-TYNE, the county town of Northumberland, with two markets, on Tueldays and Saturdays. It is feated on the N bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the 5 fide of a confiderable alcent, It is a corporation, containing four parithchurches, belides one at Gatelhead, and has a handlome exchange, and a cuitomhouse. It is furrounded with a strong wall, through which there are leven gates, and had a caffle, now in ruins. It is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade by fea and land; but it is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thousand ships in a year, for London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Duiham, 94 N of York, and 271 N. by W. of London. It fends two members to parliament. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

five miles S. E. of Darking In the E. part of this village there is a medicinal fpring, of the same nature as that of Eptom. The Wyld hereabouts is observed to bear excellent oats, but the soil does

not agree with barley.

thire, with a market on Fridays. It is feated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles N. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W.

E c g

N. W.

N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W.

lat. 51. 55. N.

WEWEEDIRR-SEA, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in tempth, and fix in breadth. 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W .of Prefburg.

NEWIOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English chancel opposite to the Isle of Wight. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused go churches, and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of caks, to be employed in building the royal navy

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large illand lying on the eaftern coast of N. America, be-. tween 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with fnow five months in the year. It feems to have no inhabitants of its own, bot in the fummer-time is vifited by a kind of Savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 Eng-With families who continue there all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fillingfealon it is reloited to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fifhing-banks to the E of this illand, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the bale, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venifon, filh, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provitions from England.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suffex, whose market is disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Oufe, and is a finall place, chiefly inhabited by a maritime people. It has a quay on the E. fide, where thips may ride fecure in foul weather. It is leven miles 8. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Lon. o. 5. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Transilvania, frated on the river Mersth, 36 miles N. of Clausenburg, subject to the house of Auffria. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 47. 19- N.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, inthe palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N.W. of Ranifogs. Loge 11, 32. E. lat. 49. 14. N,

bridgeshire and paraly in Susfolk, white of The Moverus a fine davigable rivers runs

market on Thursdays. It confills of one well-built firent, feated upon the great ford, and full of inns. It has one parish in Sulfolk, and another in Cambridgelhire, but the market-place and all the fireet are in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* NEWMARKET, a finall town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, four miles N. E.

of St. Afaph.

NEWNHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is a corporation, and feated on the W. fide of the Severn, eight miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 1:2 W.N.W. of London. Lon. 2.

23. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

NEWFORT, a town of Hamplhire, in the life of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is scated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgelles, and fends two members to parliament. It has one church built with stone, and four fireets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houles, built with brick and frome. The number of the people amount to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is four miles from the channel, which teparates it from the main land, and finall veilels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 91 S.W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, and has a handlome free-ichool and a market-house; 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury. and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18.

W. lat. 52.45. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated on the river Usk, over which there is an handsome bridge; and has a good narbour, or port, from whence it has its name; it had a ftrong caffle, which is now demolished; is 19 miles S.S. W. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Lon. g. 4. W. lat. 51. 86. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Pombrokethire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated at the foot of a highhill, and near the fea-thore, and has an handsome church, and the ruins of a calile. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a NEWMARKET, a town partly in Gata- Pocorder, two Bailing and un confiables.

into Briftol channel. It is 18 miles N.E. of St. David's, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

NEW PORT, a town of Cornwall, whole market is disused; but sends two members to parliament. It is three miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of Lon-. don. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Oufe, over which it has two bridges, and noted for the bonelace made here. It has an old church, and two meeting-houses, and the streets are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, and 51 N. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 43. W. lat.

52. 4. N.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, fituated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington, Bernard's Castle, and Richmond. This being the usual ford over the river from the S. the bishop of Dusham is usually met here, at his first coming to the fee, when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances with his truncheon to the middle of the river, and prefents it to the bishop, who returns it, and then is conducted along amidst the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nuppery.

TEN WSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome place, and at its upper end itands an handfome tower. In the caltle is a church, covered with copper, and in it many figures of carved wood, and some reliques. Near this town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is hit for use. It is seated on the river Grain, over which there is a wooden bridge, ten miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N. E. of Leopolstadt. Lon. 19. 29.

E. lat, 49. 9. N.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays. It is an inconfiderable place, though it fends two mempers to parliament; is five miles N. of Warrington, and 189 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomerymire, in N. Wales, with a market on · Saturdays. It is feated on the river Severn, feven miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 160 W. N. W. of London. Lon. g. 18. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the life of Wight, whole market is diffiled,

by the end of the town, and empties itself | but it fends two members to parliaments It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and on miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 60. 43. N.

*NEW-YEARS-ISLANDS, fmalliflands on the north fide of Staten-land. Great numbers of fea-lions, feals, and a species of vultures, refort to their illands, together with albatroffes, large petrells and penguins. They are fituated in about 54. 46. 5. lat. and 64. 20. W. lon.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is leated on the river Stour, in a rich bottom, and has a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 57 N. E. of London.

Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the fame name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon.

17. 49. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* NIAGARA, a confiderable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Eric, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river is a large cataract, faid to be the greatest in the world, and that the mist which this occasions may be seen at 15 miles distance; but this is a great miflake: however, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noise like thunder heard at a great diftance.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon.

10. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. A. merica, in a province of the fame name, whole western extremity lies within five miles of the S Sea It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. Sea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America, in Mexico, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. E. by Costa Ricca, and on the S. W. by the S. Sea, being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well watered with lakes and rivers. The air is wholelome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of fugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. One of the lakes is 800 miles in circumference, has an island in the middle, and, as some say, has a tide. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NIGARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles in circumference. A chain of high mountains run through the middle, co-

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wered with wood, and fupply the country with springs. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion; however, they have a little wheat, and a good deal of barley, figs, honey, and wax.

NICASTRO, an epilcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; 17 miles 8. of Cofenza.

Lou. 16. 21. E. lat. 89. 3. N.

N 1 C.E., an ancient, handlome, and confiderable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the fame name, with a firong citadel, a bilhop's fee, and a fenate, which is a kind of a democracy. It has been feveral times taken by the French, and last of all in 1744, but rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is very agreeably lituated, four inites from the mouth of the river Var. 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 88 E. of Aix. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICE, a country and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded on the E. by the territories of Genoa and Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marquifate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the W. by Provence and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants lupply Genoa with a great deal of timber for building thips, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice

is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Alia, in Natolia, now called Ifnick, with a Greek archbishop's ice. It is famous for the general council affembled here in 325, who endeavouted to suppress the doctrines of Arrus. It was formerly a large, populous well-built place, and now is not inconfiderable. See ISNIC.

* NICHABURG, a town of Perlia, and the largest and most rich of Corollan, fanous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Mefired. Lon. 60. 11. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

NICHOLD . ST. a town of France, in Louis in, with a handtome church, dedicauch to S. Nichorn, to which they go in polynmase from all parts. It is feated on the river Mourte, five iniles S. E. of Non i, and 265 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. s j. E. 136 48, 39. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a fea-port town of Ruffia, in the province of Dwina, leated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White hea, fix miles S. of Archangel.

Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 64. c. N.

" NICKLESBURG, a handlome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong cattle which commands it, 27 miles N. of

Vienna, Lon, 16. 37. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of feveral islands in Afia, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long taces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured fkins. They are faid to be a harmless good fort of people, and go quite naked, except a floth to hide what decency would conceal. They have not much religion, for they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there feem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent fwimmers, and fometimes will overtake thips under fail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almost covered with wood, They have no corn, but a fruit which ferves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninfula beyond the Ganges. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the reft, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth,

NICOLAS, ST. an Island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of those of Cape de Verde, and lies between Santa-Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is ftony, mountainous, and barren; but there are a great number of goats in a town of the lame. name, in a valley inhabited by the Portugele. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 16. 32. N.

NICOLO, ST. is the most considerable, fliongest, and best peopled of the ifles of Tremett, in the gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domingo, and to the S. of Cappaiata. It has a narbour, defended by leveral towers, and a fortrels, in which is an abbey, with a very handfome church.

Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turky, in Alia, in Natolia, now called Ischmit, or, Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the roins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who confit of Greeks, Aimenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient fiructures and fine palaces are very confiderable; however, it is fill a place of consequence, and caities on a trade in filk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the fee of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of linic, and so S. W. of Confrantinople. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

NICOPOTI,

NICOPOLI, a town of Turky in Eusope, and in Bulgaria, famous for being
the place where the first battle was fought
between the Turks and the Christians in
1396; and where the emperor Sigismund
lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed.
It is seated on the river Danube, 35 miles
S. W. of Rotzig, and 130 N. W. of Adriahople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

*NICOPOLI, or GIANISH, an ancient town of Asia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, and capital of the island of Cyprus, where a Tuikith bathaw relides; delightfully feated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreis-trees, interiperied among the houles, which give the town a delightful appearance. church of Sancta Sophia is an old Gothic Riucline, which the Turks have turned into a molque, and definoyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOIERA, a ica post town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the F. rost Catabina, with a bishop's see; 35 miles N. F. of Reggio, and 185 S. E. of N ples. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, in New Span, ser I on the coast of the S. Sca, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles 5. W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. o. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

* NIDAW, or NIDOW, an handsome town of Swifferland, and capital of a bailtwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with an handsome castle. The situation is low on the lake Bienna, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich.

* NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 56. W.

lat. 37. 26. N.

* NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Transitvania, between Socozwa and Cronstadt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26. 16. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

NIEMEN, a large siver of Poland, which rifes in Lithuania, where it palles by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno: it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia,

lake called the Curifch-haff, by fertile mouths, of which the most northern by called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by.

of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated in a sertile soil on the river Weser, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52 45. N.

many, in Lower Saxony, in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wismar. It is the circle of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Westphalia.

Wellphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderhorn, scated on the river Lippe, so miles E. of Lippestadt. Lon. 8. 55. E.

lat 51. 50. N.

NIEPIR, a large liver of Europe, and one of the most considerable of the North, formerly called the Bonsthenes. Its source is in the middle of Muscovy, running W. by Snolensko, as far as Orsa, and then turns S passing by Mohilow, Bohacao, Kiow, Czyrkassy, the fortress of Kudak, Dessay, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea, as also in its course it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.

NILSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mechlenburgh, 15 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 53. 59. N.

NILSTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburgh, feased on the river Fuyhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin Lon. 14. 1 E. lat. 52.49. N.

Which has its source in the Lake Niester, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it passes by Halicz Then it separates Podelia, and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

NIEUPORT, a sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, six miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was tendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 2, 500. E. lat. 51.8. N.

NICER, is supposed to be one of the largest rivers of Africa; but its source is uncertain, as also the place where it falls into the sea. In general it is supposed to rise in Abyllinia, or, as others by, in the

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Tombute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, some think it runs westward from theore, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this 'nothing certain can be affirmed, till farther discoveries are made. Some call at the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal refembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy season in Abylfinia, as does also the river Gambia.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, and copital of the Island of Falster, or Hulster, with a strong fort, in the Baltic Sea. It is miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon.

19.7. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NICOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, west of the Baltic Sea, 60 miles S. W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

NILE, a great river of Africa. Its Shurce is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyllinia, runs firth N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and, pailing among the rocks, the light of it is almost lost. I hen it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. pulling towards its fource, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a fort of peninfula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Ab, flinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo, a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the illand called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were confiderable; but at pretent there are only two that are navigable at all times; and thole are at Roletta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is feated the Mand of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the fouthern This is the work of the Saracens, sind derives its name from its ule, for it families measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated, column, the increase or decrease of the waof the Nife; and thence the public office regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there the rocks, from whence the water fails fethe Mile. It dverflows regularly every

Sept, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fifth, and breeds a great number of erocodiles, which are . very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the just height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an English reader. The Delta or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they fow it with rice, which delights in watry grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, flanding upon eminences, look like fo many iflands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed into refervoirs and cifferns, and it is afterwards diffributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyttinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-house, and the inhabitant, are greatly addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maese; 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51.

55. N.

NIMPO, a sea-port town of China, in the province of Chekiang, whose walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a fireet which runs through it as straight as a line. The walls are good, being built of free stone, but are not strong enough to relift cannon-balls. There are two great arches through the walls, for the pallage of barks in and out of the city. The fireets are very narrow, and appear more to on account of pent-houses over the shops. In sailing up to Nimpo, the thips pais by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all veliels must necellarily pals. The Chinele merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy filks; and they have a great trade to Both the 13th of June to the 17th of Hapten, it being that two days fail diffant from it, carrying thicher like, fuffs, fegte, Typ miles S. W. of Diarbeck. The drugs, and arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and filver. Lon. 120. 20. E. lat.

30. o. N.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Alia, in Affyria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, formerly prodigionly large, but now quite juined. Some travellers affirm they have feen the ruins of it almost opposite to Mousul, on the other side of

the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders, feated on the river Denre or Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5 E. lat.

50. 52. N.

N 10, an island of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the Ward Sikino to the W. It is about 3 It is about 3 fertile in when the has very little wood, or oil, nor any paim-trees. The inhabitants are almost all Graks, and threves by profession. This issue is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is fain to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 26. 53 E. lat. 36 48. N.

N . co vs, a town of France, in Dauphinv, and in the harliwick of Buts, 10 miles W. of the tarn of the mame. There is a nunnery in this place, and it had formerly a caffle, which is now in ruius. It is feated on the river Aguer, over which there is an handlome bridge, confilling of a fingle arch, and supposed to be the work of the Romans. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 44.

NIORT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in Poitou. It is a trading place, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. o. 33. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPLON, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

*NISARO, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Khodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Grecks. .

NISER OF LITTLE NOVOCOROD. a populous town of the Ruffian empire, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see ; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ocks and Volga, upon a mountain, 280 miles E. by M. of Molcow. Lon. 46. 30. E. late 56. 34. N.

NESTBEN, OF MESBIN, W VOLV HISeient and celebrated town of Alia, in Diare & bricks. It is 15 miles S. E. of Broth books now wally the fladow of what it I hone 4. 300 E. let. 50. 35. N. . . whereformerly, and feated in a vall plate, I NIVERNOIS, a province of France,

26. E. lat. 86. 10. N.

NISITA, a finall island of liaby the coast of the kingdom of Naples; ville fertile, and would be more to but for the great number of rabbits. It has a final harbour called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flourish ing town of France in Languedoc, with w bilhop's fee and an academy. There who feveral monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, bailt by The mailon quarree, or the the Komans iquare house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the fines: in the world. The temple of Diana is the part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the English in 1417: The inhabitants were all Calvinifis; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a caffie to keep them in awe. It is feated in 'a whe lightful plain, sbonnding in wine, oils game, and cattle; 19 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpelier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 96. E. Int. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turky in Furope, in the province of Servia. leated on the livel Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialitis in 1689, and 🛍 20 .nile E. of Precop, and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon, 22. 32. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

NITHEDALE; a county of Scotland. bounded on the N. by Clydeidale; on the E. by Annandale; on the S. by Solway-Frith; and on the W. by Galloway.

* NITRIA, a famous defert of Egypt 37 miles in length, bounded on the N? by the Mediterranean Sea; on the Ei'br the Nile; on the S. by the defart of Setting and on the W. by St. Ailarion. It had formerly a great number of monafteries. which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a falt lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients. in which they carry on a great trade.

NIUCHE. See BOGDOIS.

NIVELLE, a town of the Austrian Ne therlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canonciles, who are not continue within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they please: Here also is fold of Nivelle, so much admired by the come mon people, which is the figure of a mail in iron, flanding on the top of a towe near the clock, who firikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privi loges, and has a good manufacture of the

permeen

Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines diron, and is watered by a great numher of rivers, of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Youne, are the princi-Nevers is the capital town.

 Niulham, a kingdom of eaftern Tarreny, which makes a part of Nauche,

er Bosbots, which fee.

NIXABOUR, a town of Alia in Perlia, in the province of Koraffen, 80 miles S. E. of Misched. Lon. 61. 32. E. lat. 35.

40. N.

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 NIXAPA, a confiderable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Domimean convent. The country near it produces a great deal of sudigo, cochineal, and fugar. It is go miles S. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 15. W. lat. 16. 42. N.

*NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, fested on the river Belbo, 15 miles S W. of Alexandria, and subject to the king of Bardania. Lon. 8. 36, E. lat. 45. 15. N.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, and in the termiory of the Pope, with a bilhop's fee; fested at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoletto. Lon. 12. 49. , 平. jat. 48. 1. N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles 3. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40.

25. N.

, NOGENT, a town of France, in Chamigne, feated on the river Scine, 25 miles M.W. of Troyes. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NOCENT-LE-ROTROU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capotal of Upper Perche It is feated on the pver Huilne, 35 miles W of Chartres.

NOGENT-LE-ROY, a town of France. in Orleanous, capital of the duchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon.

e. 80. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

NOIRMOTIER, a town of France, and capital of an ille of the fame name, lying in the mouth of the river Loire, may miles in length, and eight in breadth, fight of bogs, and yet there are good paltrices. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terrai-Laroro, with a bishop's sec. unthors presend that bells were sevented here. It is so miles N. E. of Naples., Log. 14. 28. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

MOLI, a town of Italy, in the terri- Lion, st. 49. E. lat. 48. sa. M. birry, and on the coall, all Genou, with a Market,

between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and bilhop's fee, and a good harbour. It is five miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

NUMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mex-100, 18 the province of Darien, a little to the callward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 9., 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, feated on the river Seille, 15 miles N. of Nanci.

Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

NO & CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary Islands. Lon. 20, 20. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

NONA, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 10. Handle 44. 35. N. 44. 35. N.

NONSUCH, a village property, fituated near Sutton and Epfont and emerly called Cuddington, till a most magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. which king Charles II. gave to the Dutchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and fold the materials. The remains are now converted into a farmboule.

* NOORDEN, a confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

See KING GEORGE'S NOOTKA.

SOUND.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, and in the territory of the Pope. It is a fort of republic, and they elect four magistrates, who, it is faid, can neither read nor write. It is feated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoletto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 13. 4. K. lat. 42. 36. N.

 NORDBURY, a fortreis of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, which has its name from its lituation to the N. of the

ille of Allen.

 NORDHAUSER, an ancient and Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection: of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitante are Protestante. It is as miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11, 3. E. lat. 52, 45. N.

NORDLINGEN, or NORLINGEN, & free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the mhabitanta are Lutherans. It is feated on the river Aigre, 38 miles N. W. of Aughurg.

.. TORDETRAND, an Mand of Done MILE. was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have ince endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

NOB

NORFOLK, an English county, 60 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the 8. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cambridgeshire. It contains 47,180 houses, 283,080 inhabitants, 660 parifics, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Oule, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is tharp, but healthy, but the foil is various, being fat in some places, and in others light and landy. It is full of heaths, and near the fea are rich markes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general, it is one of the largest and most fruitful counties in England. The productions are much the same as in other counties, only they have more fea-fift and water-fowls, on account of the vicinity of the fea. Norwich is the principal town. It fends 12 members to parliament.

* NORFOLK, a county of Vinginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

* NORFOLK- ISLAND, a pretty little island of the South Sea, lying in 29 d. 12 m. 30 s. south lat. and 168 d. 16 m. east lon.

NORKOFING, a considerable town of Sweden, in Ostrigothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the banks of a large lake, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15.

50. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

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NORMANDY, a province of France, bounded on the N, by the English channel; on the E. by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one part of Bretagne; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, so in breadth, and 600 in circumterence. It is one of the most fertile, and brings in the largest revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cycler and perry. There are vaft meadows, fat pattures, and the fea yields plenty of fish. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a valt number of towns and villages. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper borders upon Picardy, and the Lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of understanding arts and iciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple coded this country to them in 912,

which, from that time, was called and mandy. Rollo was the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France and several of his successors after him. William, the seventh duke, conquested England in 1066, from which time became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and remunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the course of Normandy.

NORTGAW, a country of Germany,

See BAVARIA.

NORTHALLERTON, a town is the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is scated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the over Wisk, and is a large well-built place, sending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 30 miles N. N. Woof York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the faire town of Northamptonthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Nenover which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four; and the great one called All-hallow, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handfome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was foon re-beile with a handsome, spacious market-place? and, in general, is a well-built, handfome town, where the affizes are kept, as well .. as the quarter fellions, and fends two memibers to parliament. It has the title of his earldom, a good free-ichool, two alms, houses, an infirmary, and a gaol, It is . 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

America, in Virginia, forming the B. part of the penintula on the eastern coals

of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Hunting donshire, with a part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leisel tershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the 5. by Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. It contains thire, and Buckinghamshire. It contains the parishes, 13 market towns, and seads sing members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Nen, the Walland, the Cherwell, and the Lang. It is

a heilithfid

a great number of gentlemen's feats, and the foil is fertile in coth and grafs. The moductions are much the fame as in other southers, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

MORTH-CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 26. 2. L. Lit. 71. 10. N.

there, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets well supplied with provisions. It is so miles S. W. of Wells, and 139 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. et. p. N.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W from Gravesend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. The present steeple was erected in 1717, and commands a most extensive and beautifully diversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are made here.

MORTH-FORELAND, a cape of promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, four miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bruniwick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leins, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

MORTHLEBCH, a town of Gloucesterthere, with a market on Wednesdays. It has several alms-houses, and a free grammar-school, and is 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1.43. W lat. 51. 46. N.

NORTH-SEA, a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in cortia diffinction to the South-Sea, on the W. fide of the ifthnius of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the same name.

MORINUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durism, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which leparates it from Scotland. It contines, 23,946 houses, 226,440 inhabitants, parithes, 22 market-towns, and sends

fix members to parliament. The air issharp, and very cold in the winter, from
the snow lying on the tops of the hills,
which are at a distance from the sea. But
the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this
country produces is generally known.
Newcastle is the principal town.

MORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine pits and salt-works. It is so miles N. E. of Chester, and 173 N. W. of London.

NORTON'S SOUND, discovered and so named by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. Mr. King, on his landing here, discerned many spacious valleys, with rivers slowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. One of the rivers towards the north-west seemed to be considerable; and he was inclined to suppose, from its directions that it discharged itself into the sea from the head of the bay. Some of his people, penetrating beyond this into the country, found the trees to be of a larger size the further they proceeded. Lon. 197. 13.

E. lat. 64. 31. N

NORWAY, the kingdom of, the most weltern part of Scandinavia, and bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate 5 'a, which leparates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies Norway Proper compichends four general governments, namely, Aggethuys, Berghen the capital, Drontheim, and Waidhuy . The dependencies of Norway are Iceland and the Ifie of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground covered with fnow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak plants, dealboards, pitch, and tai, befides fron and copper mines. The lummer is very thort, but then they low and reap in his weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the natives, and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fifter y, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without falting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs betweer Norway and Sweden, called the Doiring Hills, which are neither inhabited not cultivated. It had its own

kings,

ed to Denmark, and in 1525 it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an absolute power, and resides at Bergen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good failors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, and the capital of that country, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however, it is now a large, handsome, populous, and well frequented city, furrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are feveral bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 parish-churches, belides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, with a lofty fteeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and feveral of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and tounty, and fends two members to parliament, and is also a bishop's fee, where the bishop has a palace, as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, two theriffs, and az common-council; and, belides the above-mentioned churches, it has five different meeting-houles, and a Romish chapel. There are here about 8000 houses, the fireets are pretty wide, and there is a very spacious market-place. Here is a fine old caftle, used as a prilon, and from thence a perfon may have a view of the whole city. Here is also the ruins of a castle called Kitt's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city; a new play-house, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens, for the refort of the gentry. It has a large and flourishing manu-· factory in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London., Lon. 1, 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

Noto, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1893, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it, which they call Noto Nuova. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracule. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTO, VAL-DI, one of the three vallies or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the fea, Valdi-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

Notizuzo, a town of Ruffla, in the

kings till the year 1337, when it was unit- province of Ingria, feated on an idend the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Nieva proceeds from this lake. It is firong, has a good citadel, and was capitally of the province before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E, of Peteribut Lon. 31. 9. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wedneldays and Fridays. It is delightfully feated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's distance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a stone bridge, as also andther over the Leane. It contains three parish-churches, and four meeting-houses, with handsome streets, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is tomarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It had a strong castle, which stood on a fleep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handlome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, accounted one of the finest feats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in wove stockings, though they make a great deal of mait and earthenware. Moit of the houses in the mai ket-place, and principal streets, have their fronts supported by lofty ftone columns, which make a very handlome appearance, and at the lame time afford theiter in bad weather. The fireets are well paved, and, from their lituation on a rock, always clean.Heavy goods are brought hither from London by fea, and, thence up the river Trent; and many coalpits, within three or four miles of the town. afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ux aldermen, two theriffs, 18 common-councif, two chamberlains, and two coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and sag N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. o. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Lincolnthire, on the W. by Derby thire and York. thire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 17,454. houses, 168 parishes, and nine markettowns, and fends eight members to parliament. The air is good and healthful but the foil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and paftures, and that on the W. more barries a great part of it being taken in by forest of Sherwood, famous for Robins Hood and his companions. This has veral coal-mines, is full of game, and foil is fandy. Belides thefe, it produces a fost fort of alabatter, which helfig

warmt, is used for making of floors in the

NOVALLE, a small, fich, and populous town of Haly, between Padila and Trevilo, 20 miles N. E. of the former, and 13 S. W. of the latter. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

Movaka, an ancient, well-built, and frong town of Italy, in the ducky of Milan, and capital of the Novarefe, with a

lan, and expital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVA SCOTIA. See ACADIA.

NOVELLARA, an handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, with a handsome castle, where their sovereign resides; 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

Novi, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milamele. It was taken by the Piedmontese in 2746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortona, and 12 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 29.

B. int. 44. 45. N.

Turky in Europe, and in Servia, near the river Oresco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 1. E.

lat. 43. 35. N.

Novigrad, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle; seated on a mountain near the Danube, 15 miles. N. E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

NOVIGRAD, a small, but strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, and subject to the Turks; seated on a take of the same name, near the gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 E. of Nona.

-Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Servia, subject to the Turks; seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuamin, and capital of a palatinate of the fame name. It is large, and feated in a vaft plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 26.

2. 2. iat. 43. 35. N.

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Novocokob Welscki, or Great Movocokob, wrich and very large town of the Russan empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle where the archbishop and the waived reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because hither they bring their rich merchandises there.

come from the Levant. It contains 180 chareful and monafferies, and carries on a great trade in Rullia leather. It is feated on the river Wolcoff, near the lake II-men, 130 miles 8. E. of Narva, and 245 N. W. of Molsow. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

NOVEGOROD WELICKI, a province of Miolcow, bounded on the N. by Ingria; on the E. By part of the duchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva; and on the W. by Pleskow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI, a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia; seated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, and 325 S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

Noya, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

novers, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the liver Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat.

47. 39. N.

No you, an ancient and handsome town in the government of the isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorse, 22 miles N. W. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

Franche-Compté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 30 S. of Beçanzon. Lon. 5.

14. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyshinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tugua, Gaoga, and the defert of Gerham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, fandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the defert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the utual road from Egypt to Abyllinia. Money is of no ule in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a fmall round feed called Doca, or Seff, which is very ill taited. Their houses have mudwalls, being very log, and covered with

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without sever, and they have no covering for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of lines cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a flupid debauched fort of people, having neither modelly, civility, nor religion, though they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal wood, and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

* NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is in the the feet of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January.

Lon. 64. c. W. lat. 17. 10. 8.

*NUESTRA SEBORA DE LA VITTO-RIA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon.

92. 35. W. lat. 18. o. N.

* NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town of the E. Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcayde, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18. 39. N.

NUITZ, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines; teated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon, and 150 S. E. of Paris.

Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMANTIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Cestiberia. The inhabitants were greatly cesebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year of Rome 610. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puenta-Guarar, on the river Duero, four miles above the town of Soirs. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

Numidia, anciently a large country of Africa, to the 8. of Mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It

is now called Biledulgerid.

MUNEATON, a sown of Warwickshite, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the meet Anker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at prefent a good free school. It is eight miles N.

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London, Lon. 1.25. W. lat. 52. 16. M.

hand, near the confluence of the Symposis barn with the river Tyne, near which it few years ago, were discovered five natural Rone pillars, placed in a circular order, near eight feet high, and so let girth, supposed to have been Danills monuments, or Druidical remains.

NUREMBURG, or NUREMBURG, one of the most handlome, strong, and sourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is feated in 🦈 a fandy, harren foil, and yet the inhabitants are to industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourithing fighter. and are almost as happy as pullible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 168 paces in length, and one mile and 16 paces. in breadth, and about fix miles in circumference. It is furrounded by high waller, flanked with 365 towers, as also with # deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through? the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills, as other machines; and over it are 12 stone bridges. There are also 128 capia. tal streets, and 400 smaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 fmall, belides 117 wells: This city also contains 16 churches, 44 res ligious houses, 10 market-places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the public buildings the churches of St. Sebald, and St. Laurence deferve the greatest attention, they being very hand-, iome structures. The arienal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The towns men are divided into eight quarters, each The governof which has a captain. ment is ariflociatical; and by the author. rity and prudence of the magistrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of eight of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgesses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious, and the belt workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high efteem, as well as their mulical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-works and in the feveral manufactures of ironsteel, ivory, wood, and alabaster: The best toys are made here, which are come monly known in England by the name of Durch toys; and they have also a famous. academy for painting. The austonical theatre, and the public library, are site worth notice; With regard to the glean-

nels of their firems and the nezinels of their houses, they insitate the Durch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionwhile modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Shoft has a variety of reliques, as also the imperial frown, the imperial iceptre, the globe of the empire, the fword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white nobe of the emperors called the daimatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the flippers and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a cheft, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but a' the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to fee them. The ancient and luperb caftle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin Schools, besides a famous college or univerfity. No Jews are fuffered to lodge a fingle night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a confiderable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumfezence, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large The houses are all built of free-stone, and are four or five stories high. It is feated almost in the centre of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratisbon, 63 N. of Augiburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

" NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, Subject to the house of Austria; seated on the river Erfit, five miles S. W. of Duffeldorp, and 20 N. W. of Cologne.

Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark, featd at the E. end of the island of Funen. 10 miles E. of Odenfee. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N. See NEUBURG.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

" NYMBURG, a frong town of Bohemis, feated on the river Elbe. Saxone took it by affault in 1634. Lon. J Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

35. 34. E. lat. 90. 10. N.

ferland, in the canton of Bern, and capi- feeted on the river Inn, 15 miles S., of tal of a bailiwick of the same name, with Passau, to whose histor it belongs. Lona cathe. There are a great many Romand st. 36. E. lat, 48. 45. M. indriptions here, and it is a trading place, Ozenstain, A town of Germany, in in a good country, near the lake

of General to miles from that city. Lon. 6. H. E. let. Manat. N.

MYSLOT, a thong town of Rullis, in Livonia, with a saitle; feated on the river Narva, among large maribes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 60 N. of Wyburg.

Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 61. 56. N.

NYSTADT, a fmall town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Bioneburg, It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1711, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

ACCO, a province of Africa, O in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portuguese pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Christianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated between the river Oakment, and a branch thereof; is a mayor town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

· OBASINE, a village of France, in the diocese of Limoges, five miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 1. 44.

E. lat. 45. 18. N.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, and in the duchy of Styria; leated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chiengee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

* OBPORA, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and

almost under the polar circle.

* OBERRIRCH, a town and eastle of Alface, near the Black Forest, about three miles from Strafburg, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* OBERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, belonging to the house of Austria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is feated on the river Neckar.

OBERNPERG, a handleme town of * NYOK, a considerable town of Swif- I Germany, in Bayeria, with a cattle;

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a county of the fame wante, 30 miles 8. of Triers, Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49:42. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly . imperial, but now belongs to the elector. s of Treves, or Triers. It is feated on the Rhine, 40 miles E. N. E. of Triers. . Lon. 7. 48. B. lat. 50: 1. N. 🗥

* OBOLLAH, a strong town of Affa, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buzarah. It is accounted by some a fort of paradile.

Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

OBY, or OB, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Hehimika, and, running N. joins the Irtis' near Toboliki; and fill keeping its name, continues its course N. and falls into a deep hay called Obikaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact course of this liver was unknown till this country was furveyed by the Ruffians, who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Callile, feated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, five miles from the liver Tajo, and 18 E. of Toledo.

Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

OCHRIDA. See GIUSTANDEL.

OCHSENBURT, a town of Germany in Franconia, and in the bishopiick of Wurtzburg; scated on the river Main, to miles S. E. of Wuitzburg. Lon. 10.

10. E. lat. 49. 35. N. OCKA, a large river of Muscovy, which rifes in the duchy of Worotin, croffes that of Rezan, a part of that of Moscow, and falls into the Wolga at Nice Novogorod. It passes by the towns of Worotin, Ko-Iumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which, riting in the S. part of the duchy of Brunfwick, runs N. by the towns of Goffar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and talls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town of 'Turky in Europe, and capital of a langiack of the same name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war here was a Turkish garrilon of zo,000 men. However, it was taken by the Russians in 1737, and all those that relisted put to the sword. The Ruffians themselves loft 18,000 men in the situalt. The Turks returned the fame year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loss of 20,000. In 1738 the Ruffians withdrew their garrilon, and demolished the fortificarious. It'is feated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where

the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of | they buth unite, and full into the Black Show It visi42 miles N. B. of Bistagrod. and ago Niby E. of Contragunople: Lon. -goiágei En lat. 46. 30. Na

> ODENSEER, a confiderable sown of Denmark, in the Isle of Funen, with A bifliop's fee 1.75 miles W. of Copenhagen.

Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its fource near a town of the lains name in Sileha, and on the conhors of Mioravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pumerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which he the illands of Usedom and Wollin. It pulses by frveral towns : as Katibor, Oppoich, Breflay, Glogaw, and Crollen, in Silelia, France tort, Lebus, and Cultrin, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wallip, Uledom, and Wolgalt, in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silelia, seated at the fource of the river Oder, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ODERBERG, a town of Silefia, feated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elfa, 20 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon, 18, 19. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ODERNHOIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, leated on the river Seltz, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Lon.

8. 20. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

Odiam, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is \$4 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 42 W. by S. of Landon. Lon. o. 56. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

OEDENBURG. See SOPROM.

OLLAND, an illand of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Sweden, near Gothland, about 62 miles in length, and so in breadth. The air is good and the foil fertile. Borckholm is the capital town.

OSLFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Alter, 15 miles B. of Brunswick. Lon. 31, 20.

E. lat. 52. 27. Na

OESEL, an iffund of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livenia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, three miles 8. of the ifte of Dagha; shout 74 miles in length, and so in breadth, and is sefended by two forts. It formerly beionged to Denmark, but now to Ruffix.

Of Ting, a town of Germany, in Apper

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Bavaria, under sheigafidiction of Burck-T of Mantue, falls into the Po, at a final hausen. It is divided into the Upper and the Lawer town, and feated on the river Inn, eight nules N. W. of Buckhaufen. Lon. 14.44. E. lat. 48. 14. N. There is a great refort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

OBTING, or DETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and expital of a county of the lame name; feated on the river Winitz, 12 miles above Donawest, and 35 N. W, of Ingolftadt.

Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* OETING, a county of Germany, inthe circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wintemburg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OFFA's DIKE, an entienchment caft up by Offa, a Saxon king, to detend Lingland against the incursions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbigh-

thire, and Flintshire.

* OFFANTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It lifes in the Apennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and pulling by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards leparates the Capitanata from the Balilicata and the Terradi-Bari, and then it talks into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Maine, five miles E. of Francfoit. 'Lon. 8. 45. E. lat.

49. 54. N.

2 M. S.

OFFENDURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Authria. It is leated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S E. of Strafborg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

() FFID 4, a town of Italy, in the tetritory of the Church, and in the Marca of Ancona, near the confines of Abruzzo, 26 miles S. of Firmo, and 26 S. of Loretto. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

OPLEY, LITILE, a village in Hertfordilure, on the Natide of Great Ofley, of which it was a nameter. It hands on the ledge of hills on the N. fide of the county, called by iame the Alps of England The Roman Ikenield way, which divides this county from Bedfordibire, nil it comes hither, palles between this . place and Hexton.

Online a green of Lombardy, which has its fource in the billioprick of Trent, " and in the country of the Grifons, 'Is I country of Delmenhors and the duchy of grung through the lake lico, then on the Bremen; and on the N. by the German remaines of Bergamaica and of the Cres Domas. It is about a guiden in length, and

place called Terre d'Oglio.

TOHETEROX Structed near the Society Islands, in the South Seas, 13 miles in circuit, not furrounded by a reef, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is rather high than low, but neither to populous nor to fertile as the illands to the northward of it so yet their manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better dye, the spears and clubs are better cut and polithed, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lutty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society illes. Lon. 150. 47. W. lat. 22. 27. 8.

* Ohio, a river of N. America, called by the French the beautiful River, has its fource between the Allegany mountains and the lake Erie; and i unning S. W. through a most delightful country, as also roceiving many imaller rivers in its paisage, at length falls into the Missisppi,

in about 37 degrees of latitude.

* OIRA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old caltle. It is feated at the foot at the Apennines, 20 miles N. F. of Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brindili. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 40. 38, N.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6, 25, E. lat. 45, 0. N.

Osse, a river of France, which has its fource in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandfhire. with a market on Sattirdays. It is feated on a rich and pleatant valley, called the vale of Catmus, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 52, 42. N.

OKEINGHAM, OCKLAGHAM, OF WO-KINGHAM, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tueldays : is a large frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handforne market-house in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of filk flockings. It is eight miles S. E. of Reading, and 12 W. of London. Lon. o. 39. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

OLDERBURG, a county of Germany, in Weltphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the Mishaprick of Muniter; on the E. by the pastures; but subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

Westphalia, and capital of a county of the lame name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of S. Lambert con tains the tombs of the last counts of Ol denburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; it is seated on the river Hunta, 22 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein Goworp. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 47. E. 131. 54. 22. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; feated on the river Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Westphalia, teated on the river Weier, six nules S. of Shaumburg. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyfiel, formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished in 1626. It is 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, belonging to the king of Denmark; seated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

OLERON, an ille of France, lying on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, five miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, five in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is very sertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and 18 defended by a castle. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 45.

OLERON, a confiderable town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, with a histop's see; seated on the river Gave, so miles S. W. of Pau, and 36 S. E. of Dax: Lon. o. 14. W. lat. 43. 7. N.

OLECKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, 56 miles S. W. of Lucko, or Luiuc. Lon. 25, 10. E. Int. 50, 23. N.

" CLIKA, a frong town of Polishe, in Volbinia, with the rite of a cutty,

lat. 51. 15. N.

or Drawl, in the captainship of Fernambuco; seated on the coast, where there is a very good harbour. It was taken by the Ditch in 1630, but the Portuguele have since retaken it. Lon. 35. o. W. lat 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is feated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragosta, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 20 N. F. of Calaborra. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monaftery of Poland, in Regal Profile, three miles W. of Dantzick. It contains deveral tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLIVENZA, a very strong and important town of Portugal, in Alentojo; seated in a vast plain, near theriver Guadiana, a3 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evoia. Lon. 7.4. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

Castile, seated on the eastern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the king-dom of Leon, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

OLMUTZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The public buildings are very handsome, particularly the Jesuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very strong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garrison, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In July 1758, he besieged it again; and when he had almost taken the place, he was obliged to raise the siege, to go and meet the Russian army. It is seated on the river Morave, so miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat: 49. 26. N.

OLONE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of Prance, in Lower Poiton, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 338 S. W. of Paris. All these places are near each other. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 46. 30. M.

* OLONITZ, a town in the empire of Ruffia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is fatted battitens the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Low. 34. so. R. lat. 57. 26. N.

OLER, of Orles, a hindhine, from

Arong castle, surrounded with ditches, where the dake generally relides. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and ry N. E. of Breflau. Lon. 17. 26. E. iat. 51. 19. N.

OLSKITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper buxony, and territory of Voigtland, seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S. W. of Dreiden. Lon. 12. 27.

E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* OLTEN, a town of Swifferland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure; seated a little to the N. of the 11ve Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lou. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

OLYMPIA. See LONGINICO.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turky, in the Leffer Afia. It is one of the highest and meft confiderable mountains in all Afia, not much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with fnow. There are feveral other mountains, which formerly had the fame name.

OMANA, a country of Asia, in the centre of Arabia Felix, and under the

tropie of Cancer.

* OMBRONE, a river of Italy, in Tufenny, which rifes in the Siennele, and talk into the Tulcan Sea.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in Tufcany, and in the Siennese, three miles S. of Graffeto, between the river Ombrone

and the lake Caftigliano.

* OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarefe, with a callle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about five miles N. of the town of that name.

OMER'S Sr. a fliong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artots, and capital of a confiderable bailiwick, with a cattle and a histop's fee. It is a formers of importance, and furrounded on' one fide with a large morafs; and about it there are many fluices, which ferve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midft of the morals a fort of Boating iflands, covered with verdure and The cathedral is a handsome ftructure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The Franch became mafters of this place in 167 It is feated on the river Aa, and on the fide of a hill, eight miles N. W. of Aire, and 135 N. of Patis. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 54. 45. No

OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, feated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setime.

QMLANDS, & same given to the their rons of Groningen, in the United Pro-TINCOS.

OMMEN, a finall town of the United Provinces, in Overyfiel, leated on the river called the Letter Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. vo. E. lat. 32. 12. N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Getmany, in the electorate of Mentz, leated on the river Othern, nine miles 8. E. of Marpurg, and 45 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 13. B. lat. 50, 30, N.

OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its fource in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor,

in the little gulph of Ommilabi.

"On, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwife called Heliopolis, was formerly a very confiderable place. It was feated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At prefent it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Aimkems.

ONANDAGOFS, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whole place of residence is near the lake Ontario.

* ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Osvietan, with the title of a duchy. It is leated between Aquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenfin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the river

Mulvia.

* ONREHROW, one of the Sandwich islands, five or fix lengues to the westward of Atoor. Its eaftern coaft is high, and rifes with absuptness from the lea; but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a found bluff head on the fouth-eastern point. It produces plenty, of yams, and of the fweet root called tee. Lon. 199. 45. E. lat: 21. 50. N.

ONEGA, a liver and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedsh Carelia, It is soo miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the Lake Ladega, and confequently with Peters. The river has its fource in Cargapel, gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONBOLIA, a ser-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in clive-treet, fruits and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the weeks of Staly, it being an open place. The French and Spaniards had posicition of it

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in 1744, but were driven from thence by | falit to the thickness required. All sews the Piedmontele. However, they became ling is performed by the females, who are matters of it again the next winter. It is feated on a fmall river, 30 miles &. E. of Cogni, and so W. by S. of Genon. Lon-7. 51. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

ONGAR, a town of Edick, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles . W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 16. E. lat. 51, 43. N.

ONGAR-PARK, a town in Effex, cut off from the parish of High Ongar by Greensted and Bobbingworth. It has a market on Saturdays, is but a imali place, and is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 22 E. N. E. of London.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, fubject to Austria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST a small island of Asia, in the F. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their thips.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Many rivers run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. If communicates with the Lake Erie, by a river 33 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article.

* OONALASHKA, one of the illands of the Northern Archipelago, vilited by Capt. Cook in his last voyage. tive inhabitants of this island are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subfiftence, fo it does, in some measure, with cloathing, which is chiefly compoled of kins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggener's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beficles this, they wear a waiftcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of ftrong gut; but the foles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other fea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even lea-weed, compare their food. They dry quantities of fish during the fummer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winser. They did not appear to be very defirons of iron, nor to want any other inftrument, except fewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and allo work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they

thoe-makers, taylors, and host-buildens They manufacture mats, and balkets of grais, which are both firong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness und perfection in most of their works, that thews, they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 193. 29. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

OOSTRURG, a town of the Notherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became mailer of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* OUSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the Isle of Ocland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

OOSTERGO, a part of Friefland, in the United Provinces, which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely, Lewarden and Dockum.

OPORTO. See PORTO.

OPPEDEN, a firong town of Silelia, capital of a confiderable duchy of the fame name, with a caltle, and a time holpital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first confistory of Silesia, were settled here since It is leated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, 40 miles N. of Troppaw, and 35 S. E. of Breflau. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

· OPPENHLIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the fame name; feated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Mentz, and 12 N. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49.

OFFIDO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.

* ORACH, a town of Bolnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very firong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with leveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is feated partly on the fide of a hill, and partly on a plant, about a flone's cast from the fea, almost opposite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded ... by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1,009, and re-taken by, the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept F 1 4

it ever fince. It is so miles from Tremeren, and 145 W. by S. of Algiers.

Lon. o. 8. W. lat. 36. 2. N.

.ORAKGE, an ancient and confiderable town of France, capital of a province of. the lame name, united to Dauphiny, with a bilhop's fee, an univerfity, and feveral remains of antiquity, fucl as an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the old walls. The princes of Orange had an anctent castle, seated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was furrounded with firong haftion, by prince Maurice, in 1622; but thefe and the callle were demolithed by the French in 1000, as well as the walls in 1082. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Prussia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Unecht. It is feated in a pleasant plain, watered by feveral rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 50 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 44. 9. N.

* ORANGIBURG, a magnificent caffic or palace of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleasure house of the

king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island of Teneritf, one of the largest of the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon.

16. 20. W. lat. 28. 33. N.

* ORBA, an angent, handlome, and pleafant town of Swifferland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailtwick, whole fovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is leated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

* ORBAISAN, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

* ORBI, a river of France, in Languedoe, which has its fource in the mountains of Savenner, near Lodive. It passes by Beziers, and five miles below it falls

into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a firing town of Italy, in Pulcany, in the Siennele, and in the district of Delli Presidii. It has a good harbour, defended by feveral forts, and is feated near the river Albegon and the fea, 38 miles S. by W. of Steams, and Rs S. of Florente. Ling. 11. 10. E. lat. 42. 18. N. OREHADES, OF ORKNEYS, Certain filands on the N. of Scotland, from which manufaction and to in breadth. They are good trade; they deal in carpets of feveral

28, in all, or the force fay, 40; but then they complehend those that are exceeding imall. The namer of the principal are, Main Land, Hoy, Ronaldiba, Sanda, Strongs, and Roufs. Orkney and Zetland fend one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

ORCHIES, austreient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 14 miles S. E. of Liste, Lon. 3. 25. E lat. 50. 28. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Iflands, near the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles N. of La Guiara on the continent, and 50 N.W. of Tortuga. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. 0 N.

* ORDINGE, a town of Germany, in the eleCtorate of Cologne, leated on the river Rhine, near the county of Meurc, five miles below Kylei weit. Here Marthal Duebriant beat the Hessians in 1641, atter which he took the town in 1649.

ORDUNKA, a sca-port town of Spain, in the province of Bilday, feated in a pleafant valley, furrounded with high mounturns, so miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 3.

26. W. lat. 43. 11. N.

ORIBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a caltle, seated on the river Tross, a little above its mouth, the Lake Delmar, and 95 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15.

12. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

 OREEHOUA and TAHOORA, two fmall islands, being among the group of the Sandwich illes. The former is a fingle high hummock joined by a reef of a coral rocks. The latter lies to the fouth-west. Orechowa contains about 4000 inhabitants.

OREGRUND, a lea-port town of Sweden, feated on the coast of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over-against the imail ulland of Ginlon, 60 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bilbop's fee. It is famous for its hot-baths, and 18 leated at the foot of a mountain, on the 11ver Minho, over which there is a handfome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S.E. of Composella, and 65 N. W. of Braganza. Lou. 7. 36. W. lat. 41. 19. N.

* ORLSCA, a town of the Rullian empire in Carelia, with a firong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Pe-

terlburg.

ORFA, a confiderable town of Alia, in Diarbeck, very pleafantly feated a is large, and has good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Perlis, but is now in the they are separated by a channel so miles I Turkish dominions, and is a place of very

igru,

forts, some of which seemede there. It has a stately castle standing on a hill, which makes a great shewer a distance. It is feated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles No. E. of Ateppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

ORFORD, a lea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on the fea-coast between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing-town, but now it has loft its trade; however, it has the title of an carldom, and fends two members to parliament. Here is a handsome church, whole fleeple is a good fea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old callle, as alfo of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy house, where seamen's wives used to pray for the fafety of their hulbands. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, recorder, a portman, and 12 burgefies; but though it is faid to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses, with nairow firrets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipfwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

ORGANIORD, a village near Pool, in Doi fetibire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of penny-royal, here called organ, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

* ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

* ORGELIT, a town of France, in Franche Compté, scated in a bailiwick of the same name, and at the source of the river Valuze, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourgen-Bresse. Lon. 5. 89. E. lat. 46 36. N.

ORCIVA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada.

Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 36. 43. N.

* ORGON, a town of France, in Provence, with a ruined eastle, scated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

ORIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otraino, formerly a considerable place, but of suital account now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon.

17. 48. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St.
Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handsome town here, where the East-India company have large magnitudes. The English attempted to become matters of it in 1748, but mikarried. Loui 3. 20. W. let. 47. 46. N.

ORTOBETA, a confiderable town of Spains in the kingdom of Valencia, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and seared on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 33 miles N. of Carthagena, and 103 S. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

* OR 10, a town of Spain, feated on the coast of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orio, eight miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. 19. W. lat. 43. 23 N.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Afia, in Indoffun. lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the lea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkies are very numerous, and very tame : there are also water-fowls, partridges, pheafants, and other birds in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with feveral rivers, which run into the fea, and there are a great many flone-bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars alk alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are leveral good towns and harbours on the feacoaft; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be, taken notice of in their order.

OR LAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, leated on the river Sala, over-against the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name, 50 miles S. W. of Leignic. Lon, 11. 94. E. lat. 50. 53, N.

* ORLANDO, a cape on the northern coast of Val-di-Demona in Sicily, 15

miles W. of Petti.

ORLEANOIS PROPER, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne and a part of Blaifois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendemois. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, a city of France, the capital

of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handlome, pleafant, and one of the most telebrated places in France, with an university, the with of a duchy, and a bithop's ire. It is furrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers; the fireets are large and clean, and most of them terminate at the quay, for the convenience of trade. The most inperb Arneture is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the finest sleeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 parishes, and regreat many churches and religious houses. The bridge was built of flone, and supported by 16 arches. On it was the flatue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, bolding that of Jefus in her arms, as it going to be laid in his tomb. On one side of her was the statue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the maid of Orleans, drelled on armour. Every year, on the twellth of May, they make a folemn procession in memory of Joan. Her flory is well known; and that the first exploit she performed, was the railing the flege of Orscans. But the bridge has been fince rebuilt, and was opened in August 1760; and now the French boast that it is the finest in the world. The town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occasioned by its advantageous fituation on the river Loire, 30 intles N. L. of Blois, and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon 1. 59. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS FOREST, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France.

ORLEANS, NEW, a town of N. America, and capital of Louisiana, scated at the mouth of the river Missisppi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the residence of the governor. Lon. 89. 53. W. lat. 29. 58. N.

Town, are feated in N. America in Canada, and Intle to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 69. 80. W. lat. 47. O. N.

ORATOND, is the north division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, with the

nitle of a duchy.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seved near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merton, 30 miles S of Lancaster, and 206 N. N. W. of Lancaster, 2. 3. W. Ist. 53. 37. N.

ORMATOR, a village in Wellmerelishe. Beam near Appleby. A great number of velicial

of brafs, some of which seemed to have been gilt, were discovered near the manorhouse, by the water washing away the soil.

Ox MUS, a finall island of Afia, at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Perlia. There is neither fweet water nor graft upon it, being a kind of falt fulphureous foil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507. who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vaft number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Persians, by the affiftance of the English, conquered this place, and demonshed the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Perhans rebuilt the fore, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as hefore; however, it is the key of the Perhan guiph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodioutnels of the harbour. It is now almost deferted, for it produces nothing but falt, which fometimes is two inches deep upon the furface of the earth. Lon. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

* OFNE, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its fource at the village of Aunon, and falls into the fea, eight

miles below Caen.

ORONORO, a river of S. America, which rifes in Popayan, near the S. Sea, and running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma, belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the N. Sea in nine degrees of N. lat. through several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thomas, not far from the mouths.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Callile, near the frontiers of Efframadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

OROPESA, a town of S America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potofi. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. o. S.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Witepik. It is fortified and defended by a good calle; is 50 miles W. of Smoleniko, and feated at the confinence of the rivers Orica and Nieper. Lon. 30, o. E. ist. 54, 45; N.

Oxsowa, a town of Hingary, in the Banuar of Tamelwaer, fested on the N.

fide of the Danube, almost opposite to Beignade; subject to the Turks. Lon- It has a barbour, and is one of the most 22. D. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

Ox sox, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and duchy of Cleves, taken by the French in 1672, who demolithed the fortications. It now belongs , to the king of Pruffia, and is so miles S. E. . of Cleves. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or ORTI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

 ORIEGAL, a cape on the coast of Galicia, in Spain, lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 43. 48. N. The natives call it Ortiguera, and it is probably the Promontorium Trileu-

cum of the ancients.

* ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. bank of the river Drave, over-against its confluence with the Lifer. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn, feated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. o. 94.

W. lit. 43. 5. N.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 271 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W.

lat. 54. 28. N.

* OKTNAU, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alface. It is bounded on the S. by Breilau; on the N. by the margravate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemburg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

ORVIETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's fee, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules defcend, to fetch up water by one pair of flairs, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the tivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

. ORWALL, a river of Suffolk, which riling in the middle of that county, runs S. E. by Infwich, and falls into the ocean at Landguard fort.

DIACA, a large, handlome, and fament

town of Japan, with a magnificent cating populous and trading places of Japan. Here they proclaim the house of the night by the lound of different instruments of mulic. Lon. 138. 45. E. lat. 35. 20. No.

OSERO, or OSORO, an illund in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Vence tians, having that of Cherlo to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the same name, with a bithop's fee. Lon. 15. 30, L. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a rich bythop's ice, and a magnificent epileopal palace. It is leated on the river Mulane, 10 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. Of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 29. Na

OSITH, ST. or OSEY ISLAND, in Effex, in Maldon-water, or Black-water river, is to covered with wild fow! at cortain fealons, that many people come his ther from London for the pleature of shooting them, and often return with am

Luck ague.

" USMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Callile, with a bilhop's fee, and an university. It is almost gone to rush, and is leated on the river Duero, or Douro, in a plain abounding in all the necessaries of life, 80 miles N. by E. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 10.

W. lat. 41. 30. N.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, with an university and a castle; being the residence of the bishop, who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded here between Germany and Sweden in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. The Protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly effectived in Germany. It is feated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munster, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 8, 20, E. lat. 52, 24, N.

*Os NABRUC, the bulhoprick of, aprovince of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munster; on the S. by Upper Munster; on the E by the territory of Minden; and on the W. partly by Munifer, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable, that this hithoprick is policifed by the Papills and Protestants alternately, according to the depour of the treaty of Wellphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the hoose of Brunswick-Luneaburg, and the Cathohe by the Papitte. The inspection and admimever, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitum; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and go in breadth, and divided into leven beiliwicks; it abounds in cattle and hogs. Ofnabrug is the capital town.

"OSNABRUG ISLAND, an iffand in the South Sea, called by Mr. Bougainvale Pic de la Boudense, or le Boudoirt, not far from Otaheitee and the Society Mics. Lon. 148. o. W. lat. 17: 52. S.

The native name is MIATEA.

OSORNO, a town of S. America, in Chili, leated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 40. 38. 5.

divition of USSORY, the western

Queen's County in Ireland.

OSBUNA, an ancient and confiderable town of Spain, in Andalulia, with the entle of a duchy, an university, and an hospital, 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the serritory of Genos, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Cata-Ionia. It had a firong cuffle, but was taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is feated on the river Tordera, 28 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2.

85. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

OSTEND, a very ftrong fea-port town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, with a good harbour, and a magnificent cown-house. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It was much more confiderable before the long fiege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almost entirely reduced to albes. The Dutch loft 50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000. Ifabella Eugenia, governance of the Netherlands, made a vow the would not thift her fmack before Oftend furrendered; but before the town was taken it had greatly changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that they might be like that of their miffrels This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but reflored to the emperor in 1724, when an E India company was established here, hut entirely suppressed by treaty in 1791. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after ten days hege, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapello. It is ten miles W. of Bruges, eight N. E. of New-

administration of occlesiaftical affairs, how- of Bruffels. Lon. g. t. E. lat. 51. 14. N. OSTEPLAND, a canton of Germany, in the electurate of Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by the ducky of Naumburg, and Milita; on the S. by Voigtland; and on the W. by the duchy of Weymer. Altemburg is the capital town. OSTERVALZE. See FRIESLAND.

EAST.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, feated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bimop's icc. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being unwholeiome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up. There is another Offia, over against the former, but it does not contain above eight or ten houles. It is to miles S. W. of Rome, Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

OSTIACKS, a people of Alia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worthip idols made of wood and carth, forme of which are drelled in filks in the falbion of the Rustian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of bark of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the lummer-time live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle fize, with broad faces and noles, and yellowill, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish thins, for they have neither linen nor woodlen, and indeed they might almost as well go naked. The greatest diversion is deer hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, fallened in a flick. They have a fort of princes among them, in one of whole houses some European travellers sound four wives. One of their had a red cloth coat on, and was let off with all forts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chefts, made of the bark of trees, fewed together. Their beds confifted of wood-shavings, almost as soft as feathers, and their children lay naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and fwallow the imoke, which puts them into such disorders that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read; nor do they cultivate the land; and feem totally ignorant of times past. They have neither temples por priefts, and their boats are only made of the bark of trees, fewed together. In winter they live enwork, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 60 N. W. I tirely under ground, and there is no other

cuttance,

entrance into their caves than at a hole at

the top.

Ostigiia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Manua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the caffern part of Gothland. See Gothl.

· LAND.

in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 40. 30. E. lat. 52.

25. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's sec. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 16 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

Oswico, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the lake Ontario, 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

Osward, Sr. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts wall, N. of Hexham, by some called Heavensfield, on Oswald's total defeat of Cedwall, a British plurper, who was killed on the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswerczen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cricovia, with the title of a duchy. It has a great trade in falt, and is feated on the river Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 44.

E. lat. 50. 0. N.

Os WESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is a corporation, seated near the head of a small river, and had a wall and a cassle, long since demolished. It has some trade from Wales in slamuels; is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 174 N. W. of London. Lon. 8. 8. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

Inds in the South-Sea, lying in 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. W. long. and first dispotered by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and find 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus. Sailed round the whole island in a box, and said three months. It has since been visited and three months. It has since been visited and three months.

Spaniards. It confids of two penintuiss. .. great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of breadfruit-trees, palms, cocos-nut-trees, plans tains, bananas, mulberries, fugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, caluarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a plealing countenance; they are about the ordinary fize, of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round then middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head in various picturefue thapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being ugly or unhandlome, wear a piece of cloth, with hole in the middle, thro which they pale their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like mullin, palles over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breaft, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn fometimes fell gracefully acrofs the shoulder. " This dress (lays Mr. Foriter) appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern. fashion we had hitherto feen. lexes are adorned, or rather disfigured by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the ikin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. No language, (fays Mr. Forfer) (cemed caller to acquire than theirs, 'every harfh and fibilant confonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only requilite is a nice ear to dillioguish the numerous modifications of their vowels. The O and E, with which a great part of the names and words begin, we found, was the article, which many caffern nations affix to the greater part of their fubflantives" The houles of the natives confift only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree. As a roof is sufficient to thelter the natives from rains, and nightly dews, and as the climate of this illand is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have feldoin any walls, but are open on all fides. Mr. Forfier found various little birds among the flirubs and trees, that had a very agreeable notes the' common report among the Europeans has denied the powers of harmony lop what grounds we know not) to the birds of warm climates. The birds most commos me two long of parroquers, one of a beautiful

a beautiful sappharine blue, another of a f greenish colour, with a few red spors, a king's fither, of a dark green, with a collar of the fame bue round his white throat, a large euckoo, several forts of pigeons or doves, and a bluth heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet, and a glue made of the hibifcus elculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of their pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. The only quadrupeds found upon the illand, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants fuffer to run about at pleafure, without ever trying to destroy them; but of fish upon the coast there is a great variety of species. Long nails on the lingers are a mark of diffinction among the natives, as among the Chinese, as they imply that luch perions only as have no occasion to work, could fuffer them to grow to that length. The two fexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying-places, called Marai, are built of feveral ranges of flones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with graffes, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong enclosure round it, made of itone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otahestans are cluefly fifth, pork, cocea-nuts, bread fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that lulcious richnels which makes it relift the flomach to foon in Europe. The fat is fand to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender tafte of yeal; the principal cause of which frems to be the vegetable diet they are uled to. Belides, they are much cleanlier than the European bogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the fmall breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the pendulous cars of ours. The natives employ fea-water as a fauce both to fifh and pork. A proof of the fecunity and fafety in which they live, appears in this, that their houles are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their dexterity and agility in fwimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Fortler is lavilh in his praifes of the gentleness, good-nature and holpitality of this peopic; and also of the beststy, elegance, and gracefulnels of the air, features, and perfons of many of altern, especially of the better fort, to whole Voyage, and Capi-

by Dr. Hawkelworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a fown in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Wherf, under a high, craggy cliss, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

OTOQUE, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 81. 10.

W. lat. 7. 50. N.

*OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRAN-TO, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Bari, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the fame gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the found of mufical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often vifited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into flavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a valt number of forts upon the coalls, in which are garsilons. Notwithstanding this, there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the fame name.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy, in the kings dom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also suffered greatly by the pirates. It is a large handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindis, and 69 S. E. of Tarento. Ecn. 18, 35. E. Lat. 20. 20. N.

OTRICOLLES Town of Italy, in the serritory of the Church, and in the duchy of Spotetto, femile on a hill, two miles from the river Liber, and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 25. 26. N.

form of many of sitem, especially of the town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, better fort, to whole Voyage, and Cape and in the Hither Abrusso. It is thin of tasts Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled people, and feated on the gulph of Venice,

ten miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E of Aquila. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the elector Palatine.

of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a considerable fort. The river Schelde runs across this place and its environs, whose soil is very sertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linen, and curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Mailborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

OUDENBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, eight nules S. E of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon.

g. o. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

OVERFLACKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maese, having the island of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. McIssand is the principal town

*OVERTON, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham.

* OVERTON, a village in Hampshire,

8 miles W. by S. of Balingstoke.

OVERYSCHE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, scated on the river Ysche, fix miles N. E. of Brussels, and nine S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 4.

30. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishop-rick of Munster; on the N. by Friesland and the territory of Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishoprick of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfa, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Alburias d'Oviedo, with a bilhop's fee, and an university; feated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form

the Afta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 6.44. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

berland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghanshire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on the river Ouse, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. o 54. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

OULZ, a town of Italy in Piedmont.
18 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 6. 46. E.

lat. 45. 20. N.

OUNDILL, atown of Northamptonthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is plea-fantly feated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges; is well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms house. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 82 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Effremadura, with a castle standing on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar.

Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 89. 34. N.

*OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonio, king of Portugal, over five Moorith kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 49. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

Yorkshire, runs S E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to

the W. of St Cay.

OUSE, a river which rifes near Fitwell in Oxfordshire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire; from thence it proceeds to Budford, and turning N. E. it passes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the sea.

*Ousilous, a town of the Ruffian empire, and capital of a province of the fame name, with an archbishop's fee, and a castle; seated on the river Suchana, overagainst the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 180 above Archangel. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 61. 48. N.

fian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwing, on the E. by the forest of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga: It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana; is full of fo-

reffs,

which make their principal nourishment.

*O'VERRA, or O'VI IRO, a town and accretory of Africa, an the kingdom of Beinn, in Guinea. The air is unwhole-fome, and the foil dry and lean, however, there are feveral kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa nuts. The inhabitants are well mide, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6 o. E. lat. 6. o N.

OWHYHEF, the callernmolt, and by much the largest, of the Sandwich Islands Its greatest length, from N to S is 28 } leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 hinglish miles It is divided into fix large diffricts, two of which, on the north-east side, are separated by a mountain, that rices in thice peaks, perpetually covered with fnot, and may be feen clearly at 40 leagues diftance. To the north of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful calcades of water, and the whole country is coverediwith coroa nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the northcall lide appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with inow To the fouth of this mountain, the coalf prefents a prospect of the, most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of func dreadful convultion. The ground is every where covered with einders, and interlected in many places with black tireaks, which frem to mark the courle of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the thore. The fouthern promontory looks like the mere diegs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and crargy rocks, piled trregularly on one another, and terminating in tharp points, yet, amidit thefe ruins, there are many patenes of rich foil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring les abounds with a girat variety of excellent fish: so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are enclosed with Roge fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa mut trees. There are suppoled to be on this iffand about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of Capt un Look finil be remembered, this affand will not be forgotten, at being here he fell a victim to a firange concatenation of events. Lon. 156. o. W. lat. 19, 28. S.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordhire. with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a city, a bishop's fee, and an university, and belides the catheral, has 13 parish-churches. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded . with meadows, except on the E. fide. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, g miles in circumterence. It confifts chiefly of two spacious streets, which crois each other in the middle of the town. The university contains twenty colleges, and five halls, feveral of which fland in the fliccis, and give the city an air of magnificence. In thort, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, not fuch another university in the world, which all travellers that have feen it confess. In point of fituation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleafure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university. It sends 4 members to parliament, two for the univerfity, and two for the city, and has the title of an earldom; is 20 miles 5 W. of Buckingham, 40 & W. of Bedford, and 58 W by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat 51. 45. N.

OAFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the I be Buckinghamihire, on the W by Gloucesterthire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickthire and North imptonibire. It contains about 19 000 houles, 114,000 inhabitants. "No patilhes, 12 market towns, and lends to members to pirliament the air is succe, mild, plealaut, and bealthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's feats, and the foil, though various, is fertile in corn and grafs, and the hills are fluded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

Oxus, a river of Afia, much taken notice of m uncient histories, but does not rife in the N of Iudia, as most writers affirm; for according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeaux, but, as it passes through a defart country abounding with fands,

the inhabitants to diverted its course, that the old channel can bardly be discovered.

"OYE, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the fame name. The English were in policition of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and feven from Calais

Lon. 2. c. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

. Ozwiezin, a town of Little Poland, scated on the river Westebsel, near the horders of Silelia; the honfes are built of wood, and the town is covered on one fide with a great morals, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

PACAMORES, a government of S. A. merics, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

* PACEM, a town of Alia, in the island of Sumatra in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. 97. 15. E.

' lat. 5. 0. N.

PACHAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleafantnels and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaneards conquered Peru, they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turky. It lies to the S, of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arfu. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, lies between Alia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being fuppoled free from florms and tempelts; but this many failurs have, to their colt, found to be a miliake.

PACTOLUS, a river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden lands. It has its fource in the mountain Molus, palles by Sardis, and foon after falls into the Sarabat.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seased on the river Eure, cight miles from Vernon. It carries on

great trade. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in Scripture, whose present name is not certainly known; for some take it to be Mesopotamia, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Allyria.

PADANG, a town of Alia, feated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in pollession of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 46.

E. lat. 0. 50. S.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a fmail territory in pollellion of its bithop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which rifes on the top of a mountain, from which tun three fireams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unless he has studied at an university in France or Italy, though there is a college here. A French garrifon was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologno. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 L S. L. of Munster. 1 on 8, 53. E. lat. 51.46. N.

*Padirdorn, the bilhoprick of, if a fmall diffrict of Germany, in Weflphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Helle, the abbey of Corvav, and the duchles of Westphalia and Bruntwick. It is about ge miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing from mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its ba-

con and venilon.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is feated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 17.

W. lat. 42, 40, N.

PADS TOW, a fown in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated out the N. coast of the county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours fail. It is 36 miles .W. of Launceston, and 243 W. by S. of London. Lpn. 4. 45. W. lat. 30. 48. N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celes brated city of Italy, with an univerlity and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Pas duano, but is much less confiderable than it was formerly, for it now contains po nore than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it tormerly

formerly had 100,000, and many of the ! houses are gone to ruin : however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb ftrudure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being expoted to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a fludent may take his degrees let him be of what left of christianity he will; nay, tho' he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of the city is St. Anthony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Anthony. The Jews live in a dillinel part of the city, and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1;06. It is feated on the rivers Brentac and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, and is about leven miles in circumterence, so miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N of Rome. Lon. 11. 1 E. lat. 45. 22 N.

PADUANO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the Dogido, on the S. by the Polehno di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most sertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is

the capital town.

PALLENHOFFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alface, feated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Moiter. It is eight miles W. of Haguenau 1 on. 7.

38. I. lat 48. 48. N.

Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and subject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the soil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAINREUI, a town of France, in Brittany, lying at the month of the river Loire, and is the port of Nantz, from which it lies 20 miles wellward. Lon. 1. 53 W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PAINTHICK. See PANEWICK.

PAISIEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is finely teated, is the best town in the county, and formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. It is six miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

PAITA, a fea-port town of S. America.

in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anson, who plundered and burnt it, because the governor refused to 12n-som it. Lon. 81. 19. W. lat. 6. 12. S.

PAIX, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, and on the N. coast. It was built by the French, to whom it is subject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 72. 56. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 12 miles S. of the former. Lon.

5. 21. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

Navarre, and in the diocele of Bayonne; seated on the river Ridouse, 15 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 43.

*Pliats, a flrong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the illand of Belleifle. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

PATAMBOANG, OF PYTAMBANG, a town of Afia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java, capital of a kingdom; frated at the E. end of the island, on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 115 10. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbout; leated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2, 58, E. lat. 41.

58 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, scated on the river Ibola, 14 miles N of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

*PITAPOLI, a town of Asia, in Natolia, and on the coast of Caramania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth of a small liver. Lon. 33. 26. E.

lat. 36. 52. N.

PALATINATE, a confiderable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria; see Bavaria; see Bavaria. And the Lower Palatinate, of Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishoptick of Mentz and Triers; on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia; and on the W. and S. by Alsatia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides several other smaller streams. It is not a very

rich country, though there are very fine I vineyards, fertile fields, handloine foreffs, good gardens, and the livers and lakes! abound in fift; belides, there are carrie, game, and wild towl; without mentioning timber, which is very common; however, there are neither mines nor faltworks. In general, the Lower Palatimate has fuffered more by the preceding · wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the space of 30 years, for the French have plun dered the country, and demolished lome of its fine towns, more than once. The Papifts, Calviniffs, and Lutherans, have an equal right of toleration in this country. The Palatinate confills of 13 bailiwicks, namely, Heidelberg, Molbach, Bretten, Roxburgh, Utzberg, Neuflidt, Germersheim, Lautern, Altzey, Oppen-. he:m, Bacherach, Stromburg, and Boeckelheim. Their are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but, on the caffern fide of that river, the elector policites the principality of Simern, and the bathwick of Kreutznach, and Kirck-The revenue of the elector is about 300,000l. a year, and in time of peace he maintains a Lody of about 6000 men.

PALAZZA OLO, a town of Italy, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. of Messina. I on. 15. 5. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

PATAZZUOTO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breffan, feated on the river Oglio, over which there is a flore bridge, 30 miles N E of Milan, and 25 N by W. of Cremona Lon. 9. 56 E. lat. 45 40. N.

PATENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbishop's fee. It had an university, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is feated in a fertile foil, on the river Circon, on the frontiers of Castile, 40 miles 5 W of Burgos, and 110 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon 4, 42, W lat. 42, 10, N.

PATERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handsome city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was the sear of the ancient kings, and is four miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, the streets handsome, and houses superb, well fortified, and very populous. The public buildings, squares, churches, and soun tains, are extremely sine. The sountain in the great square is thought to be the finest in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, having a mole 1300 geome-

trical paces in length; but the velicls that ride therein are not always yery fale. There is a magnificent caffle built near the fea-fide, wherein the viceroy refides fix months in the year; and his prefence draws a great number of the nobility to this place. The last king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. This city has fuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1692; and it was greatly damage d by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the N. coast of the island, and at the bottom of the gulph of the func name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 162 S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E of Rome. Lon. 13 23. E. lat. 38. 15 N.

PAILSTINE, a country of Tarky in Alia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philiflines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and hes along the Middlerranean Sea. At prefent they bellow the name of this territory likewife on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N by mount Libanus; on the E. by mount Hermoa, which leparates it from Arabia Deferta, on the S. by Arabia Petres; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sear 1t was called Paleitine from the Philiftines, who inhabited the lease oall, and Jadea from Judah; is also the Holy Land, became it s as the feene of the birth and fufferings of Jelus Chailt. At prefent it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; ion it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and boney. About Jerufalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however letter to feed theep and Lattic.

Pates in Rina, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, with a bishop's fee. It is the capital of a principality of the sanctionals. It was anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Prenesse, and seated on the top of a mountain, the runs of which may yet be seen. The present place is built on the S. of the same mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

* PALESTRINA, is one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, and where the most considerable of the noblemen have houses of pleasure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth; the principal harbour has also the same name.

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PALICATA, a fea-port town of Afia, on the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lon. 81. 33. E. lat. 12-30. N.

pital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra in the East Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles. N. E. of Bencoolen, and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103. 31. E. lat. 3. o. S.

"PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of Mands in the South Sea, lying in 15. 38.

5. lat. and 146. 30. W. lost.

PALMA, or PALMA NOVA, a very firong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Frith. It is a very important place for the differe of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is seated on the feafide, 10 miles S. E. of Udmo, and 53 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46.

8. N.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentijo, feated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles L. of St. Ube's. Lon.

8. 40. W. lat. 98. 37. N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota. Lon. 73. 40. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

* PALMA, one of the Canary Isles, fituated in 17. 50. W. lon. 28. 37. N.

lat. See CANARY ISLES.

PALMAS, CAPE, a pronuntory in A frica, on the Ivory Coall of Guinea. Lon.

5. 24. W. lat. 4. 26. N.

* PAIMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle built on a rock; seated on the river Gadaon, sive miles N. of Setuval, and 19 S. E. of Liston. Lon 8. 56. W. lat. 88. 89. N.

* PALMERSTON'S ISLIND, fittated in the South Seas, and vifited by Capt. Cook in his second and last voyages. It confitts of a group of fmall illers, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no ancherage, not see there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, fourvy-grafs, and the wharra-tree. This illand does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the fea. It confills entirely of a coral land, with a finall mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. I

" At one part of the reef, (fay our navigators) which bounds the lake within, almost even with the lurince, there was a large bed of coral, which afforded a most enchanting profpect. Its bale, which was fixed to the thore, extended to far, that it could not be teen, to that it appeared to be luipended in the water. Even this delightful icene was greatly improved by the multitude of filbes that gently glided along, feemingly with the most pertect fecurity. Then colours were the most beautiful that can be imagined, blue, yellow, black, red, &c. far excelling any thing than can be produced by art. The richnels of this lubinarine grotto was greatly encicaled by their various forms; and the whole could not pollibly be larveyed without a pleating transport, accompanied at the same time with regret, that a work to aftonullungly elegant flould be concealed in a place to feldom explored by the human eye." Lon. 196. 35. E. lat. 18. 8. S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Afia, in the deferts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the threets of Rome Several English genthemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to view its inagnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpole, properly attended, to take draughts of those curious antiquities, which have tince been published in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the defert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Defert of Paimyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Christo-pher Columbus set fail to discover the new world in 1492. It is seared at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 46 miles S. W. of Seville.

Lon. 6. 16. W lat. 37. 14. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the fame name, and which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant, so miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. o. 39. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

PALOIA, a town of Lower Hungary, and in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18, o. E. lat. 47. O. N.

* PALU-

government of Erzerum, feated near the Euphrates. It is inhabitted by Mahometans and Christians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were first invented here. Lon. 39. 25 E. lat. 38 35. N.

· PAI US MEOT IS, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Alia, to the . N. of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of Zabach, and fometimes the Sea of A foph.

PAMILES, a handlome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Fore, with a bithop's fee. It is not to confiderable now as formerly, not is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is leated on the river Ariege, eight miles N. of Forx, and 30 S. of Touloute. Lon. 1. 39. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

* PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, 15 miles from Alby. Lon.

2. 17. E. lat. 43.43. N.

PIMEFLUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre, with a very flrong citadel, and a rich bishoprick. Its iquares are handlome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very uleful in cale of a liege. It is feated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 42. 47. N.

PAMPLIUNA, a town of S. America. in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of theep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and "oo S. of Maricaibo. Lon. 71. 30.

W. lat. 6. 30. N.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country in Asia, in Natolia, now called Carimania and Cay Bay, between Lycia and Cibera, on the S. coast, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea, but Carinania is of much larger extent.

PAN, or PAHAN, a town of Alia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninfula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdoin of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty

of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of . S. America, capital of an audience of the fame name, with a bilhop's ice, whole bithop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is Surrounded with a flone-wall, and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handlome. All the merchandizes of ! Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and filver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, three miles from this place, because the water is

* PALUBA, a town of Alit, in the 1 fo shallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panatha was burnt by Sil Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, and the prelent town is four miles diffant from it. and has a more advantageous fituation. It is the leat of a governor, and flunds on a bay of the fame name. Lon. 80, 15. W lat. 8. 48. N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tufcan Sea. It is very inconfiderable, the foil being barren, and only five miles in circumference. It is eight miles N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of the Illand of Sicily; subject to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15.41 E. lat. 38. 40. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Apennines, crolles the valley of Frignano, and running on the confiner of the Modenele and Bolognele, waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bondeno; 10

miles above Ferrara.

PANAY, an itland of Alia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Paragon and Negro. It is 250 miles in cucumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Holla is the capital town.

* PANCA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat.

6. 30. 5.

* PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Sundi, on the L. by the river Barbola and the mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Batta, It has a town of the fame name, feated on the river Barbola.

* PANORNO, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, feated in the penintula S. of Caridia. There is another town of the fame name, on the coast of Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Canina. Lon.

91.40. E lat. 40.6. N.

PANSWICK, or PAINSWICK, a town of Glouce flerthire, with a market on Tucidays. It is commodiously feated in a wholefome air, and has the conveniency of wood, water, and flone for building; feven miles S E. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and

G g 3

bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 12

gt. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N E. of Mexico, with a bithop's fee. There are veins of gold, and falt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is feated near the month of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 98. 5. W. lat. 23. 2. N.

* PA-OOM, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon.

168. 35. W. lat. 16. 30. S.

* PAPA, a small but strong town of I ower Hungary, in the county of Vestprin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after raising the siege of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is feated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 20 miles N. W. of Allia Regalis, and 45 W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

PAPILLAGONIA, was formerly a country of Galatia, in Asia Minor, bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amasia, though some geographers call it Rom, and others

Bolli.

PAPHOS. See BAFFA.

PAPOUI, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a hishop's see; teated on the river Lembe, eight miles L. of Castel Naudari, and 35 S. L. of Toulouse

Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43 21. N.

PAPOUS, or the TERRA OF PAPOUS,
a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean,
near the line, between the Grand Moliic
cas and New Guinea. Nothing is known
of it but the coast, and there it appears to
be a barren, inhospitable country, averse
to trade, for which reason it is seldon
wisted by Europeans.

PAPITING IN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Francoura, and capital of a county of the fame name, with a calife, where the counts refide. It is frated near the river Altmid, 17 unles N. W of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremburg; is subject to its own count. Lon. 10 51. E. lat 48. AS. N. The count of Pappenheum is heredicary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the emperor.

* PARA, a fort of S. America, in Brafil, and in a captainthip of the lame name, feated near the mouth of the river Ama-

zons, and to the E. of the eaftern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 50. o. W. lat. 2. o. S.

PARAGOYA, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the Sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spamards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. A. merica, bounded on the N by that of the Amazons, on the E. by Brafil; on the S. by Patagonia; and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the milhons of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, tho' fomewhat most, and in fome pasts it is rather cold than hot. The forl in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and finits peculiar to America, but also those of Europe, which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, fome fugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every to an gathers annually 2000 arobas of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are allo great quantities of tobacco produced; but the chief article is the herb Paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infusion of it is drank in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, inflead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half fince the Jefuits entered this province, and the inhabitants confill of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portuguele drove from their native country by their oppressions; as also of the natives of Lape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guarances, inhabited by 10,0 to working The millions of Paraquay are furrounded on all fides by favage Americans, loine of which live in friendthip with those towns, and others barrais then by frequent incurbons; for which resion every sown has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other wea-I he militia is compoled of all that are able to hear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have also schools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as mulic and dancing. The churches are large, wellbailt, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of mulic, compoled of instruments of all forts. The houses are wellbuilt, and furnished as most of the Spanish houses in Peru; the greatest part indeed

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have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are some of brick and stone. There it a fort of numery in every town, where women are confined who are loose livers, and where those who have no family retire when their husbands are absent. The Guarances are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them.

Brakel, in the captainship on the river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49. 53.

W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARAIBA, the most northern province of Brasil, in S America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river l'a marack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figuares to the W. It is subject to Por-

tugal.

PARANA, a province of Paragnay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E by a great river of the same name; and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jeluits, who have prevailed upon the people to lorlake their dwellings in the woods, and live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and inflicted in the Christian religion.

France, in Buigundy, feated on the fiver Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon.

4. 12. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

*PARCHIM, a pretty confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, leated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neistadt, and 20 S. E. of Swerin. Lon. 12. O. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Callile, five miles from Madrid, on the road to the Elegrial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings

of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's sec, and a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Caho-di-Iffria, and 65 E. of Venice. Is submitted to the Venerians in 1267. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat.: 45. 24. N.

of Venice, on the coast of Albania, overagainst the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and seated on a rock. Lon.

20. 47. E. lat. 89. 28. N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firms, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by Surmam; on the W. by New Granada and Caracças; and on the S. by Guiana. The N part is called Cumana. The fea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are inversal towns.

* PARIMA, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers; but it is

now no where to be found.

* PARILIA, or Sania Parilia, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, leated in a valley, on the river Santa, and on the sca-shore, 50 miles from Truxillo, and 230 N. W. of Lima Lon. 77. 50. W lat. 8. 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare fireets, and 85 through which there are no pallages; 50,000 houles, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 50 parifles, and 20 churches, belides 200 hapter and collegiate churches; as alle 80 churches and chapels, which are not parochial, three abbeynot men, and five of womin; 33 convents and communities of monks, and 70 nunnerics and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also three ecclefialtical profdictions, and 31 fecular . 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great ule of, 15 feminaries, 26 holpitals, 12 pritons, 50 public squares, 56 public fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and fmall, eight gardens and public walks, 64 boards of harriers for the law, 22 hoards for the finances, farms, commerce. and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch for the fafety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 177 menand about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 pre fervants. This enumeration will not be furprizing, when it is confidered that Paus is furrounded by feyen large fuburbs. The ffreets are pretty clean,

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and people may walk in fafety as well in the ! night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As foon as day appears, fome hundreds of carts, like those of our nightmen in London, earry off the filth from before the doors of the houses. In the day there are a corps de guarde in every Ricet, to take care of the public falcty; and in the night horie and foot, which patrole through the fircers to prevent dilorders. Puis is an archbilhoprick, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb shucture, supported by 180. column, the body of the church is 174 feet 19 length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height, the towers or liceples are allo very fine. The university of Paris is the molt ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790, it is compoled of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are feveral famous acidemies, namely, the French academy, those of inscriptions and belies lettres, of feiences, of painting, of sculpture, of architecture, and of furgery. There are also several public libraries, the principal of which are those of the king, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The king's gardens are full of all forts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vall number. of curioficies. There are a great number of manufactures of all kinds, and the hofpitals are well endowed; the principal of thefe are the Hotel Dicu, the General Hofpital, the Saltpetriere, the Holpital for Foundlings, and for I unatics. The most remarkable buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxemburg, the botel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town house, the hall where the courts of justice fit, the Valde Grace, the cathedral, and the church The principal squares of St. Sulpice. are, the Place Royal, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. the Place of Vendome, wherein is the equestrian flatue of Lewis XIV. and the Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is reprefented in his coronation dreis, having at his feet four nations in chains, and Victory putting the crown on his head. There are also a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treasury. The chatelet is an old callie, wherein the chief maginrates administer justice. Paris is very plealantly leated on the river Scine, which runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont Neuf, whereon is the "quellrian flatue of Henry IV. , and Pont Royal. It is 70 miles S. of

Rough, 265 S.E. of London, 625 N.W. of Vienne, and 625 N.E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. let. 48.50. N. We forgot to menuous that many of the houses

are feven Horses high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handlome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the fame name, with a citadel, a bithop's fee, and an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest operahouse in Europe which has scats for 8000 people; but as it required a vall number of candics, which occationed great expence, they have contrived another which has roum for 2000 speciators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiofities, as also the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the same talte as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and, in 1741, by the treaty of Aixla Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guattalia, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos abovementioned. It is 60 miles S L. of Cremona, and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44 50. N.

PARM 1, the duchy of, a province of Itally, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. F. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modera; on the S. by Tulcany; and on the W. by the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very series in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the passures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turky in Afia, and in Livadia, the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being confectuted to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNAY, a fmall but very firong town of the Russian empire in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is scared near the mouth of the river Pernau, 32 miles S. W. of Revel, and 35 N. of Riga. Lon. 23. 87. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

Paros,

PAROS, an island of the Archipelego, and one of the Cyclades, about to miles in laugth, and eight in breadth. The foil is well cultivated, and the passures seed a great number of flocks. Their trade confifta in wheat, barley, wine, pulle, felamum, and callicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of pariridges and pigeons, which they fell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good fense; and this island has been to famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other; likewise those excellent Statuaries Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this illand, which was anciently dedicated to Barchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. Arundelia were brought from hence.

* PAROS, an ancient town of the Archipriago, and capital of the life of Pains, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the ''yelades; but it is at prefent little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the callle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long-ways; some of them that itand apright Support cornices of an amazing fize. The natives make their houles with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the picces in a regular manner Their fields likewife are enclosed with friezes, altars, and baffo-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are to ignorant now, that, anticad of great iculators and ikilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of morears and faltfellers. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the western coast of the island. Lon. 25. 44. E. lat. 37 8. N.

PARTENAY, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district called Gatine. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the river Toule, a7 miles S. of Thouars, and 16 N. of St. Malcent. Lon. o. 19. W.

* lat. 46. 44. N.

PARTERKIRE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles 8. W. of Mumch. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Asia. The greatest part now her in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Chorazan, in Persia.

PARTNEY, a village in Lincoluthire, to miles E. by N. of Spillby.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 40. B. lat. 50. 9. N.

America, in Peru, lying under the Equa-

tor. Lon. 78, 50. W.

PASSAGE, a sca-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the territors of Guipuscoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several of them in the last war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebastian, and so miles E. of Bisboa. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

PASSARO, a remarkable cape of the Island of Sicily. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood, the English and Spanish sleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were deseated. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Thessaly, in Greece, between the gulph of

Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* PASSARVAN, a town of Alia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Java.

Lon. 114. 15. E lat. 7. 0. S.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Innstadt, Itzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. The three first are tortified; but the last, which is only a suburb, has nothing but in old castle, wherein the bishop generally resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Itz, 6a miles Eaby S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 28: N.

PASSAU, the hishoprick of, is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable

place except Pallau, the capital.

PASSEWALK, a small town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the Elector of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 12 miles from Prentzlow, and 12 from Torgelow. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, seated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 43.16. N.

PASTO, or St. JUAN DE PASTO, a townsof S. America, in Popayan, feated in a fine pleafant valley, watered by feweral rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and subject to Spain. Lon. 76. 55. W. lat. 1. 50. N.

Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 46. W.

lat. 40. 26. N.

PATAGONIA, the most fouthern part of S. America, whole bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inbubitants is, that they are a lavage, barbarous people, of a copper-colour, like the rest of the Americans, with course black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themic lyes, and make fiseaks on their faces and bodies. They go almost nakes, having only a lquare garment, in the form of a blanket, made of the thins of feveral aura its, and leved together, which they forneumes wrap sound them in extreme cold weather, and they have allo a cap of the ikins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Nathorough has given the best account of them, for former voyagers represented them as monitrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of nocklaces and bracelets, which they make of lea-thell .. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-theep by tome authors, but their true name is guanacoes. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were termerly made use of to carry burthens. They have also a bird like an offisch, but not to large, and they differ from the African offiches in having three toes, whereas thou have but two.

* PAIAN, a kingdom of Aira, in the E. Indies, and in the printials of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the kingdoms of Sian and Paha The inhabitants are partly. Vianometans and partly Gentons; but they are all very voluptuous. The air as wholefome, though very hot, and they have no realism but the winter and fum The former is more properly the rainy feston, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The wonds are tail of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers prefend, that this constry is governed by a queen, who never marries, but may have as many gallants as the pleafes. I hey have forme-trade with the Chinese, and the principal town Tas of the tame name, which is one of the

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firongest in these parts, having a well de-

PATAN, a town of Afia, and capital of a province of the fame name, in the dominions of the great Mogul; it is very little known. Lon. 89. 6. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the province of Oriernois, remarkable for thedefeat of the English in 1419, and where Joan of Are did wonders. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat 48. 5. N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, tubject to Spain, near which is a filver inine, 70 iniles N. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 56 E. lat. 21 o. N.

PATER-NOSTER, illinds of Alia, in the E. Indian ica, to called because of the great number of rocks which indoes have likened to the beads with which the Papats tell their Pater-noiter. They abound in corn and I wits, and are very populous.

*PATI, a handleme town of Italy, on a gulph of the fame name, with a bishop's see, a imall toit, and an haibour.

Lon. 20, 15. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is confiderable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better-for them, because corfairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, and lettre to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel, confifting of feveral tiregular towers, and is a lubstantial building, leated on a very fleep rock. The whole island is very bairen, and without wood . however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and fnipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 baries in a year. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are icarce 300 men in it; but then there are 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island should carry some of them away. This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an heimitage on the fide of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over-head they thew strangers a chink in the rock, through which they tell you the Holy Chalt dictated to St. John. Lon. 26. 84. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

PATNA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English have factories for talt-

petre, horax, and raw filk. It elfo produces large quantities of opium. town is large, but the houses are built at a diftance from each other. It is feated in a fertile pleafant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America, in Viiginia, which rifes in the Aligany mountains, teparates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chelapeak-Bay. It is a broad liver, and is navigable for

near 200 miles.

PATRANA, OF PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Cattile, with the title of a duchy; leated between the ravers Tajo and Tajuna; 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turky, in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek arch- bishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four fyna-There are leveral handsome molques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in filk, leather, honey, wax, and cheefe. There are cyprefs-rices of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken feveral times; but the lurks are now matters of it. It is feated on the fide of a hill near the feu-fide, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N W. of Militia. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

* PAIRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the hurch, and in the Campagna of Rome, towards the sea-coast, and eight miles E. of Offia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-or-Livano, which tome have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Æneas,

PATRIMONIA DI ST. PLTRO, OF the PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, IS & province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvictano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the fea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Belides the proper Patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the diffrict of Roncilione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the Last Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly seared, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Picker wall ended. It is feated at the mouth of the river Humber, 50 miles S. E. of York, and 191 N. of London. Lon. o. 8. E. 44. 53. 49. N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Wales di-Demona, feated on the gulph of Pattie to which it gives its name. It is af miles? W. of Mellina, is pretty populous, and the fee of a bulbop. Lon. 15. 22. Etc. lat. 38. 11. N.

PAU, a handlome town of France, in the province of Galcony, and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and at caffle, where Henry IV. was born. It is feated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon.

0. 4. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavelan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's sec. It is defended by firong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent ballions, and a bridge over the river Tefin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan relided. There are a great number of magnificent callles, and fome colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706, by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards 198 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan, and 70 E by N. of Turin. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 45. 13. N.

PAUL, or POI-DE-LEON, a town of France, in Bretagne, feated near the fea, at the entrance of the British channel, with a bithop's fce. Lon. 3. 55. W. let. 48.

* PAUI, Sr. a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E of Paris. Lon. 7. 13 E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* Paut, Sr. a town of France, in Arton, 16 miles from Airas, and ga from St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 30 E. lat.

50. 24. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Braid, in the captainthip of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditus of several nations However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Port's l. Their veligion is not known. It is furrounded by inacceffible mountains and thick forelis. Lon. 45 52. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, & town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of the diffrict of Fenoulledes, in the discerte of Alet; feated on the river Egli, among the mountains, go-miles N. of Monspelier. Lion. g. 58. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHAFRAUX, ST. IN ancient town of France, in Lower Dauphiay. phisty, expital of Triestlineis, with a hithep's fee; feated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, three miles from the river Rosn, and 16 S. of Montelamer. Log. 4. 67. E. lat. 44 22. N.

** RA-WEA, a handsome town of Italy, in the hingsom of Naplus, and in the Hither Calabria; seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 30 miles W. by S. of Rosson, and 12 N. W. of Cosens. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 39.

24. N.

PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the iffe of St. Thomas, scared on the seafide, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a
pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French,
Spaniards, and Portuguese. It has under
the equinostial, in Ion. 8. 30. W.

PAUTZKE, a small town of Polish Prusha, in Pomerella, 25 miles from Dantzick, Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45 44. N.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with bishop's see; 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. ot Cusco. Lon. 61. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see, seated on the sea-tide. Lon.

26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, mill-stones, and whet-stones. It is much visited on account of some rarities, called the Wonders of the Peak; namely, the Devil's Arse, Elden Hole, and Pool's-Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the fine seat of the duke of Devonshire, at Charsworth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Autwerp. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, fo talled, are islands lying in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Panuma, in America. The inhabitants of the fown have plantations in them, and from which they are supplied with provifions.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the Erench Netherlands, in Hainault, scated on the S. ade of the river Scrape, sive miles E. of Douzy. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 40. 23. N.

PLBERA, an encient town of Italy, in Illrin, and in the territory of Venice, with a history's fee, and belonging to the house of Austria; 25 miles S. E. of Caba-di-likin. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 45.34-17.

Come of

PRDIR, a town of Affa, in the E. Indies, and in the illand of Sumatra, fubject to the king of Achin, 40 miles E. of Achen. Lon. 96, 86. E. lat. 3. 22. N.

the South Sea, called Marquefas. Lon. 138. 51. W. lat. 9. 58. S. See MAR-

QUESAS.

PREBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the thire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three freeples, three gates, three bridges, and three fquares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with five aiches, which is the only one besides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. The shire of Peebles sends one member to parliament. Lon. 3.7. W lat. 55.36 N.

Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege.

Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

PEGNAFIEL, a town in Spain, in Old Caffile, remarkable for its palace, caffle, fortifications, and its cheefes, which are faid to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douro, 20 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

gal, in the province of Beira, with a ftrong caffle; 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara.

Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 39. 50. N

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain in Old Callile, and capital of a duchy of the same name; 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 40. 59. N.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which rifes in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near the town of the same name in the marquisate of Culembach. It runs across the territory of Nuremburg, waters

the town of that name, and foon after falls into the river Regnetz.

PEGU, a confiderable kingdom of Afra, in the East Indies, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava; on the W. and S. by the Occan; and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laus and Stam. It has a town of the fame name, 70 miles within land, above 20 . miles in circumference; but at prefent not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was reface by the inhabitants of Barms, whole king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, becs-wax, flickme, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and finall diamonds. They have also fakpetre; and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in

corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have also good fifth, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, filks, and filver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is 4 bitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handlome flone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different None but ambalfadors pafs occalions, through the E. gate, which is also called the golden gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the belt among them wear neither thoes nor flockings. The Barmac go almost naked, and make figures on their fkins like the ancient Piets, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, imall, but well proportioned. The wife goes to market, dreffes the victuals, takes care of her hulband's cloaths, and tells his goods by retail. If the proves fallo, the hulband may fell her for a flave; and if he goes aftray, the will give him a dole of porfori. There are a vall number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their lubliflence, and they are faid to be first observers of morality They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be the best which reaches men to do most good. I hey have idols in their temples in a fitting posture, like taylors, and very large cars. They have various forts of mulic, but the pipe and tabor are effected the best. They have one infirument shape of like a falley, with about 20 bells of diff rent fizes; and when they finke them with a llick they make no had mufic. When they happen to be ship wrecked on the coalt, it they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and Supplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be oveflowed, they build their houses apon stakes; and then in time of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who relides ! at the palace above-mentioned, is now mafter of Pegu. Lon. of the town of that manne, 96. 85. E. Lit. 16. 50. N.

PRINE, a town in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunfwick; famous for a battle fought

Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W. of Brunt wick. Lon. 10. 19. E lat. 52. 95/N.

PERIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Alia, where the emperor generally relides. It is an exact fquare, and disvided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's pilece, which is in the new city, or the Tarter city, because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever fince they conquered the empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinefe. The circuit of both thele together is 58 Chinese lays, each of which contain 249 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine flories high; the lowest of which is for the foldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number : and before each is an open space, which ferves for a parade. The fireets ute as fliaight as a line, most of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a groundfloor. It is furpriling to fee what nume bers of people there are in the ftreets, and not one woman among them; there is always a great confusion, occasioned by the valt numbers of hories, camels, mules, alles, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckening the feveral mobs which gather about the jugglers, hallad-hugers, and the like. Perions of diffinction have always a horieman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandires of the emperor are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horfes, and chairs in various parts, which itand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every threet and house where any confiderable person lives. All the great streets are guarded by foldiers, who patrole night and day with fwords by three fides, and whips in their hands, to chaffife thole who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates as their entrance into the meat flicets, which are first up at night, and guarded by foldiers, who luffer no afternplies on the freets at that time, and exemue all that paties along. The emperor's palace is of vaft extent, and furrounded with a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supports ed by columns. But it would be endless to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture. as well as of the different magazines, and here in 1553, when Maurice, elector of rich commodities kept therein; not to men-

tion the supreme courts of justice, which are fix in number, and are only to be controuled by the emperor and the grand council. Those who have computed the comparant this city a different way, observe, that it is 20 miles in corcumicrence, and that the number of inhabitants is, at leafl, two millions; that the walls are to high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for feveral horsemen to ride abreatt; and there are itrong towers a bowshot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the architecture of the firectures entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a fhining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are fo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but landy, and not very fruitful, yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plantitul, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of camals cut from the nivers, and always erowded with vellels of different fizes An earthquake which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perions in the ruins of the houtes, which were thrown down. Lon. 116. 30 E. lat. 39. 54. N.

* PELLW ILLANDS, the, were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spamards of the Philipines, and by them called the Paloo Islands, from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a diffance, have the appearance of mails of thips; the word pales, in the Spanish language, sometimes fignifying a malt. There is every reaton to suppose, that no Emopean had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a parket belonging to the Eaft-India company, and commanded by captain Henry Willon, was wrecked there in the night, between the 9th and 10th of August, Some large enough to carry thirty incn, 1783. This misfortune was the more diffreshing to the crew, as they were itterly ignorant what refources the island afforded, or, supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found thefe illands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their Tentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fhort, a people that do houour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the attomfhment which those, who first discovered the English, manufested on

feeing their colour, plainly fliewed, that they had never before teen a white man. The clothes of the ftrangers also phazled them exceedingly; for it iccmed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether thele and their bodies did not form one fubflance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who relided at an illand at lome diffance from that whereon they had faved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing speciators were all struck with assonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and thot, and were exceedingly amazed on fecing its effects. The principal arms of this people confift of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are thort ones for diffant marks, which are thrown by means of a flick two feet long. The eupacks, or chiefs, may be confidered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wills, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great hopour conferred by the king on officers of flate, commanders, or perfons, who by valous or otherwise have greatly distinguilbed themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the large degree, as appeared from a difterence in the bone they wore. Caprain Willow was meetied with the highest order of the bon. With telped to property in thele illands, a man's house, or canor, is confidered as his own, as is allo the land allotted I im, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaks or to those who tolicit to cultivate it. The country 19 well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, There are but few other trees of much ule to the natives. Yams and cocoa-mits. being their chief arm les of lubbillance, are attended to with the utmolt care. From the feanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was then common drink. On particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare, certain fweet meats and fucet drink, obtained by the aid of a furup, extracked either, from the palm tice or the fugar-cane. The houses are raited about three feet from the ground, the founda-

tion beams being laid on large flones, whence spring the upright supports of their fides, which are croffed by other timbers grooved together, and fallened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the infide of * the house is without any division, forming one great room. As to domettic implements, they have little balkets, very nicely woven from flips of the plantain-tree, and wooden balkets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with fhells. No one ever flirs abroad without a bafket, which utually contains some beetle-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are shade of a piece of the large mother-ofpearl oyfler, ground narrow, and the out-. ward fide a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fattened in the folid wood. The filling-hooks are of tortoileshell, and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the hulks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which ferve the people as They also use a plantain seaf at meals, inflead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-mit supplies the place of a cup. There are v ffels of a kind of carthen ware, of a reddiffi-brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoanut hufks tied together, ferves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with boics tive or fix inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. Their hatchets are like those of the South-Sea Illands. They have allo a few articles, which in thefe islands may be called luxuries. The shell of the tortoife is there remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have difcovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also braceless of the same namufacture, and car-rings inlaid with the .ls. The natives in general, are a flout, well-made people, rather shove the middling flature, and of a very deep copper · colour, but not black. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loole curl round then heads. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprous, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are taloord, and their teeth made black by art. Both lexes are very expert at Iwimming, and the men are fuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom

of the fea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people towards the Enclish was, from first to last, uniformits courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness, which susprised those who were the objects of it. buch an opinion had the king of the illand entertained of the English, that on their departure, he luffered his second fon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth anhappily died of the fmallpox, in December, 1784. The Fall-India company credied a monument over his grave in Rotherbithe church yard, where he was buried. Thefe illands are fituated between five and nine degrees of N. lat. and 130 and 136 deg. of E. lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at least luch of the islands as our people had an opportunity of feeing. They are encircled on the W. fide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be feen from any eminence our people were on.

PLIISSA, a town in Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube, subject to the house of Austria; eight miles S.E. of Gran, and 15 N. of Buda. Lon. 18 20. E. lat. 47.

40. N.

Prila, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, in Thellaly, 50 miles W. of Salometh. Lon. 21. 53. F. lat. 40 41. N.

PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Natles, and in the Bahlicata, 35 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16, 20, E. lat. 41, 26, N.

On the callern branch of the river Nile, now called Damietta, which fee.

*Penda, a finall province of Africa, in the kingdom of Coreo. The capital town is of the fame name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 18, 25, E. lat. 7, 30, S.

Prunkings, a town of Herefordflute, with a market on Tueldays. It is
a finall place, feated on the river Arrow,
12 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145
W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2.42. W.

lat. 52. 14. N.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsomes bridges. It is a place of good account, and inhabited by substantial people. It is sufficiently substantial people. It is sufficiently substantial people. It is sufficiently substantial people. It is a corporation, with well-huilt houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom,

icuding

fending one member to pastiament. It is I are 184 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 20 miles S. E. of Havenordwell, and 237 W. by N. of London, Lon. 4. 55. W.

lat. 51. 43. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of 5. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is furrounded on all fides by the fea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. contains 4320 houles, 25,920 inhabitants, **145** parishes, five market-towns, 16 califes, belides block-houles, and lends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, belides leveral others of lefs note. The hills are barren, but the foil in the vallies and bottoms near the fea are exceedingly fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are theep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

*PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a caftle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he reured from it at the approach of the allies. It is leated on the confines of ! Spain, fix miles E. of Idanha Velha. Lon.

6. 6. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, scated on a hill, with a callle, eight miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

 PENAUTIER, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcasfone, four miles N. of that town. Lon.

2. 25. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, flanding on Falmouth Bay, and on a hill of the fame name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the fecurity of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is feated a little to the S E. of Falmouth, 12 miles E. of Helltone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

PENL, a river of Germany, in the cirele of Lower Saxony, which has its fource in the duchy of Mecklenburg, croffes two Small lakes, and then entering Swedish Fomerania, palles by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, and falls into the western

branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortrels of Germamy in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, scated on the Isle of Uledom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltick Sea. It is subject to the K. of Prussia. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

PENGRAN ISLAND and BAY, lie on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, a d

47. 48. 3.

PERSCHE, a firong town of Portugal, in Ellremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N. of Labon. Lon.

9. 5. E. lat. 29. 16. N.

PENICE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Missia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is feated on the river Multe, eight miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencis, feated on a high point of land on the fide, of the Mediterranean sea, so miles S. W. of Tortosa, and ho N. of Valencia. Lon. 1. o. E.

lat. 40. 20. N.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordihire. with a imail market on Tueldays. It was formerly a large handlome town, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horfe fairs. It is fix miles S. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of North Wales, which is an exceedingly high freep rock, which at high water to hangs over the lea, that there is then but a very narrow pallage by it, and it feems ready to fall down on the passengers heads. It is four miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the river Asta, 14 miles S. W of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 56. W.

lat. 43. 15. N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalulia, 10 miles N. of Ecjia, or Exjia; feated near the river Xemil. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

* PENNE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocele of Alby, with a caftle; seated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat, 44. 8. N.

* PENNON, a fort of Africa, feated on a small island before the harbout of

Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1522, but re-taken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whose hands it contimes. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4. o. W, lat. 35. 25. N.

PENRISE, a fea-port town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with the fea, 20 miles S. E. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London, Lon. 4. 12. W.

lat. 51. 87. N.

PENRITH, or PERITH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueldeys, feated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly firengthened with a calle, and is now a pretry large well-built place, inhabited by tradefinen, particularly tanners. It has a handsome church, and a spacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 283 N. N. W. of London. I.on. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is a corporation, scated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a considerable place, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church, and about 300 houses, with streets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately set up here of serges. It is three miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

* PENSACOLA, a settlement in N. America, situated at the mouth of a river on the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 85. 24.

W. lat. 30. 32. N.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a creek of Mount's-Bay, and was buint by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been since rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is served with plenty of sish. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 690 houses; the streets, though bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Lard's-End, and 281 W. by S of London. Lon. 5.35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Chew, is a pretty good place, moted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London, Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

PENNSYIVANIA, one of the Thirteen-United and Independent States of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chefapeak-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian na-

well watered by the Delaware; and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, simber, por ashes, wax, skins, and sure; and they carry to the Caribbee Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe slaves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. Philadelphia is the capital town.

of France, in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour, Ro-

che-Einard, Lenizu, and Jugon.

*PRHTHRAHI-MON, a village of Anglesen, in N. Walcs, 5 miles W. of Besumaris.

fian empire, on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Worfero.

Proutent, a town of France, in Picardy, scated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France, and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for that purpose. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

Pr RA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of leveral denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

PERCASLAW, a town of Ruffia, in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 50. E. lat. 50. C. N.

PERCHE, a territory of France, in Orleaunois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Bellesme.

PERDELL, or PRECEL, a large valley which runs from E. to W. and makes the feventh community of the league of Caddee in the country of the Grifons.

* PEREASLAW. See PERCASLAW.

* PERBCZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the fame name, 30 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 26. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

land; on the N. by several Indian na- the Russian empire, in the ducky of Ros-

Hh tow,

tow, so called to distinguish it from Pereflaw-Rezalki, the principal place of the duchy of Rezan. The first is in lon. 38. 30 E. lat. 56. 98. N. and the fecond in lou. 41. 25. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

PERGA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, leated opposite to the illand of Corfu. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat.

39. 40. N.

* PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a billiop's fee; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. It is feated on the river Germafti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Here they invented parchment. Lon. 27, 27.

E. lat. 39. 5. N.

PEPIGORD, a province of France, which makes part of Guience, bounded on the N. by Angouniors, and a part of Marche; and on the E by Querry and Limofin; on the S. by Agenote, and Baandon; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in non-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigeux i. the capital town.

PERIGIUX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a billiop's ice, the ruins of the temple of Venue, and an amphitheatre; feated on the river life, 60 miles S. W. of Lanoges, and 6; N. F. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 15.

11. N.

PERMSKI, or PERMIL, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the lame name, leated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. \$5. 50. E. lat. 70. 26. N. There is another town of the lame name in this province, called Old Permia. Lon. 57. 20. E. lat. 52. 6. N. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides; on the W. by Zirania and Ulatka; and on the E. by Siberra.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brahl, in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tamera; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Seregippa; and on the W by Tapuy ers; being about 200 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1030, but the Portugueze took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of fugar and Brafil wood.

* PERNE, a town of France, in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is [

10 miles E.

PERNIS, a firong town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, feated on the river

and 17 N.W. of Arras, Lon. 2. 31. E.

lat. 50. 29. N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often belieged. It is leated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 19. 55. N.

P. ROUSA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the fame name. It is leated on the river Cluion 16 miles S. W of Turin. Lon.

7. 18. E. lit. 41. 59. N.

PERPIGNAN, a confiderable town of France, in Rouffillon, with a very good citadel, univertity, and a brihop's fee; feated on the river Tet, over which there is an handlome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hell, and 100 unles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. o. E. lat. 42.

I'L R C L S, idolate 15 of Afra, and in Perfia, now feattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worthippers of hire, or at least they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. One object of their worthip lies about 10 miles from Bisku, which is leated to the W. of the Calpian Sea. Among other temples there is a fmall one, in which the Guebres now worthip, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame conflantly proceeds. They affirm this has communed time out of mind, and they come in pilgrimage to it from their prefent tettlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their forcheads with faftron, and have a great veneration for a red row.

PLRSEPOITS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly to called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perfunded, when in liquor, by the courte and I has, to let it on fire. It is thought to be the fame as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent turns fill remaining. Some travellers that have feen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inferiptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which show that this place mult be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E of Hpahan. Lon. 56. 20. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcefler-Clarence, eight miles S. W. of Bothune, Ihire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is leased.

feated on a plain, on the river Avon, ·over which there is a bridge, and in the great road from London to Worcefler. It contains about 300 houses, and has two parish-churches; but it is somewhat deeayed fince the diffolution of its abbey. It is nine miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of London.

· 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Alia, confilling of feveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the eapital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Caiasin, or Corasm, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sca; on the W. by Turky in Affa; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Malanderan, Asterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Sejestan, Candahar, Sablestan, Khusistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, belides the Tygres and the Amue, are Khur, Aras, Kezil, Ulan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Koran, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. patts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts fandy and detart, in the S. and W. level and extremely tertile, though for several months very hot. The full produces all forts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domeltick animals, camels and buffuloes, and their horles are very numerous. deveral places naptha, a fort of bitumen, rifes but of the ground, and they have mines of gold, filver, iron, Turky-flones, and falt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the fearcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of filk, belides manufactures of filk, and very fine carpets. They have also all forts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the filk worms. Likewile dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of theep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monitrous fize. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the lest of Hali, but Kouli

Khan, being of the feet of Omar, obliged all the Parlians to conform thereto; though fince his death, it may be prefumed that many of them profess their religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. Ilpahan is the capital town.

PERSIAN GULPH, a large gulph of Afia, between Perfia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length near Ormus to the mouth

of the Euphrates 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for finall veffels, for which reason it has some trade. The thire of Perth fends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 22. N.

PERTHAMBOY, a lea-port town in the province of New Jersey, in N. America, leated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York. Lon. 75. o. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

PERMOIR, a small district in Champagne, between Champagne properly fo called, and the Barrois, lying along the

river Marne.

*PLRIUIS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, 10 miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marfeilles. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

PERT, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sca, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious large mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes; being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to some, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless towards the top of the above mountains; for when the mathematicians from France were there, to measure a degree of latttude, while they were making their obser-, vations, they not only faw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of thele mountains are covered with inow to a very great height, and there are feve. . ral volcanoes, which burn continually t fometimes such torrents of water will fall down from thence, as overflow the whole Hh s country

country for a certain space. There happened one in December 1742, when in fome places the water was 60 feet high, and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houles, and drowned 8 or 900 perfons; in its courfe it removed pieces of rock, 12 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they first lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judicroully concluded it came from the melting of the inow. The best houses in this country are made of a fort of reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a fort of galleries or balcomes, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure grown. It is not at all probable, that this country ever was to populous as the Spaniards have represented; for the villages are at 30 miles diffance from each other, and are all near the sea; and there is the highest probability, they were all much in the fame flate they are now. There are large forests on the fides of the mountains, which advance near the lea-fide, but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds are much superior to those of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the fea-fide, and the monkies alle get at a diffance from it. bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fill. It has been generally faid there are hons here, but that which they call fo is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tygers are as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the fame colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and Several forts of them are dangerous, particularly the rattle-fnake, which does not get away from men like the reft. There are feveral infects like those in Europe, but they are vallly larger. The earthworms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with harr, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous fize, and will fuck the blood of horfes, mules, and even of men who fleep in the beids; and they have entirely deliroyed; the great cattle which the missioneries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a contor, or con-

dor, is perhaps the largest in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying of a. whole buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the thape of a camel, without any bunch on its back; there are two forts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burthens of about 50 pounds weight, before hories were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form as it were fo many small republics, which are directed by a Spatialli prieft, and by their governor, affifted by the original natives, who ferve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibathes, and a fort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, confiruets his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large houle is to be built for common ule, every one lends a helping hand. Their ikins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarle. Those that are not much expeled to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the reft. The natives who live at Quito Icem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and fo flupid, that they will fit whole days together upon their heels, without ftirring or speaking. Their garment is a fort of a fack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their mafters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spamards there arises a third kind, called Medics, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the perions who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this fort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, infomuch that the governor is obliged to reprefs their infolence. It was faid shove that it never rains, but this must be understood of the

fourh parts; for in the north, where the . mountains are not to high, it often rains excessively; informuch that those who go thither in fearch of gold, are often carried off by the unwholefomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are pallable, find it so cold that they are often frozen to death; and of they are aware of a-storm coming, they have no other way to fave themselves, than by killing then horses and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fivits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, forme of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggifts thops, particularly the Jesuits back and Peruvian balfam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and tices from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the truits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into three great audiences, which are, Quito, De-los-Reyes, and De-los-Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. We mardly need to take notice of the mines of gold and filver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugino. It is an ancient, handlome, populous and large city with a ftrong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handlome. It is leated on a hill, to miles N. W. of Affili, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

* PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citta Castelana. It is one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the foil is fertile in corn and good wine; belides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Peringia. The lake is eight miles from the city, and is almost round, being about ave miles in diameter, and in it are three islands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PERARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The caffle is very well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral-church magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they fend large quantities to Venice. It is leated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13.0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PESCARA, a very frong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abiuzzo; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, eight miles from Cittadi-Penna, and 100 N. E. of Naples.

Lon. 15. 2. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

PESCHIERA, a finall but frong town of Italy, in the Veronele, with a caltle, and a fliong foit; feated on the river Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from the lake Gaida, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 26, N.

*PFSFNAS, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde; delightfully feated on the river Pein, 12 miles N. F. of Beseirs, and eight N. of Agde. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat.

43. 28. N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, leated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over-agunft Buda, 85 miles S. E. of Prefiring. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 241 N.

* PLIAGUEL, a territory of S. America, in Brafil, bounded on the N. by Dele; on the E. by the fea; on the S. by the captamilip of Rio-Grande; and on the W. by Tupuys. It contains mines of filver.

* PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Stiria. It is a handfome place, and is feated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 109 S. of Vienna. Lon.

15. 36. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* Petche-Li, a province of Alia, in China, and the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the fea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-fi; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, which is the principal city in the whole empire, on which 140 towns depend, belides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy feafon in the latter end of July, and the beginning of August; but it feldom rains any other time. The foil is fertile, and produces all forts of corn, and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of pitcoal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which Hh3

a fort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin, where

the emperor relides.

PITERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonfhire, with a bishop's fee, and a market on Saturdays. It is leated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish-church belides the cathedral; but the market-place is ipacious, and the flicets regular. It fends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monastery, and is a majeitic ftructure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 30 miles 8. of Boston, and 81 N. of London. Lon.

0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N. PETERSBURG, a large handsome city, the capital of Russia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houles, great and imall. It is feated in an island, which lies on the middle of the river Nerva, where the land has been confiderably raifed. The fort has fix baltions, and opposite to it, on the Terra-Firma, is a crown-work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black cagle crowned, holding in his claws a fceptre, and an imperial globe. A little faither is the chapel of St. Nicholas, the chief patron of Ruffia. Within this foit or citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high steeple, and defigned for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the steeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chim's which go every hour. In an aim of the liver, between the clown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter-feafon. On this fide the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the first there are ene fummer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building thips; in the other Slabod is the palace of the empreis, where the formerly refided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartais and Finlanders; and in both there are very Superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Putusiburg retemble Amsterdam; but the caar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a col-

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lege, a military-school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which iometimes have occasioned the loss of vak fums of money. When the merchanta perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was finall, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large velicle; but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and ten in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next leign; and now Peterfburg may readily be supplied with provision. Tradeflourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of government, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are pacquet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to ditferent places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians, They have woollen and linen manufactutes here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing falt-petie, brimitone, and elaboratorics for fire-works. Here are allo yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for thips, a foundery, where cannon and mortais are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be propri to mention the new road made between Peteriburg and Molcow, in 2 iti ught line across the forests, planted with trees on each fide, 555 miles in length. It was furthed in 1718; and at the end of every five miles are pofts fet up of eight feet high, which ferve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 polts, or itations, at each of which are at it ift 20 hories, kept leady faddled and bidled. Some theets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most clegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice chincellor's, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick, plaistered over; and though the climate is to very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who had been lettled here many years, contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The fummer palace and gardens lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was crected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The

exhibitions

exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of diftinction are invited to partake of thefe diversions, as well as to balls, malquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are ao Ruffian churches and four Lutheran, belides those of the Calvinitts, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholicks, and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000; most of whom came to fettle here from other countries, there being not many original Ruffians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen. and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 30 24. E. lat. 59 56. N.

Hampshue, with a market on Saturdays, feated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portimouth. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portimouth, and 53 S. W. of London, and fends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with stone. It contains about 200 houses, formed into a long paved street, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon.

o. 58. W lat. 51. 2. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Minden, seated on the river Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PLTERWARADIN, a fortified town of Sclavonia, and one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, seated on the river Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 30. F. lat. 45. 26. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Someiscesshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is scated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London.

Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Tufcany, and in the Siennese; seated near the confines of the duchy of Cattio, eight miles W. of Castio, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

PETIGUAVAS, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, scated on a bay at the W. end of the island, and subject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 72. 25. W. lat. 18. 27. N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S.

W. of Warfaw, Lon. 19. 46. E. 1st. 16. N.

PETRINA, a small but strong town of Cioatia, seated on the river Petrina, and subject to the house of Austria. It is 27 miles E. of Carlowstadt. Lon. 15.0. E. lat. 46 o. N.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is an ancient place, belonging to the hishop of Saltzburg, and seated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 23 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 46. N.

PETTIPOII, a fea-port town of Afia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 46.

E. lat. 15. 49. N.

PEIWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly fonted near the river Arun; is a small place, but remarkable for a fine feat belonging to the duke of Somerset. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 49 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 50. 58. N.

PETZORA, a province in the N. part of Mulcovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and forests, and so cold that the river does not thaw till May, and begins to freeze again in August. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town,

which is of the fame name.

* PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France, in Roueige, with a castle; seated on a mountain, the foot of which is washed by the river Diege, 10 miles S. E. of Cidenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 2. 5 E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* Praff vhoi Pen, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. The French troops met with a repulse here in 1745, after a long dispute. It is teated on the river lim, four nules S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratisbon.

Lon. 12. 3. L. lat. 49. 27. N.

Pralisburg, of Phaltsburg, a fmall but flrong town of France, between Alface and Lorrain, with the title of a principality, and an ancient caffe. It is feated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Volque, five miles from Saverne, and 25 N. W. of Strafburg, Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 48: 46. N.

* PFIN, a town of Swifferland, in Turgaw, and the chief place of a bailiwick in the dependence of a canton of Zurich. It is feated on the river Thour.

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PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of Germany, in Upper Alface, to miles W.of Bafil, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 7.

20. E. lat: 47. 37. N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the marquifate of Baden Dourlach, with a handsome cattle. It is a pretty good town, and feated on the river Entz, 15 miles S. E. of Dourlach, and 26 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

' PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bayaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handsome castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreint and Nab,

to miles N. E. of Amberg, and 32 N. by E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat.

49. 21. N.

* Prullendorf, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, feated on the river Andalfrach, 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Koman Catholics. Lon. 9. 27. W. lat.

48. 8. N.

PHAROS, a small Mand in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to Alexandria, in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a ipacious harbour, and has communication by a stone-causeway and bridge. It tormerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of thips. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of Theffaly, now Turky in Europe, a little to the S. of Lariffa, in the plains of which fome suppose the decisive battle was fought between Czesai and Pompey; but this is

not certain.

* Phasis, or Fachs, a large and famons river of Alia, which croffes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sca.

PHEASANTS ISI.E. Sec FAISANTS. PHENICIA, a country of Turky in Europe, extending from Ai ibia Deferta to the Mediterranean Sca; bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S. by Paleitime. This country is comprehended partly by the begic beglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damaicus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Danialcus, and Balbeck. It | is but a finali territory, but has been greatly eclebrated for heing the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the fift! which we have any account of that traded with England for time But though it was a small territory, it frequently fent solopies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded confiderable mant.

PHILADEI PHIA, an ancient town of Afis, in Natolin; feated at the foot of the mountain I molas, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plam. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Lurks call it Allahijar. It contains leven or 8000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28.

15. E. lat. 98. 28. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennlylvania, in N. America, and in a county of the fame name. It is an oblong fquare, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a fquare of ten acres, furrounded by the town-house and other public buildings. In each quarter is another fquare of eight acres. The high fireet is 100 fert wide, and parallel to it are eight firects, crolled by 20 more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is leated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill. I here is a fine quay next the Delawar, to which thips of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing thips, magazines, warehoules, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick; but there are many more it.il wanting to complete the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms tor the allembly and supreme court. public offices are kept in the wings other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers meeting-houles, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There is alto a church for the English fervice, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinitis, and one for the Moravians; belides a mala-houle, an academy, a Quakers ichool-houle, the cityalms-house, the Quakers alms-bouse, the hospital, the prison, and the work house. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houles were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

PHILIPVICLE, a fmall but handlome and firong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, leated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

PHILIPBE-ISLE, or PHILIPPE-FORT, is in Duich Flanders, on the western branch of the river Schelde, oppolite to Pearl Fort, five miles N. W. of Autwerp, and three N. of Safuvan-Ghent.

BHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedo-

mia, scated on the confines of Romania, 10 aniles from the gulph of Contesia, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassing and is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

PHILIPPINE ISTANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil very tertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original, and the best of the islands are subject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manilla, Leyta, Ibabao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu, besides which there are a vast number of small islands.

* PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwise called Pataos, are islands in the E Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about 87 in all, between the equinostial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a considerable town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, tho' they have a Turkish sangiack. It is seated on the river Mariza, 82 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 42.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seven miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

* PHILIPS, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Machoacan, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

* PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very firong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is feated in a morals, and fortified with feven baltions, and leveral advanced works. The town belongs to the bilhop of Spire,

but all the works and the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Betwick was killed at the siege; but it was rendered back the year following, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, seven miles S. of Spire, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8.33. E. lat. 49 12. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 20 miles N.E. of Carolfladt, and 140 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14.

10. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

PHOIEYS. See FOULIES.

PHRYGIA, a country of Asia Minor, now Natalia. There were two countries of this same, the Great and the I cls, the former of which is now called Germiam, and the Less Sarciam.

* PIANEZA, a town and cassle of Italy, in Picdmont, seated on the river Dora. It is eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, six miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10. 34. E. lat. 42. 46. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which rifes in the mountains of Tirol, and running by Kadora, Belluna, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of Venice by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

* PICARA, a large province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada;
bounded on the E. by the mountains callrd the Andes.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the fea; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the British Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyse, the Canche, the Lie, the Scarp, the Deule, and the Aa. The soil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures, but it produces no wine. They have a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are very industrious people, but very obstinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

PICICITIONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. king of France, was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it back. It is seated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 36 S. E. of Milan.

Log. 10. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

Pi**es.**

of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. It is scated on a small brook, and is a pretty good town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour of Pickering, which is also called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

*PICKERSGILL HARBOUR, a harbour on the western coast of New Zealand. Lon. 166. 23. E. lat. 45. 47. S. Sec

NEW ZEALAND.

* Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in W. Ion. 28. 21. and N. lat. 38. 29. It produces a great deal of wine, and that

only. Ser AZORLS.

PICTS WALI, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet lest. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. 10 E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth. These are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquarians to trace its soundation, and to give a particular description of it.

PIED-DE-PORT. Sec JEAN PIED-

BE-PORT.

PLEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the duchy of Milan and the duchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends cleven Small provinces, Piedmont Proper, the vallies between France and Italy, the valley of Saluza, the county of Nice, the marquifate of Sufa, the duchy of Aost, the Canavele, the lordship of Versail, the county of Aft, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardii ia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful vallies, as pleafant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The Predmontele have more sense than the Savoyards, but then they are not so sincere. They are generally firongly attached to the

Roman Catholic religion; and carry on fo great a trade in raw filk, that the English alone have purchased to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Belides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their fovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally relides at Turin, the capital of this country. The vallies between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudele, who are Protestants. Towards the end of the last century, the French king perfuaded the duke of Savoy to directle m out of the country, in conlequence of which 200,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland; and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman Catholic church in every parish.

PIFNZA, a small populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. o. N.

PIERE DE CADORE. Sce CADORE.
PIERE LE MOUTIER, a town of
France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois.
It is feated in a bottom furrounded with
mountains, and near a dirty lake, which
renders the air very unwholesome, 15
miles N.W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of
Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* PIERRE, SI. a fmall defert island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56. o. W. lat. 46. 39. N.

* PIERRE, Sr. a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

*PILRRE, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the diocese of Agen.

*PIERRF-FONDAS, a town of France, in the duchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provoftfhip, with an old castle.

* PIERRE ET ST. PAUL, a river of America, which has its fource in the mountains of Chiana, and falls into the ica, near the islind of Tabasco.

* PIERBE-SUR-DIVE, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocele of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEROL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perula. It was in polletion of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but being resorted to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiuson, 15 miles S. W. of Turin, and 75 N. of Nice. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. o. N.

*PIGNEY, a town of France, in Cham-

pagne, with the title of a duchy, 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat.

48. 20. N.

PILAW, or PILLAW, a ftrong feaport town of Poland, in Ducal Prussia, Seated in Samland, Pupon a point of a peninsula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Prutlia. is 20 miles W. of Koningsburg. Lon. 80. 20. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

PILSEN, a handiome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on the frontiers of the Upper palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is feated near the confluence of the rivers Mili and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52 E. by S. of Egra.

Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, 2 town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomii, and on the confines of Ciacovia; seated on the river Wilsake, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E.

lat. 50. 0. N. PILTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, and capital of a very fertile territory of the same name, scated on the rives Windaw, between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 22. 10, E. lat.

57. 15. N.

Pines, Isle OP, a confiderable island in the South Set, near New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 43. E. lat. 22. 38. S.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tia-los-Montes, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Coha and Pinnel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 6. 40.

W. lat. 40. 46. N.

· PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holitein, and capital of a county of the same name in Stromaria. It is feated on the river Owe, 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 53. 46. N. The county is bounded on the N. by Streinberg; on the E. by Segebert and Trittou; on the S. by the river Elbe; and on the W. by the territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an island of N. America, on the S. side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strakt. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has excellent pastures, but is not inhabited. Lon. 82. 33. W. lat. 22. 2. N.

* PINSKO, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a territory, and seated

on a river of the same name. It was formerly a confiderable place, but has been almost ruined by the Costacks. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

Plombino, a sea-post town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a bay of the Tuican Sea, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence.

Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

* Plombino, the principality of, a fmall territory of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, lying on the sea-coast. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own princes, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put a garrison into the fort.

PIPLEY, a town of Alia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the banks of a river 15 miles from Balafore; was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but fince they have been removed to Hugley and Calcutta, it is entirely forfaken by the incichants, and is only inhabited by fahermen. Lon. 86. 21. E. lat 21. 20. N.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon.

13. 36. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

 Pique Montvallier, the highoft mountain of the Pyrennees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be feen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 51. N.

PIQUIGNI. See PEQUIGNEY. PIRANO, a fea-port town of Italy, in Iftiia, and in the territory of Venice, feated on a peninfula, formed by the bay of Largone, and that of Triefte, 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Iftia. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* Piri, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, faid to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good-natured

pcople.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomeranic, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often refided here. It is leated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles S E. of Stetin. Lon.

14. 20. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

Pisa, an ancient, large, handlome. and strong city of Italy in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with an university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the sea, but is very imall, and yet enriched with feveral fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and falt

falt works. The town is feated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the fea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pila, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mockfight, like that at Venice. This town is fo far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grafs grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent fliucture, and on the right fide of the choir is the leaning tower, fo much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble flatue, representing duke Cosmo the The Grand Duke's palace, and Great. the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is to miles N. of Leghoin, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

* PISANO, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republic of Lucca; on the E. by the Siennese; and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the

best countries in all Tufcany.

Pisca, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships to ride in. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about half a mile from the sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 76.

PISCATAWAY, an harhour of N. America, in the province of New Hampfire, 60 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 70.

30. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* PISELLO, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over against Crim Tartary.

* PISTOIA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duehy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several sine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well built, but notwithstanding this it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only soo inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and near the river Stella, so miles N. W. of Florence, and 30 N. E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* PITAN, a province of Alia, in the

dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Nagracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Lassa and Asem, on the S. by the provinces of Jesuat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland de Luklia, on the E-by B. hara, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs across it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 65. 11. N.

* PITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Bueg. Lon. 18. 22.

E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fise, seated at the entrance of the firth of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

Pizzo, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, seated on the gulph of St. Eusemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town in Spain in Eftramadura, with a bishop's see, a title of a duchy, and a good castle; seated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded with mountains. It is so miles W. of Toledo, and so S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 59. 55. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, and in the valley of Marguina. It submitted to the allies in 1706, but was afterwards reduced by the other party. It is seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 42. N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 40 W. lat. 43. 10. N.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, seated on a hay on the S. E. part of the island, 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 53. 43. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handlome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, ftreets, and fountains, render it a very pleafant town. It has a celebrated univerfity, and about 30,000 inhabitants; among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took poffestion of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743; and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully feated, in a well-ChitiAsted

cultivated country, on the river Po; 13 1 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* PLACENZA, the duchy of, was formerly the weltern part of the duchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of General tera very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and falt-fprings, from which they make a very white falt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the fame name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in purluance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* PLANAY, or PLANCY, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Troyes, with the title of a marqui-

· fate, and a chapter.

PLANIEZ, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and

in the road of Marfeilles.

PLANO, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and a half in length.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, three miles S. E. of Offend, feated on the canal which goes

from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los Charens, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of filver, which they have left off working, fince those of Potosi have been discovered. It is scated on the river Chimao, soo miles S. E. of Cusco. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 63. 40. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its fource in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, and crotling Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth no lefs than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whose principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Lufia. There is alto an island of this name in Peru, on the coall of the andience of Quito, about five miles in length, and four in breadth, and furrounded by high ciaggy rocks.

PLATE A was anciently a town of Bocotia, in Greece, feated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. of Thebes, and to the N. of Meagra. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and a victo-

ry gained by Paulanias with a few Greeks over the Persians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

· PLAVEN, OI PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg; feated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S. of Guftrow, and 90 N. E. of Migdeburg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It has four great fairs every year; and is feated on the river Elfter, 46 iniles S. E. of Eifort, and 67 S. E. of Dreiden, Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* Pleiburg, a town in Germany, in Carinthia, feated on the river Futtez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOW, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the fame name, with an archbishop's fee, and a strong castle. It is a large place, and divided into four parts, each of which is furrounded with walls. It is feated on the liver Muldow, where it falls into the lake Plescow, 80 miles S. of Naiva, and 150 S. by W. of Peterfburg. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

Plescow, a duchy in Russia, between the duchies of Novogorod, Lithu-

ania, Livonia, and Ingiia.

PLESSE, a town of Silefia, on the confines of Poland, with a caltle, feated on . the river Viltula, 36 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 36, E. lat. 50. c. N.

PL: SSIS-LES-TOURS, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XF. where he died in 1483. It is

leated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on a banch of the river Plime, and had once a calle, now in ruins. It fends two members to parliament, is feven miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by 5. of London. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLUCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a caftle and a bishop's see. The churche, are very magnificent, and it is built upon a bill, from whence there is a fine prospect every way, near the giver Viftuia. It is 25 miles S. E. of Uladife; law, and 65 W. of Waifaw. Lon. 100 29. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

* PLOCKSKO, a palatinate of Pole hounded on the N. by Regal Pruffie, the E. by the palatinate of Mazoria, on the palatinate of Inoviadifiam. The ca-

petal town is of the fame name.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the ductry of Holftein, capital of a principahty of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and to S.E. of Kiell. Lon. 10.

30. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, and chief place of a county of the same name, seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ili, 65 miles W. of In-Spruck. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N. PLUMBIFRS, a town of Louisin, in Volge, famous for its baths, and being furrounded by mountains. Lon. 6. 37. L. lat. 47. 59. N.

* PIUVIERS, a town of France, in Orleanors, and in Beauce, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PLYMOUTH, a fea-port town of Bevonflure, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays. It is seated on the river Plime, and new the Tames, where they fall into the fea. It contains two parishchurches, and is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great grength, and very well fortified. It is also a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of sups. It is a corporation, and has four charity-schools, an brofpital, and a work-house, and lends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a 1ccorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Befides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town confults of about 800 houses, but indifferently built, with about 600 houses at the dock, most of which are new buildings It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4- 10. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of N. America, in the province of Mulachufette bay; feated at the S. end of Plymouth bay, and is the first town that was built in New-England. Lon. 70

zc. W. lat. 41..58. N. Po, a large celebrated river of Italy, Produce to the confines of Dau-phiny. It vans through Piedmont, Montferrat, the Milanese, and duchy of graneua; from thence it runs on the borof the Parmelan, and a past of the Mediancles and having entered the Far-

the S. by the Vistufa, and on the W. by | ratele, it begins to divide at Ficheroold, and proceeds to discharge itself into the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it paffes along it receives feveral rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reafon of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the mow. "

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is stated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bilhoprick of Bamberg; feated among large forefts, near the fource of the river Putlach, 18 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N

PODLACHIA, or POLACHIA, a palatin ite of Pol ind, bounded on the N. by Pruffit and Lithuania, on the E. by Lithuanit; on the S. by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W. by that of Ma-20via. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, the principal rivers ere, the Bog and the Naicw, Bieliko is

the capital town.

PODOI IA, a province of Polish Ruffia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukt une; on the 5, by Moldavia and Pokusia, and on the W. by Red Ruffia. The river Neilter runs along the fouthern borders, and the Bog croffes it almost entirely from W. to E. It confifts of large fields, which would be very feitile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartius hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Kammeck is the capital of the former, and Reacklaw of the latter.

" POGGIBONZI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tulcany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is feated near the iner Elfa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 5. E lat. 43. 30. N.

Poggio, a tewn of Italy, in Tufcany, . near Florence, famous for a handlome palace of the Great Dake. Lon. 11.5.

E. lat. 43. 44. N.

Poiring, or Povering, a town of Italy, in Predmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

Poissy, an ancient town of France, in the ille of France; scated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Parts. Lon. 2. 34. E. 13t. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS,

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and confiderable town of France, capital of Poisou, with a bishop's see, four abbays, a mint, and an university famous for law. It contains 22 parishes, nine convents for men, and 12 nunneries. There are feveral Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, but partly demolished, and Ind by the house There is also a triumphal arch, which ferves as a gate to the great flicet. It is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decifive victory over the French, taking king John and his fon Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

Poitou, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Beiry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate Henry VI.

Poitiers is the capital town.

* Poix, a town of France, in Picardy, in the balliwick of Amiens, with a pilory, and the title of a principality. It is feated on a river of the same name.

* POKUSIA, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transilvania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Transilvania; and on the W. by Red Russia.

POLA, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch, built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour 40 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 S. E. of Venice.

Lon. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

POLANA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, scatted near the sea.

Poland, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and en the N. and E. by the dominions of

Ruffia. It is divided into three large parts Great Poland, Little Poland, and the ducky of Lithuania; each of which is again divided into feveral palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and ariftocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which, at prefent, is elective. The king is chosen by a general diet called together by the archhishop of Gnesna, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected for that purpose, above a mile from Warfaw. When he is elected he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republic called the Pacta Conventa. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a fettled revenue of 140,000l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raife any new taxes or change any law. The aristocracy of this republic confifts in the fenate and general diet. The fenate is composed of the bilhops, great officers, palatines and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him. from doing any thing against the liberty The general diets, of the country. which are affemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king fends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the affemblies are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentieman opposes the opinion of the affembly. it is obliged to break up; and that palatimate, from this time, can have no voicein the general diet. There likewife they must all be unanimous; for one fenetor, or nuncio, can ftop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well made, and robuft, and the nobility kind to trangers, and generally speak several languages. burghers, or citisens, can have no effates. but houses in the towns, and a little land! for about three miles round them. The. pealants are poor, milerable, and clowns. ifh, and as they pollels nothing, there contribute nothing to the support of the government. They are flaves to the gentlemen, who treat them just as they please. It is not faid they have so much a year, but that they have for many wear. fants,

fants under them. The six is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is in feetile in earn in many places, that it fupplies Sweden and Hol-land with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, salt-petre, honey, and wax. There are to many bees, especially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mend or metheglin. They have mines of falt, which are of a great depth, out of which they die rock falt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king must always protein; however, there are Latherans, Calviniffs, and a great many Jews. There are three univertities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Keningsburg; two archbi-Shopricks, and 15 bishopricks. principal rivers are the Nieper, the Viftu-Ia, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neifter and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town, but Warfaw is the general refidence of the king.

POLERON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of those which produce nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously-treated. It is so miles S. E. of the ifland of Seram, and 120 S. E. of Amboyna, Len. 130. o. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia in Lithuania, which is bounded on the N. by the palatinates of Tortei, Novogrodec, and the territory of Receives; on the E. by the territory of Muccayon; on the S. by the palatinates of Krow, Volhinia, and Bohs; and on the W. by those of Lubin and Podlaovia.

POLESING-DI-ROVIOO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduan; and on the d. by the Farrarele; on the E. by the Dorado; and on the W. by the Veronele. It is about 40 miles in length, and 17 in treadth, and is very fertile in corn and pedures. Rovigo is the capital town.

. POLICANDRO, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about so miles in circumference. The y a few villages, a cafile, and an harhour; but in general, nothing but barren hes and mountains. It lies between

simple serious, partitioned an agriph of the force name, Agriffice S. E. of Salerthe fame mann, April 110, and 63 S. K. of Manice. Lon. 15.

40. E. Mt. 40. 75. N.

"POLIGHAND, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a hishop's fee. It is a populeus place, icated en a craggy rock, near the lea, at miles E. af Raris Lond 17. 24. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

Policki, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, and capital of a bailtwick of a dioceie of Besanzon; seated on a rivulet, 10 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Belanzon. Lon. 5. 55. E.

lat. 46. 50. N.

POLITO, or POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles 5. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* Polina, an ancient small town of . Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles 8. of Durazzo.

Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

 Polockeki, or Polockeo, a pelatinate, in the great duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Muscory, on the E. by the palatinate of Witepfk, on the S. by the liver Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

POLOCKZKI, a town of Lithuania, capetal of a palatinate of the same name, with two castles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muscovites in 1563, but the Poles retook it in the same year. It is feated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Witepik, and 75 E. of Breflau. Lon. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

POLTEN, ST. a small town of Ger-' many, in Lower Auftria, feated on the rivulet Drafam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

* POMEGUE, one of the three ifles of Marfeilles, in France, near the island of Iff.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the M. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by " inhabitants are very poor, there being on. Prullia and Poland, on the S. by the Marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the ducky of Mecklenburg; one tile, Sikine, Paros, and Antiparos, the other to the Swedes. It is watered by feveral rivers, of which the Oder, the Palicastro, a town in Italy, in the Pene, the Rega, the Perfaut, the Wipdom of Naples, and in the Hither | per, the Stolp, the Lapo, and the Labo, paperpape, with a bithop's fee. It is now are the most confiderable. The air is

bterry

tility of the last some about a see at deal is a flat country, comming many lakes, woods, and forells, and he leveral good harbours, particularly Steun and Siralfund y about 230 miles in length, 204 25 in hreadth. It has full red greatly in the much richer than it is. They have been tom here of cating all their fielh after it as dued in the Imoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pine director the territories of the kings of Sweden and Pruffia in this duchy.

* Posteretta, a diffict of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Pruffix; on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Futher Pomerania.

· Dantzick is the capital town.

* POMPSANIA, a county of Ducal Pruffit, which extends from E. to W. from the river Palling, as far as the Viltula, between Regal Pivilia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pietty large country, and full of lakes and morafles.

Ponntstouia, a town of Italy, in the ducky of Montferrat, Tubject to the king of Sardigia; fested on the Endide of the river Po. 33 miles E. of Tuin. Lon.

8. 25. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

PONDICHERRY, a large town of Alia, in the penjaluta on this hide the Ganges, and on the coaff of Ceromandel, It is a a low fituation, and the thips anchor about a mile and a half from it; not can the boats or canoes come nearch it than's musket-shot, on account of the breakers, to that the blacks come in flat boltamed boats to carry the men and merchandifes to the firet. The fore was 200 parts from the fea, and very triegular, built with bricks, and covered with fine plaiser, irelibroks he have not there, and the walls and of banishops pulsed with the branches of these The French are guestly addicteafer thar render them pale, lette, and Doors, near estount Jura. It is a cons-meagre, with a terential should Home I montage pallage to go into Switterland. ever, towered of the French are married to lend is determed by a Brong callie. Iton. a fort of Pointeness women, who are of a 6. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N. mixed breed, being a kint of bluistoss. Pont- women, a town of Evange, mixed breeds being a kind of Municipes. consider of courts cloth, like pepper, here, and a to V of Parm. Language. late-perre, and other permanentes that I v. E. M. age a ch.

are brought from Bengala, With resident for the religion, of the natives, the quality the property of Proper, who had Treat many multiplious oparings. of the Britming are, practise. I be en tum, of revoluen a harning, thouse lives with the profice of their dead, pulpange was with common, par me late work discountenanced of he have or the vanto and Ach Am and abstrant and there chier tond is rigo and his place 明确相似 and the fortifications demonstrat by column nel Coote; but reftored to the French by the peace of 1763. It is so miles S. of Foir Pr. George. Lon. 79. 58. E. fat. 11.42. N.

* PONDICO, an illind of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Liton, near the coast of Negropont. It is finall and, uninhabited, as well as two others that.

lie near it.

PONCEPRADA, a town of Spain, in the Lingdom of Leon, fiated on the liver Sill, on the confines of Galicia, 40 miles 5, W.x. of L .n. . Lon. S. C. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

Lous, a town of France, in Stine. tonge, well famous in the time of the Huguenots, at is locted on a fall, must the river Suigne, to miles from Suntes. Lon. D. 30. W. Jat. 45, 16. N.

Punsang-Tomiers, ST, a town LL France, in Lower Languedoc, with a hithop, too; framed on a galley im inthis deal. with diagnificate, wherein are fine machine, quartien, 24 miles N. W. of Ivarbanue Lon: 2, 47. E. lat. 43, 29, N.

POTABELLA. See FONTERA.

PONT- A-Mousson, a pretty, handforme, authoralist calife town of Evance, in Linguist, with the title of a marquiffic; and an university. There are leveral rele. graus limites, and the Preminfirmonthing a magnification church here. This person the river Mulelle, which divides a lumin tive paries two miles N. W. of Name, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 16. 1 Mat. 48.

PONT-ARMER . a town of France, in the Franche Compact feated to the river.

The country about it is barren, Andron . I'm Normand's and in the diorett of Lines. brought from other places. Their trade in the five Hills, a unifer hand thore

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in S. W. of York, Amou, feated on the fiver Loire, over which, it is one of the principal pallages; It is the co miles from Augiers, and 178. S. W. of Paris, Lon. o. 29. W. lat. 47. 25. Ax .

PONT-DE-E'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocete of Evieux, with a good caffle; feated on the river being programmich there is a very handlone bridge, five miles N. of Louvriggs, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1 2. E. lat. 49. 5: N.

Por I'-DB+VAUX, atown of France, in Bictie, feated on the fiver. Reflause, eight miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

... * Ponr-De-Vesus, a town of France, In Breise, leated on the river Velle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 5. 4, E. lat. 46, 16. N.

PONT-DU-CHASSEL, a town of France, in Anvergne, fested on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont Lone fertile in corn and fruits. 4. 6. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

PONT-DU-GASD, a bridge of France, in Lower Language, built over the rivel Garden, which ferved to an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and mod mognificent work of the ancient Romans, confifting . of three bridges, one above another, the .. apperment of which was the aqueded, to coursey water to the rity of Nilmes, which is eight unies to the fouth. They all together are rog feet bigh, and the lin the illand of Madina. See M 10 u R A. uppermaft 580 feet long. They are corthrusted between tupracks. Lon. 4. 26. E. Jac 43-45 3. N.

PONTE-DE-LIMATA Kandlome town of Partugal, in the province of Entire Dourose Minho, with a handlame palace. It is feated on the river Lima, over which lag a N there is a magnificent bridge, as miles N. W. of Brage, and 190 N. of Lifboni Lower Diormandy, feated on the fives

wells, which departes the country that belongs to the results of venue from these of the results of venue from these of the results to the cell of the

London. 40. N.

PRINTE-STURA, a finall town of Italy. in Manuferrar, feated on the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, thice miles S. W. of Cafal, and io S. W. of Vercell. Lon. 8. 94. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

*PORTE-VPDRA, a town of Spain in the Lingdom of Cancia, Icased aimed at the month of the agree Leris : lamons for its lithery of farding, which makes its principal riches. Lon. 8. 27. W. lat. 42 Po. N.

* PONI-GIBATT, a town of France. in Anvergue, and election of Clermont. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a filver-mine, and a vinues formain of nuneral water. It is to miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 2: 38. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

* Pontaire, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the river Somme to that of Canche. It is very

POSTIGRY, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burguindy, frated on the river Serain, remark. able, for its famous abboy. Lon. 3. 45.

E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* PONT-I. I'VI OT B, a town of France in Normandy, leated on the river I buque, eight miles from Honfleur; and to ham Lingux. Lon. o. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

Posta Dr Sut, a confiderable toma

PONIOISE, a lown of Trance, in the Vexin; feated on an emmence, on the riyers Offe and Vibne. There is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. If it ag miles & I., of Rours, and

BOX ! DASON, a town of France, in Lon. 8. 44. W. lat. 41. 52. W. Libelmon, on the confirms of Bretagor, Printel A, or Pontager La, a nown 1888 miles from Patis, and go E. of St. of Italy, in Carinchia, feated on the river Malo. Lon. 1. 30. W. lot. 48, 90. N.

where the saver which. The town is large, but the firects are narrow, and ill-built. Moverer se contains feveral churches and convents, it is 17 miles S. of Vivienzand 55 N. E. of Montpelier. Louising. E. lat. 44. 12 N.

* PONT ST. MIXENOT, atown of the Ille of France, leated on the river Offe, five miles from Senhy. Lon. 2. 40. E.

lat. 49. 18 N. .

PONI-LER-SEINF, RIOWROFFIANCE, in Champigne, with a bundlome callle ; frated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troves, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3 40. F. lat. 48. 28. N.

PONTEUR YONNE, a town of Trance, in the diocefe of Sens, leated on the river Youne; eight miles N. W. of Sens Lon. 3.74. E. let. 18, 16, N.

Post 1 1.3, the ancient name of a country in Afia Minor, near the huxane See, one of whole kings was Mithidates, who

was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYFOOL, a town of Monmouththire, with a market on Saturdays. It is fexted between two hills, and is but a fared! place, but has many iron-mills, and agreet: mar utations of papenned mugs, and the like. . It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51, 4#. N.

PONZA, or PONIIA, a Small illand of the Tufcan lea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were: formerly banished. It is on the real of the Hither Principato, and near Callel-Amardella Brucca. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 40: 53. N.

* Poot, in Monigomer, hire. See

WELCH-POOL,

Pool, a fea-port town of Dericities; with two markets, on Monos, s and Flatif-"It is furrounded on all lides by the fra, except on the N. where there it an optimuce through a paid. At was formerly mothing. but a place where a few hibermen lived.

rare, to facilitate the puffage of the water [In Terra Firma, where there is a convent . and chapel dedicated to the Vitgin Market so whole image the Sparnards in those parts got in prigritance, ciperially those who have been at les. It is feared on w high mountain, 301 miles F., of Cambagenta. Lon. 74: 32. W. lot. 10, 13. N.

Poradam, a protence of a. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, betteeen the sudience of Penama, that of Quito, and the S. Sen; 400 miles in length, and guo in breadth. A chain of batten mountains ro is through the country from N. 100 N and near the lea the foil said forked with almost continual rams, that few care to relide there, except for the like of the gold that is met with in great plenty in the This beauthing innds of the rivulers metal brings many in fearch of it, thousand it is a great doubt whether they ever letura . back after or not. For this reason the lavage Americans are full mallers of a great part of it, and continually andey the Spantards

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name, in S. America, with s bishop's lee, a Spanish governor, and where the courts of julice are held. The inhabitants are afmost all Creoles. It's 200 miles N. E. of Quito. Lan. 75-35.

W: lat. 4. 35. N.

Pupe, the territories of the, in Italy. It is containing earlied the territory of the Church, and depends upon the baly fee, the pope being lord both in lighthal, and " tempusals. It is about 400 milesia length, ... on the coast of the Adrianc Sys, from the kingdom at Naples to the turnibry of Venice. It is more marrow from No to S. being not above 80 miles in breach from the gulfar of Venice to the Taken Sea. The lung ets of the pope have the fame. manners, good or bad, as the refl of the Italians but, as the pope files hearfeit. the vicar of Christ, one would magine his lotifells thould be in happiest propie in the world; however the cale is directly but in the reign of Heary VI it was contrary; for the government of the form contrary for the forcement we for the forcement who price in the strain of the interest of the

territories are divided rom 12 provinces, I have that of Emmence. The datarie's which are Teparated by the Apennine mountains, forme being to the E. and forme to the W. of them; their mades are as Follow: the Campagna-di-Roma, the Provencio del Patrimonio, the durhy of Cala tro, the province of Orviero, the Pattgino, the duciny of Spoleto, the province. of Sabina, the marche of Among, the duchy of Ulbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognele, and the Fermele. the pope is a lovereign prince, but not content with that, pirtends to b. the vicar of Jefus Christ open earth. His ministers of flate in church altairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the to disciples of our Saviour. Thefe cardinals elect the pope, which election is determined by the plurainty of voices; but they he that is chosen must have two threes of the votes, for feat of a fehilm. The Christian princes. frould give no directions to the Cardinals to this cafe, and yet the crowned heads pittend to have an exclusive voice; that is to fay, the cardinals pught not to cleff one whom they declare against. Formerly, when the pope fied, the cardinals were liable to be ful. cried in follow the views of particular perfine, which rauled the electoo to be put of ter a long time; but they have now temeded that inconvenence, and have thirt a palgor for the purpole, caffed the Couclave Therefore, as for the the pope is dead, the Cardinals me obliged to repair thither immediately, and to comme that up this they have divien arother. The elebhou of the new pope is ammediately followed by his corporation; and this edremony is preformed in the Lateran-church, where they put a triple in ligiou is the only one allowed throughclown on the flead. Bornetly every catdinal had fame hopes of being pape, but, for above 200 veals pall, the liabor cardinals have been they in pinkellion of this I went wher moment the controverted reduts; high disnity. Though the pope may give but if flors not appear that they make any a cardinal's hat to show how he pleases yet frontern. The interminion at Rome is He is often oldiged to juy forme regard to scattled the Holy Differ and it is more The provinces which depend on the holy the different congregations demonstrate of the governed by legacy, her builder wardings, show the general as that of At ignor in France, and angular at Benes established to bring about the convention wearing the Lingdon of Naples. There and pagane and herefore In has a printare few acquires where she Posse has not see brute belonging to an where hooks an hallading who are ruled unaccess them one princes in soll-languages; and it has is generally one at Victora, Posts, Labous, with a tehood where millionaries are brought. Maria Maria Security Concession on and ferromic allegants of the world.

Bruff is and Colores And their innequal five sope's generic model of Swell who are carbinals. They have because at the security as one calculate. The fulfilety who peer a Large The fitte gener is the proof shrough the are commissioned from the fitte gener is the proof shrough the are commissioned from the fitte gener is the proof shrough the are commissioned from the fitte general mariants. Surpress that the fitte general continues the street description in the fitte general continues the street description.

officers the child there of the pope, and the decrees illustration thener we called apostolic briefs. All-the ecolemistics, and all the religious unders who profess the Roman catholic religion, are under the pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the pupe is acquirented with every thing that palies in the world. As there is learne a religiout house that has not a greater reverte than they fpend, and at they are all delirons of supporting the pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common rein ne which the pope treettes amount to above tweety millions flething. However, it is discult to know what he receive behins the from the benefices which is confer, the dignities to which he nominates, the full trutts, the wilpeniations, the indulgencies; the beat fications, and many other things of the kind There was a time when his holan is had an army of 20,000 men on toos; and there so he-"the doubt to be heade, that in cale of necolling he could rade these much as many. the alle his out, from time to time, a tew gallies against the. The '. However, at inticul, has imcea are las from heis g forunsighter either by too or i and . About one begins plant cond this seems of 100,000 and it present is a war in the Holy Land; but in the enlightened age, he would find few valling to enkage in tach an expedition. The pope bay a post- uler governor of Rome, which is one of the higher bean most gai that oftice in his disposals. The Rumanicatholic out the pope's ildminions, and yet there are about to,000 Jews lettled at Rome, with are obliged to go every banday to

The pope's relations are called his nephews, and the culture of correcting them.

is called Meponim.

POPERINGUEN, 2 fown of the Aufirian Netherlands, in Flanders, which ex quite open, and is leated on a river of the faine name, fix miles W. of Ypres. Lan. 2. 38, E. lat. 50. 51 N.

Popo, a terniore of Africa, on the Slave coult of Conneas it is called a king long but affectionabitants have the te any houses to dwell in, hofsles the king's collage, wher have en en mail in the mail of a river. I hay are to 'make i la then neighbours that they carried at the ne che a Lived in group, and the character would often be tarved. If they did not get protiffo is from other places. Helt thirly trade is in Haven

PURCA, OCPORCAT, a lown of Ale, in the E. Indies and on the coall of Ma-Sabar. The greatest part, of the inhabitants are idulaters, though the Jefuits have made tome converts. It is longs to the Dutch, and is 142 miles S. of Called cutt. Lon. 74. 35 E. lat. 8. 11. N.

Porce, a town of M. America. In Peru, and in the proxince of Lus L haicas, tested a little to the Wa of the mines of Potofi. Lon. 64. 40. W. lat. 19. 40 S.

PORENTAU, a nown of Swiderland, in Elleaw, and capital of the term ory of the billiop of Balle, with a good callle, where he relides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the coffe. The biltop is a prince of the compire. It is leated on the river Halle, near mount, Jura, no miles S. of Balle. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 47.34. N.

PURIOCK, a town in Somerietibire, with a market on Thursdays. It is scared on the fea-shore, and on Briffol channel, where it has a good harbour or buy to called ed. It is 14 miles N. by W. M. Dulverton, and 167 M. of Condon. Lon, 3.

32. W. lat. 51. 14. 15.

PURTALEGRA, Shindlome and Broug town of Portugel, in the province of Atenreign with a billion a fee talkated or the foot of a very high monoton, in a please fant country, go miles No W. of Lives, und go N. E. of Lifbun. Lion, 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

* PORTAUX PRUNE, To colled by the French, is a country on the cualit of Africa, to the N. of the affaire of Madapulcar- is is a red country, and fertile. in tice and pallurers it is introduced only by the targrock, who are an endulations prod legges paspit, had very inperficient. There is no source; but inventorillages.

and they have some customs which feem to

incline to Judailma

PURT. DI STR+, a harbour in S. Amo- Ma rica, where this fometimes touch in their pullage to the S. Seat It is 100 miles N. B. of Port S. Julian. Los. 65- 40. W. 181. 47- 50. S.

" Puna-ma-Priver, a town of N. America, on the politicia could of the life of Caba, with a good harbour; feated in a large incidow, where the Span ards ford a great number of caute. Lon. 78.

is. W. lat ating. N. :

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Nas ples, four miles from that emital. It fra i clearting fituation on the fea-fide, near ... mount Villavius. It is care is d with a half murpher of fine flathe, and or at remains . of antiquity, tak a out of the unine of Here' collection, which is in far from bence, and was finallowed up by a carriguake, which attended an imprior of mount Vefrying, in the reign of the curper of liter.

PORTLAND, apenutale in Doulethire, of great strength both by nature and art, being furrounded with inacce luble rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a throng tuffle, called Portland Callle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one thuish in the Bland, and that flands To new the fen, that it is often in danger from it. But this pengulula is chickly noted for the flone which is got bere, and . greatly employed in London for building the firest structures, and particularly St. l'aul's chuich was built therewish. Lon. 2, 25. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORTEGORIENT. SECORIENT. PORT-Louis, allrong town of France, in Bretager, in the diocale of Vantas, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortehed by Lewis XIII. Iron whom it had its name, and is a flation for part of the royal navi, and the E. India company's hips belonging to Probee. It is leated at the mouth of the river Blavet, ut miles Je, of Vuebes. Jon. 8. 18: W. lar. 47. 10. N.

Part-Louis, a French fortrell of America, on the Sal V. coast of Hispamints, which was taken and demolithed by admiral Knowles to 1747, but has finec been tebuili.

PORT-MANION. Sec MAHON, and

MINUREA.

PORTO, a rich handlome, and confidershie sown of Portheal, in the prevince of Entre-Dource-Micho, with a billion after It is a plane of great importance, and by corner almost impregnable. It is noted

quantity exported from hence into Eng-. Land; whence all fed wines that come from Spain he Portugal are called Ports. wanes. It is teared on the declivity of a mountain, near the liver Dours, which " Toums an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles " S. of Bregue, and 147 N. of Lilbon. Lon. 8 21, W. lat. 41, 10, N.

" PULTO, BRLTO, a fea-port town of . N. America, on the northern coast of the fallimus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firms, with a very large, iccure; and commedious harbour. It is a very un-"healthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Version in 1742, who abandoned Hagun, 's fiter he had demobilied the furtifications. "At the time of the great fair it is crowned with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 79 45. W. lat. 9-39. N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a fea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caracco's coult. Here the English; while with a repulle when they attacked to by fea and land in 1743, and lost a great many men. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 10.

20. N.

PORTO FARINO, a lea-port lown of Africa, in Tunes; fested to the W. of the rums of Carthage, and go miles N. of Tuniss Subject to the day of that place. Lou. 10, 16. K. lat. 32. 12. N.

PORTO FARRAIO, a handlome town of Italy, in the Ille of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very flrong, and feated on the long, shigh, there point of land, so the W. of sheebay of the finne name; which Thus two fores it buttings to the great " thire of Turcany, who always horps a good a trefor trone; It is no miles N. W. of Orbiceffor Lon. to-April . Ist: 42.38. N.

PORTOLLETO, TIM-port town of Spain, in the day of Bilchy, fested on a " finall river near the la, b writes N. of Bitbox. Lon. 3. (i) W. lat. 49. 23. No.

To the republic of Venice, and in French . Post Royale a fen-port fount of A. Jestebon the fiver Lemanns miles W. I mencal in the alland of Jamaica. It who I will language and where from the row once one of the finell les port towns in

W. of Piombino, Long to zo. E. let. 42. 52. N.

*-PORTO-PEDRO, A leavent town of Spain, in the Methierranesa Sea, and in the illand of Majorda. Logi, 2. 41. E. lat. 19. 37. N.

. Porto Ricca. Sce Tuan-de-Pu-

FRTO-RICCO.

PORTO SANTO, an illund of the Atlantic Ocean, on the cost of Africa, and the least of those collect the Madenas. It is about is miles in circunitational, and produces but little corn; however, there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vift number of labbits. There are trees, which produce the gum or foun called diagon's blood; and there is likewide a lattle honer and wax, which are extremely good, It has no harbour, but good mooning in the road It belongs to the Portuguer, and is 300 miles S. W. of the coast of Lan. 16. 20. W. lat. 32. Attica. 58. North.

· PORTO-SECURO, a government of S. America, on the eattern coult of Bizii; bounded on the N. by the government of Rio-dos-Hillios, on the E, by the N. Sea, on the 6. by the government of Spiritu-Santo, and on the W. by the Inpicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital found is of the fame name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portuguete. Lon. 38. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. 5.

FORTO-VECCHIO, a Ra-port fown of the island of Corneas, in the Mediteirancan Ser; ferted out a pay on the eathern coast of the ishand, and is az miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sarcinia." Lon.

9. 25. E. lat. 41., 42. N.

PORTO-VENPELO, a town of Italy, on the coult of Genon, at the untrance of the guighoof Aperia; limited on the fide or a luft, set the top at which there is a fort. It has a good hurbour, and is 45 miles & E. Crost Genoa. Lon. 9. 38. E.

ton of Concordia, with a bifragate for ... I demented abounding in riches and trade; " PANTELIATIONER, See HAR DOCK . The la season was definited by en warth-

ployed about men of war: It is built on ! a fmall neck of land which jets out love-. tal miles into the feat and is guarded by a very from four, which has a line uf near ico picces of cauning, and a garrelon of foldiers. The un boar is one of the hele in the world, and 1000 thins may rule therein, feetire from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles k. of bpantin-town, · and as much by water S. E of Kington. Lon. 76. 40. W. fat. 18. 0. N.

PORT-ROYAL, in mand in N. America, on the coult of S. Carolina, which, with the meighbouring continent, forms one of the most commodious lighbours in those parts. It is is miles in length, and the town on the N. hore is called Braylort. It is about 100 miles S. W. of Charles-Town. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

PURT ROYAL, IM NOVA-Scotta. A POLIS.

PORT-SANDWICK, a intibour in. of Maincolo, in the S. Sva, SEE MALLICOLO.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a fea-port town of Spain in the plant of Andolinas The English made a descent here in 1992; with a delign to beliege Cadiz, but by were obliged to reimbark themer nons without doing any thing to the purpose. It is 10 miles N. E. M. Cadiz; "Lon. 6." o. W. lat. 35: 37- N.,

POFTSMOUTH, a lea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on I harfdays and Saturdays, It is, one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artiflety, both on the ira and land-fide, and the very good fortifications. A great " part of the rayal nary is built here; and here are some of the finest ducks, yards, and magazines of naval flores, in Eutope. It is lighted in the ide of Porties, and furrounded by the fear except on the N. fide, where there is a river which pubs from one street of an to the other, It is

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Burphe, about 316 three in denier and 130 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and an Hole and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Postugal are in the fame climate, yet the" air of the latter is-much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhand of the fea. Coin is not very pleatiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian roin from Africa, which is made ule of by the pealants untered of wheat. There are a gaget number of fourten mountimes, and you they have plenty of others. wing yards, oranges, and lumons, as allo They white, almonds, high, and rutius. lave force borned cattle, whole field in generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of falt with the lea-water, " especially in the buy of St. Uben, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade confills either of the caportation of the produce of their own cointry, or in the merchandice which they receive from their plansamons and fetilepierts. in votious parts of the work, fuch as fugar, tobacco, ruin; cottor, indiga, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyring, many drugs of different furta, and excellent in their kinds. Besides thele, they have gold, filver, diamonds, and other precious Hones from America, which bring them in immedie riches. The horica of Portugal were formerly in greatelteen, but now they are to fond of mules, that if they were to : are an army, Towards the they would want hories. frontiers of Spain there me mountains in which they formerly got gold and alvet. and the river Tagues or Tage was noted . for its golden finds; but now the Porengaget do not think them worth minding. There are allo mines of thou, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and fome precious flancs. The mines pai rivers are. much refugged to us decision of the reval Tabe. Tagas, the Bucro or Dours, the navi, whose affect renderrous as at Spit- | Ourdina, the Minho, and the Afonds there which is opposite an Partinguith I or Alphilego. Fortugal is divided into and burgelies and lends two members trailed I thremaduce and Heirs; two on to parliament. It has one church, and The M. which are Enter-Mibabo.c-Douros two chapels, appearing the performance of the M. which are Estimated and Train Markets; also we are the professional feedback of the State of the Polyagethe in all the decision of the Polyagethe in the State of the Polyagethe in the P

schools are gone to decay. The military art is altical forgotten; they having enjoyed to long a peace. "The Portuguefe wincen are frantal enough, and if they had not fent to many colonies abread, this country would be full of people. The lashes are additted to gallantry, for which station the men are leasons of meir, wirest and allow them but very little liberty. The gov, remoth is monarchical, and hear as a great deal of difference between the dovestigate of the king of Luctugal and . . thefol the king of Spain; for theenthorny of the pope bery invery preat. heliderally, Tracking is always obliged to: live in good . underflanding with the Rates of the bings dom', which are, the rieigy, nobality, and what is called the third flate. Likewife the authority of the king is hounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot faile any more toce, than were: fertled in 1074, nor can be appoint a fucrelies when there is any failure in the One would think the Porsuroya' line guele incold abound in gold, filver, and jewels, but they are naturally indoient, and to foul of luxury in every feele, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandress. No other religren is allowed bere but the Roman catholic, and they have three urebbithups, and ton bishops, belides a parriarch. They bave threes fevere inquilitions, and yet there are a serest number of concessed Jews, and even among the granders of . the court.. The authority of the pope is to great, that the king camou conter any thate, there are three orders of ecclenaffical knighta, who rainy great revenues. and who would be very torandable, it the king was not grand matter in 1580 then Plubp II. king of Spain got; polk i-Bruganza clandned the crown, whose de-Coperate have empyed it ever bure.

and and a country of the fame pane . It was theory Train and Tanks by the Laperial die in rolly. The commercia anchier decrees the river Save and Drave, hoving the 12 miles it is Employed and 48 N. by W. commy of Charle of the W. saut Walker of London. Land & the W. lat. 52. on the Pier sown is feared in a ferrile 42. North Country on the river Ormon, so miles. Both consumer of Lancathure, with N. I. of Jarous and tue Wally No bear Be lerote. Line 18, 50 E. La. 4 .. S.

POSNAMIA, of Poskin, a handlome and confiderable nown of Great Poland, and supital of a shallstinate of the fame name, with a good callies and a bribop's' leci. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, feated in a pleasure plain, introunded with agreeable hills. It finds on the river Warta, 87 miles W. of Chefua, and 12. W. of Warlaw. palatinate is be unded on the Na by Pometanta; on the E by Pomeralla, and the palatinete of Califfi; an the S. by the fame pelatinor and Silelia; and on the W. by Sile is and the Marche of Brandenburg.

POSTUAM, or Parsuam, e mwn of Genrany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the A. of Prut-It is feated in an illand to miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spice and Herel. The palace is very count, and harly built upon a dedigittol ipor. 12 miles W. of Borlin. Lov. 13 40. la. lat. 30. 09 N.

Po BENNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of haples, and in the Beblicate, with a billiop's fee. It was almost ruined by an earth make in 1694. It is feated hear the fource of a river Ballento, 12 nules S. W. of Chenza, and eight S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14 30, E. lat. 40. 42. North.

Potost, a very rich. populous, and confiderable above of South America, in Perus and in the recognice of Los Charcas. There is the helf filver mine in all America, in a mountain i form of a tugar-loaf. Salver is as common in this place as iron is benefice without bisseon lent. Belides im Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it, in companion of what they did formerly; and the mountain relelf is faid to be fittle better than a fhells. The country about there was a faithfre in the round line, and this place is to waked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions. flon of the chrone, but in 10 porthere a train the neighbouring provinces. Some was a great revolution, and who duke of that have been there lastly affirm; that it fill britus in a great revenue to Spain, It is fewed at the bottom of the mountain Liber is the capital.

Profit of A a very strong and confiderable to a 25 AV site receipt Bedford bire; when a profit language in helancinia, and have a confiderable to the profit bedford bire; with

a market on Saturdays. It is pleafantly lested in a land, gravelly, and barren fail, annies warred with a small brook,

a establic por Migracia a seried on the river that the part of the Avenue of the second of the secon

18 miles S. W. of Laucaffer, and 221 N. N W 65 London ... Lon. 3. 6 W. lat.

. Port Aska De, a town of Aga, in the Full-ladies, and in the Lingdom of Siam, otto miles N. of Stain. Ison. 100. 40.

E. lat. 18. 38, N.

* POURCALE, a town of France, in Lower Agreer, ne, and on the frontiers of Bonrhousers, leared on the river Sionle; off mil . v. by E. of Clemout, and igo S. of Paris Land St 15 E lat 46, E. N.

PRARA, Tuwn of Alia, in the taff-Ind.ce; and in the kingdom of Siam. 11-9 mite N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10 E. lat.

15 47. N. PRAGILAS, a town of Italy, in Piedment, feven miles W of I arm, subject The Irench to the king of Sardinia wer ers lay it is in Upper Dimpling, and in the Brianzonois, and that it was collect to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Hreche Ion. - 30. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

Product, ab adloine, large, famous town or city in Comany, and capital of the kindlom of Bohemia. It comprehends I towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Lattic Town, and is about 15 miles in encumference. It is built upon 7 mount uns, train the top of which there is a very fine prolpett, and contains a great number of house and inhabitarts; informed that it ran fend 33,000 men into the field, without medding, with artificers, or Flericive any great lots of them. There are above 170 charenes, and as many palaces. The tives Muleau, or Muldaw, runs thro' the town; and it parates the Old from the New, There is a landfame bridge over it, built with free flore, and tupported with 18 archete It is 1770 feet in length, and 4.5 to breadth, having a firning tower at each end, and 5 flatues on each fide. The Old I done is fested near the Mulday, and is very populous; the houtes are high, and fluctures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings relided. The finest penament of this part is the univerfity, frequented by a great number of Audents The Jelula have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews red fide, where they have nine fyriagogues, and condified of go, ood perions, till they described the king of Prullia, who deeve them all from it. The New York fortures, handlome pardens, and large freets. In the above of St. Peter and Party there is a large column, broken in three pieres. which her present the devil brought from

of Mary's at Kome. The Little Town. was built on the fpot where there was are forest, and there is a poplar tree yet flands ing, which they affirm has grown there ... about 1000 years. The principal builds rugs are the Royal Callle, the Radling, and the Straw-house; in the fielt, the " elector of Bavaria received the homage of: the inhabitants as king of Dohemia, in ; 1741. It contains a hall, 100 pares long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to Support the toof. The pairce called Radfine, . is the place where the prince Drahomire was ficallowed up auve in ger. In the Straw-house the" thew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains se palaces of the nobilew, but many. of them have fulficied in the late war. Prague was taken by floren in Nevember 1741, for the chedor of Bararia, thenemperor; but marbil lielleife was of liged in leave it in December 1742. In 1744 the city was bour builded and taken in the king of Prutlia, and he med the parameter of 16,000 men pairies of war, Jan he was obliged to abordon it the lame year. It was belieged again by the king of l'inflie in 1757, but to no purpole. It is 75. miles S. E. of Drefden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 215 N. E. of Vicatio. Long. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

* FRANDNITZ, a town of Cermany, in Boliemia, on the frontiers of Silean. famous for a battle gained terre by the king of Prulia on December 30,

1745. . " PRAIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Fulcany, and in Florentino, Seated on .. the river Bifentino, to miles E. of Piltois, and to N. W. of Florence, Lon.

19.54 E. Lat. 43. 62 N. PRAFOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the duchy of Fuscany, a little to the north of Florence. It was a country leac of the great duke's, and is very richly famille. ed. The gardens are extremely his and pleafant, and the gromose very wolf comirrord, as well as the water-works. Most travellers are of opinion, that it is one of the mod delightful places in Italy, especially in the furmer time. Lon. 11. f. E. H. J. N. N. Dr. Malo, a faith from

toro of trance, in Rouffillon, feited on the river Loc, in the middle of magnificant with a very trong callio. This sown laure in the form of to amphiblestice and is se miles S. E. of Mont Louise Louis PARTAL A LOWN OF St. Jagor com of

the Cape on Verd illands, featen constitu

fouthers erall, upon an eminence. It has ! a iniall bay before it, where thips, going to the fouthward, frequently anchor to procure water which is drawn out of a well, about a quarter of a nule S. W. of the fort. Lon. 23. 25. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

PRECOY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Little Tartary, feated on the entrance of an illimus which joins Little Tartery to Com Tailary. It is now greatly decayed, having been plundered twice by the Russians in their late wars with the Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 46. Lurks. 40. North.

· PRECOPIA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, feated on the river Morave, so miles W- of Nata, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. es. 5. E.

lat. 43. 31. N.

* PRIMERY, a town of France, in Nivernois, in the election of Nevers,

with a chapter and chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town of Red Russia, in Poland, with a strong cafile, and a Greek and Latin bithop's ice. It is feated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PREMONIRE, an abbey of France, in Picardy,"in the wood of Voy, and territory of Couly, the chief of the order of

that name.

* PARMSDOX, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquifate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukraine Marche, and is leated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the same

panie, so miles N. of Berry.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, with a flrong caffle feated on a hill, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. The archibibop of Strigonia rolides here, and has very handlome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the Jetuts have part of a church, and a fine apothecary's thop full of ranties; but the houles are very mean. The Lucherans have alfo a church here. Le is forted on the Danube, in a fine plain. E of Vienna and be S. E. S. Zhang.

Lon. 12. 11. Enlan 48. 14. N

has the name of Colla Roberta. It as 48 unles N. of Naples. Lon, 14. 200 E. lat. 41. 20. N.

PRESIDIT, a finall territory of Italy, in Tufcang, and in the Siennele. The propet name of it is Lo Stato Degli Prefidir; and includes fix fortrelles, feated on the coast of Florence, and which the kings of Spain referred for themselves when they coded Sienna to the grand duke. The fara trelles were deligned to fueilitate the communication between the Milanele and the king of Naples. The emperor was polfelied of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are Orbitello, Telamone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Portelongone,

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, leated on the river Villula, 20 miles E. of Craco. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 50. 10.

North,

PRISTEIGN, a town of Radnorthire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the allizes are held, and the county gapt is kept.: The market is remarkable for bage ley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has feveral convenient imas. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester. and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2.

38: W. lat. 52. 18. N.

PRESTON, a town in Lancathire, with three markets, on Wedneldays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is leated on the northfide of the river Ribble, over-which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and the fireets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of julice ton the county palatine of Lancaster. It has several alms houses, is a corporation, and lends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for born, catrle, linen cloth, Par sector a roward and provincial of Lancetter and once of Lancetter and once of Lancetter and provincial transportation of Lancetter and sort the defeat of the resonance catalog and provincial transportation of the built being to order to the resonance of Lancetter and provincial transportation of the built being to order to the resonance of Lancetter and transportation of the lancetter and lancetter and the lancetter and lancetter and la

by the relicie, on Sept. 24 1945. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 45. 48. N.

PALSEQUILIDAC, a sallage in the Well Rading of I cikibre, three nuice

S. E at Seuke.

PRIVES a, amanereus fea post town of guiph of Larts, Alba: .1, feated on th It flands ourthe think with a hiltop's fr. of the ancient Nur pela, tailt by the emperot Anaflus, to pickers the memory of his victory over Mark Autom. It belongs to the Venetiens, and was talen by them in 1684 It i hand on a mounwin, 70 miles N W. of Lepanto, and 10, W. ty S of I willy. Lou. Lit 5 h Lit. 30 14. N

· Privatily, a town of France, in Louising, and in the cl thou of Loches, with the title of a union, and i Benedictime ables. It is 'e sted on the river & luckey and near it there are mines of non.

Privity, 1! 1 fest town of Afia, in the illand of Sum at t, where the Dutch have a tationy. I un. 98. a. F. lit 1.0 S

PRITAL, St. a town of Prance, in Forez, and in the electron of Si Leene,

with the infe of a barring

PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE CHAILLS, the countries of N America, in Vinginia, lying to the N. of James river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a conney of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the S. of

PRICE TIL 1.

Prince's Irthap, a fuell illand on the W. could of Africa, , o miles S. W. Lon. 6. 10 E. lat. 1. of Liverito.

49 North.

* P. INCT WIT' 144', S >11 va, fitretted on the north welt rest of America, and to named by Capt. Cook in 17-8, The men, women, and children of this . Sound are all clothed in the fame man ner. Their ordinary drels is a latt of close flock, or rather robe, which figuretimes reaches daily to the knees, but gone-Tilly down to the anches. Thete fronks are composed of the flirs of various antmals, and are componly work with the hairy fide outwards. The men often print their faces of a black colour, and of a · bright sed, and forsitines of a blusific o: leaden fram; but not in any remtar in gures I be women puncture or flamethe this with black, that upper in a priest in pack of their circus, "Their sames we of medices; the ene bries and when, the exherefamily and covered. The femalese

wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and filling, are the fame as those used by the Greenlander and Elemeu aux. Many of their ipens are bestica with new and their arrow are generally point a with bone. The food they wite icen to est was the field of ion e trinitle either resilled or bioled, and dried fith. bonic of the former that was purchased had the appearance of bett's fleft. They allo cat a larger fort of fern 100t, either hak don drefled in fome other method. Their deink, in all probability, is water a for, in their cappes, they Liought from in wooden veltels, which they fwal we'd by mouthfals. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the .1merican contiment, is entirely derived from the fking that were brought by the natives for fale. I nele were principally of bears, common and pine martin, ica-on is, it ils, racoons, small ermines, loses, and the while car or lens. The bird, found I ere were the baleyon, or prest ting liber. which had time bright colours; the whitebraded eagle, and the humning-blad. The fift that were principally brought to market for fale, were torth and hubbut The rocks were small deliture of thellfills; and the Tolly other animal of the tribe that was obterved, was a reddiff crab. covered with very luge fpines. Few vegetables of any kind were ablerved; and the tices that chilly giew about this Sound, were the Canadian fproce pine. lunc of which were of a confiderable fixe. Lon. 115. 91. E. let. 59. 33. N.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ulria, and the Principato Citra, thit is, the Hither and Parihet Principalo. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Further Principato, and part of the Terra-di-Lavara; on the W. and S. by the Tulcan Sea; and on the F. by the Butherara. It is shout 6, miles in length, and go in breadin, and the loit terrile in wine, corn. oil, and define; and they have a green deal ed fith, befines feveral mineral The coperat town it Salerno. I he Eurither Principato is hounded on the N. by the scaney of Mohle, and the Tertadic Lavors; on the Wordy the Tulcan See 1 ou the S. by the Hither Principato; end he the Ea by the Caprameta, the is shows 37 miles in length, and 50 in confident images perces of wood, and the breadth. The Apennine mountains neaconfident information of the done of the later des the sir cold, and the feet is that were
confident in the feet in the state of the state of the sir cold, and the feet is that were
confident to the feet in the state of the state of the sir cold, and the feet is the state of the sir cold, and the feet is the state of the sir cold, and the feet is the state of the sir cold, and the feet is the sir cold. i'uce chefrite, and pastures in greet plen- bring it greek fishes of money. To Spain the benevento is che ratital out they lend linen of all kinds, bree add and

I wope, and in F's march could a of Servire, with a little or a din it of Servire, with a little or a din it of Lent church first a doubt rise. Ditte, the times N to of Albunych, a dip N of Le ade Le of 3 left 42 c.

Prilitan alirectown of luk in 1 prope, and i Service It was pillated by the Imperior fix in 1689, and is feated on the river Rule, 3 miles N W of N.B., in 1 150 S I of Belgrade. I or

20 5 1 111 4' 48 N

* Pull 15, Hown of France in Vive-

4 41 J lat 41 41 A

Procees, an illand of ter, in the sulph of spies, near the of I had It is a concurrence of and is seen for the autopo ul us. The ca, till town which is of the lane name, is a limit hadforme place pretty well forth field, and built out in heart, nock, by the leasture. Lon 14 h 1 hit 42 42 \$

Prove, stoun of Alisa de la Indies aid in the knycour of he, feel
the it r Meral from N 14" of
Prove I ou. 9; a 1 ft 1 7 N

PROTUBILIO SE MITAMORA Protent L. promi n the part ct firme, bas d d on the by Hat tu" and on the by the Mediterra ren hea, enthate h the river Rac that e, irat, it from I ingl fee, in on the I t, the Asps, and the skie's fept at it from the d an ion of the himportoring to it is to the teach lireth, and too 12 beauth Ti uii sely different, for arm il 11, and f Dauplet, it is cold on the leace in it sal a the male temp", it in ! t Iw what called I pper Procent, the fal trane in con aif polluits. I it in In ar Protect of art ard inty. It howelt heefict in , oil, firs, almends 110 a and printing mates slong the fea craft from Toulon to New There are orange, and estrum-increase the open fields, mary med cinel finite, nu nerit cate s, and moves of fever & knods, and the inni bituary carry on a confiderable trail his no large myers except the Dai inte. a d A x is the capital town. Ib y trade 1) Italy with cloth, dinggets, ferges, hoarry, proceeding how faited rais, rapone, out t inchevies, and oils as also in capiton magufaftures of Marketikes, farte, Mais, liven, and moviden Rockings, which

they lend lines of sil kinds, bree aded and other filks, has combs, hardware, cambbers, woolker flure and many other commodens. I hey have also a very great trade with Turky, whither they curv their own manufacta es, as well as those of other countries

PROLID NOT, a plantation, which, with Rhode III id, conflictures one of the I large the Unite states of N America It is inhabited chiefly by quakers, with force few of the church of Lingland, and though finall, is in a flourthing content to it. Lon / 21. W. lat. 41 30. North

PROVIDING, an illand in the Amerian ocean, and o of the least of the Braias, like the hir of those hir are planted a c for e by the English. It believes the country to the way, i division for a trees, here I en the I like of the gulph of Hands oo miles L of il contract of the tram. I on. 7 i W. lat 24 po N

Provide CI, a thall illand in the Avenua ocean, which the Fughth Burcincers lent it full d, and defended and of the collection of the variety collection by the variety of the state of t

Provide a town of himes, in Brie Charpetto I stelon the river, Morina 11 Valt (21 to 5 T of Mink, and 17 5 I of Pens Ion, 12 1 Lat

Prise, at un of Germany in Auftria and on the control of Hungare, feaeach the 1 - 1 1 m, 20 mile 5 W of Pichug, though to the funda Lon-16 58 1- ht 48, 5

Picci, a into of Germany in Suris, flored on the rie r Mucr, 60 miles S W of Vicina. Lowis 25. L las 17.

Prisa. See Bi Ria.

PRESITA, a large country of Lurope, hounded on and N by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Lithgame and Samogers, on the S by Poland, and on the W. by Brands aburg, Pomeraria, and Callubra; theat , so rates in length, and 100 in breath, where it is nationelle. It is a very fertile boundry, and produces a great deal of flox, hemp, with corn. There are deal of flox, hemp, with corn. There are here less rivers, and lakes, imply them with great plenty of the place, imply them

THE PROPERTY OF

mi, in the forelis. Thele left sectof a to esteed so. The other order is that of moultrous fire, and have found releast lance to bearen. Liner hides are extremely thick and Brong, and they lell them to f foreigness at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is populong the fea-coall, particularly in the critical of Samland. There are also mountains the white fand, covered with cake and fires; and there they find a viscous subliance, which being exposed to the air; there to yellow amber ; but the greatest part procreds from the dea; and when the winds begins to blow, the pealants run to the lealide, and fills for amber with great from rakes, of which the whiteli is in the highoff effects. There are two large, lakes, b fides the rivers Villula and Piegel. The inhabitants are of a good conflictation, laborious, robust, and good foldiers: · There are a great number of mechanics, but the principal bulinels of the inhabitants is bulbandry, and feeding of cattle. Prullis is divided into two parts, Ducal Profita, otherwise called Polish Pensia, and Regal Prullia, or rather the kingdom of Pruilia, because it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1506. Polith Prullia comprehends the palamiate of Ponterania; of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm; of which Thornes the principal town; the palaunate of Marienburg, whole principal town is of the tame name; and the territory of Wermland, whose principal place is-Brauniburg, Regal Profit is divided into three great circles, and each of thefe circles contains three imali provinces. The circles are those of Samland, Namtangen, and ilockerland, which lee. The inhabitants are generally Protestauts, after the confession of Augsburg, though there are a great number of the Reformed, and Roman Catholicks, who live in harmon 188. N. . . ny with each other. There are two opders of knighthoods, the first of which is the Black Lagir, influted by Frederick | Founty of Cordag to. It is fewer on the ri-I. In 1701, the day before his recognition. I'ver Govern, on the southers of Routhle. The chain of this progent a comprised of long so miles above Queen, and the convers of the kingle manic maked with law of Dayceland Dog. 1. 12. capters. The mark of the order is a flag as shall. with & points, enamelled with nauve good . Pur An in an illand of Afia, in the in the interest of the latter of the World the the four-corners of the elegic needs are Professives. It is very fruit; and hisport. which is a functional of the first cut to provide the function of the first cut to the function of the function of the first cut to the function of the functi

Merit; founded by his late Majetty in 1740. The mark is a golden croft with 8 points, gnamelled with azure ; and and ... the uppermoft point is the letter F. crown."! ed; on the three lowermost points the posto, for MELIT: on the lour other prints, which form a St. Andrew's cross, are fo many tpread cagles in gold. This flar is fixed to a thack tild and which they purabout their necks, and it hangs down Fitheir brewils.

PRUIH, a river which rifes in Red Rullia, and in the mountain of Crapach, croffes part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards mins through all Moldavia, and fully into the Danube, a little below

Axipal).

PAZEYMISLA. See PREMYSLAW. PIOI EMAIS, a fee-port town of Afia, in Phonicia, now called Acre; feared on the coall of the Levage, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 35. o. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

PURBLA, a town of Spain, in the pro-"nice of Efframadura, leated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Meridad.

Lon. 6. 23. W lat. 38. 42. Mr.

PUEBLA-NUOUA, a fearport town of America, in Mexico, and in the province " of Veragua, feated on a bay of the S. Sex; 200 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 88. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

PULNTA-DIJ-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, feeted on the river Agia, to miles Si M. of Pampeluna, Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 42. 41. N. ..

" PUENTE-DU-ARCHOUISEO, town of Spuin, in Eftrumadura, which belongs to the archbilhop of TxAcdo, and .is leated on the river Tain, over which there is a handloine bridge, 45 miles 6: ". W. of Thledo. Lon. 4. 15. W. lah 39.

PUICELOA, a mon of Spain, An the kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the

tal istrade of Asia in the E Indi v Sea, the principal of which is the only one in-Painted It is about 13 miles in length, I and min in breadth, but in foine places. not about a mile over the foil of their if indo is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are fomeworth ty in the trees are not very thick, but is g, till, and it to: any nic. The price of fruits ire much gous, a fort of flap of and balland mut mape The animils are hos, livit is, indigitinos, and there are brids of virious kinds, not Prown is offer part The sub-bitants are finall of flature, of a dark complexion, with fin il black ever, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black, itrait hair "heir chi f explosiment is to get tar out of serving the that gov'nee They err sets free of their women, and will tring them or horder this starthey pt by the facts while they flay The, residulties, but of what kind is not I lown, however, they have image at al plants or the amples, as well is Icn 1 c 12 1 lit 8 to N

" Puro-D \ >t\c, a fmill find of Alia, in the E Indian Sei, n ir the centiment of Malirea, which belon s to the Dittch, and where they have a fort

* Polo Lings, millind of Ann, in the I lipelism see on the cities in coeft of i the paniolula of Malaces. It is pratic linge, counted with incla and the clina very sucaf ex Ir pluen touched at for taki iz ati woodi walcı, alını other tetikli medic, at I there is gent please of green L 1 114 1, R. E 1 t . Q. N.

* Pu 1, W . ap issued of Asia, 11 the l'Indian's , near that of Sumatia. I is he largest of all those that form in entrace of the changel of Achem, and peopled by men bambled from Achem Lin 95 19 F li 3 95, N

* Fullatisk, a own of Great Poland, in the pairtmate of Ma orm, teated in the river Nareu, 40 miles N I of Warfaw

Ion 21 17 th lit 50 30. V.

Prting r. or Pulls. , a fortified town of it land, in the U' ran, I imous for buttle lough between the Coar Peres the Great, and Charles XIL Ling of Sweden, wheten the latter was a fived, himself wounded, and oblighed to fy mito Turky, 8000 men left read on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 obliged to furrender at Microtion I has happened than Jine & , 170g. Pultoway is fortified with a callity, and fundameded by a morals. Bar after the faid battle it was entirely. pikaged by the Ruthops, who found a

of the Collands, who had retired there for refuge. It is also males \$ W of Belgoind. Lon. 34. 23 1, lat. 19 26 N

Puna, an illiand in the o Sea, about 35 miles in length, and to in bread h. It lies at the cut ance of the bay of Gui iquel, 225 miles N, ef Pus. Len 81. 6. W. 18t, 2. 17 3.

* Puhta "DFI Gt > 1, ile capit t town of the illand of St At Iul, on of the Azores, with a flion, citie, and a

l athour

Pulica I Land, with 1, itef The ne lever towards Dottetimic ii, the principal of which is a nic-c fic. lic id , tiken nome et in m proper pla

P 11/3BUIC, a town of Georgia, in N Ametics, but toid peopled a co kny of Swift, and over tibe the of the t acces Compan It is le on the 1 + 1 Niv nnst, and 15 22 mil 1 N. Wellie of nof Savannah Lon 80 49 W lt 2 22 N.

* Pus-Cilla, a throng and corfic re this town of Span in Citaleting and cip ta' of Cereigne, leated between the river Law and high is in I pleat int plain, at the foot of the mo mann , ,3 miles W. of Perjagnan, and pr N W of Pireclosia. Ict 1 50. E. lat 10. 36. N. PHICERDA

* Pur-en-Angon, a town of France, 11 Ang i, on the southers of Poitou, 14 mics) V. of Simmir, and 160 S. W. of l'ais Loi e 13. W lar 47 6. N.

I'r LAURIAN, a town of France, in Epper e gieder, aul in Lauragn, with the tile of a duche, and ind a Protestant reading before the revocation of th ed tef Names It eight miles S. W of Castrer, and 23 E of Louisede. Lon 1 ,7 F. lat 4, 35 N

* Pul-, IVIQUE, a I nall town of France, in Quercy, and in the electron of Caber Longing E lit 44 3, N.

*Pr L'I EIIY, atoun of C ingronfine, r N Wales It is feated on the fea-life, in the S part of the county, we miles E. of Neuro, between two evers; is a printy large town, and has a good morher on Wedneldas to for corn and provehome. It is rug miles N. W of London. Lon 4. 15. W. lat 59. 50 N.

PYRAMIDS ON ECY' I, Bruchures formerly rounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World: "They are built a non a rock, at the foot of the light population which according to the light its course, and to parate Report from Lybia. Various have been the challenguies have and when they were built, goide erestoner beit ph. higherabher Acchest Lake die too mittiel inter exploit apone

them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what realon they were founded: moll impagine they were deligned for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them: There are many of their edifices at a greater diffance in the delett, of which very little name is taken hy usanchers. .The principal pyramida are E. S. E. of Gize, a village leated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deterve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood; they are nothing in comparison of the former; the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they fland on is a contimual rock, almost covered with a moving land, in which are great munibers of thells and petrified ovilers; a thing the more furpriling, as the Nile never riles ligh enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any thelifith in that river. The most northern of thefe great pyramids is the only one that is open, and thole who enter it, and clainher up to a fort of room; find a tomb, or Aircophagus, which thews by its dimenlions, that men were of the fame lize then as now. . The external part is chiefly built of great liquiage tiones, of an equal fizer but have all the issure of a prifts, that they may address to each other the cloter; for they have neither lime, nor exampt of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entiance anto it is on the N. fide. The opening learly fucce flively to five different palities, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the 5 and terminate in two Chambers, the one underneath, and the atter in the centre In the upper chamber is of the pyramid the farcophagus just inentionets; it is of grante, and if you finke upon it with a kry, it founds like a bell. The alcents to the top of the pyramid on the outfide are by fleps, which are the height of each flone, the lowerman of which is four feet high, and three brond, but they were not originally deligned for this purpose. "The bale at the N. fide of it is fog feet, and as the pyramid. is exactly fquare, the other fides must be of the same length, If we imagine four equilateral triangles, musically inclining till they all meet to a point anthe top, we shall then have a mee bottom of the dimenfrom and figure of this peramit, the perimeter of each triangle comprehending toon feet, and the permitter of the balls 1730 fact. Whence the whole area of the tale

lish acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little slat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priess made their astronomical observations; but this is derined by others.

PYRENEAN-MOUNTAINS, or Present RENEES, are the mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the most cele-brated in Europe, except the Alps. They teach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 218 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein they stand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the pullages over them are not so difficult, whatever some travellers may think who have not cross of the former.

Premon, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the duchy of Brundwick. Here is a castle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck, and a little distance from it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by persons of the highest rank; and even the king of Prusha has been here to drink the waters. The Protestants of this place have the free exerticise of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Long. 20. 1. lat. 52. 0. No

Prana, a rown of Germany, in the decice of Upper Saxany. It is a pretty good place, and has a callle upon a mountain called Someroffein, which has been formetimes made use of as a proson of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of some, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is leated, to mries S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13, 56. h. lat. 51. 6.

* Pysick, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the cucle of Prachin, lent of ed on the river Actoway, near the Maindaw. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619, and is 50 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14-46. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

QUADIN, a mount in Upper Egypt, leared on the welfern binks of the Billing between Effects and Dander of the remarkable for a great multiper of value able and aberent manufactures.

QUALENHRUMOR OF OF QUARTER

Well Inha, and the Intropent of Ofan bit, tell if to the long of birning It is lested on he wer H We c Chaline, ad a - W of Bre ren intolin, it 🔪

O s c spirse i (In find 11,110 1 u ric Itu u Qbanuc d I baun nd Qm ing, a the Shitter and larguma, anter Wish it It profuse guit, lie fie 1 stered by le ser lager ex l'entlersparter to rectify and will allow act, but the north prefite to use a constant tices It a tuns in cialliarts, and Picture and must be some of they I reasuries in the part of the n helic, atternelith inhits to dispriou for the priority of the section of the at mil there ar pocifies ud thing e the the epitles of Queling

QIA 1 JON ATTREACTOR Class brud fontr Eby King hallou t, on the by the Orean, and o the W by longing This previous distribution fified by vulter and roome ms, and richts two crops of coin in tear I shounds an gold, jewela, tilk, pearls, i n, quicklilver, lugar, brais, mon, iles l, falt petre, evons, and leveral for soft odomicious wood, befules fruits of all forts, proper to the chimite. They have less ous of the five of a mer's head, and another that which gre sout at the true lot the tree, whole the disters blue, and contains a great number of live seal full of he said be se telling pulp Tlay has at only cas no ber of cil, whole cage i'm ta b mi eners, and a sem rhabite tice, whole total found in a total, before their a en le s " nicht's had and heavy, an tinci ected from wood The pool this ac corered with a fort of outre which crees i ato & the ground, and are to tough that that the trebf led on a cent of inc a th they mile believe, but the, who are tothe of the idential, who out in to the " off the tones being is sound the cities later to a ti-

vabalaherck, near the i ke Vall alladi, L of Cardino at Lame wy bace troy lec, 18 (0 , 16 que o the f waters of Garan dayet

Quent (, the addoms and large to art Ancie unaides in it fantia. In hist place taken mance of upon lan ling here, as a ignire of an irre that by ire, with welltheir brokes on orthographic, or the busy of wisch is a veich, on the left it is Houselid b કહેલા હો હોલા તેવા, માને છવા હોદ મુશ્લે કાર ફેલ્ક્સ rem of lunder, ptrailed to each other. Their son what request the eliarch age

the fide of the boy. I has may be looked is no so kind of a faburb, and between It is the grat flicet is a very fleep ofe t is which they have made steps for he t pallet gers to go up. This ins he elled the Coper town, alcrem is the ba Topis pilac, and between the lare "quaren is a fort where the covernit to his The Recoll (is have liandforms houses or cragamenti ii, ii diri) biic iiglit ii ti c c it ic l ic churchs over sift the is the I fully ollege, nd terween the mare u lie c he sies, I in the fort into eno freet, he had crost d by a third, he between thele is a church and a convent. In the ic o d lquare ne two deletats to the v of St. Charles The Hotel Dicuis i the miam is not horistence ite is houses, which nach to the bonk of the it tendant. On the other file of the Jefu is coling, a cut the clin in flands, a in pronting the critical contractions and minimal contractions and the contractions are contracting to the contractions and the contractions are contracting to the contractions and contracting the contractions are contracting to the contractions and contracting the contractions are contracting to the contractions and contracting the contractions are contracted as a contracting to the contraction and contracting th Alwordall to house ne last of force ud ther see about 700 indubiting, the 'ort is a handloine bui'dnig, but not giv e forthed Quebecis not recurring forthed, but cannot eatily be tak n, for the harbour is flinked with two h "to is, which at high tides are almost level with the wi A little above one of the bellions is eding-bill on, partly tylich out of the rock, such above it, on the tide of the galicit of the fore, is a batter of 25 paces of a range. thill about threas a "court for to collection sttaicl, and the way look one in leation to moffer a dibcult to pais to the intermelianous, or letter or rout, hicate large better sor en or, id vita of her to tale ton, nor v icolinabed. In 1711 th Lighth fitted out ill it, with a delign to car Ca Q KIEN, a town of "u first ne, It's, a Ifold Indanch fing 11 efni halder. It is that ontil s \.\.. of Bollon: \laftic | 14-bit On Cick int 1110 it all the in 1 In a ill under the company of Cour Wolf. workthalper to but, afe THE PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY OF STREET L'Apricus Adqueral Sauted reces e mided a fquadrou of monant war a d THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF I PERSON figipla man an the plant to the strain ture on this geration, not every true the fuler helonging in the transport a duly. Alter the waterable a quite or, it to rada the tour, as after appointer looks con the frame product after furnification of the same of

of Great Britain wand was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 69, 48. W. lat. 46, 85, N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Alia, in the peninfula beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. The king is tributary to Stam. The principal town is of the fame name, and faid to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. has a harbour, and is 800 miles N. of Malacca. - Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

Quebuingaukg, atown of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick; with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and who fends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horieman, and ten footmen; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, hulbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is to miles S. E. of Halberstadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg.

Lov. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the ifle of Sheppy, whose markets are on Mondays and Thurldays. It is an ancient place, fends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and four jurats. It has one imall church built with stone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses; few being above two stories high. It confilts of one wide fireet paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a townhall, and had once a firong caftle, the remains of which are full to be icca. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyller-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 45 E. of London. Lon. o. 48. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a Sound at the Northern extremity of the Southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in 41. 6. of S. lat. and 174. 19 of E. lon. The climate bere is much more mild than at Dulky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wild fowl and fish, that defect is amply compenfated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the Sound confift of an argillaecous flone of a greenish grey, or blueish or yellowish brown colour. A green talkous or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewise very common, together with horn-stone, shingle, several lorre to sented on an eminence by the river Somene slimty stones and pebbles, some locale petter at smiles S. of Cambray, and 8g N. by E. of baseltes, strata of a compact mark of Pairs. Lon. 9, 29, E. lat. 48, 50, S. glimmer, with particles of quarter. So that City and it, a province of france. Wer. Forster thinks there is great season to Cambray, bounded on the N. by Lances.

contains from ore, and perhaps leveral other metalic bodies. The country here is not so fleep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the fea-fide are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forefls equally intricate and impenetrable as those of Dalky Bay. Capt. Cook lowed here the feeds of many vegetables that have nieful and nutritive roots. He fowed also corn of leveral forts, beans, kidney-beans, and peale. The dogs here are of the long-haired fort, with pricked cars, and much relemble the common thepherd's cur, but they are very stupid animals. They are fed with 6th, and even dogs field, and perhaps human fieth, which the natives also eat. Captains Cook and Furneaux left on thele islands a boar and two lows, with a pair of goats male and female, with fome geele, with a view to benefit the natives, and future generations of navigators. They left likewife among the natives, a number of brass medals gill, on one lide of which was the head of his prefent Majelly, with the infeription, George III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. On the reverle, a representation of two men of war, with the names Resolution and Adventure over them; and the exergue, failed from England March MD-CCLXXII.

QUE

Quelk's-County, a thire in Irrigad. 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth bounded on the N. by King's County; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Kilkenny; and on the W. hy the province of Muniter. It is full of woods that hogs, and the capital place is Maryborough. It contains 10,418 houles, 39 parishes, eight baronies, three bosoughs, and fends eight members to parliament.

QUEEN's-FERRY, atown of Scotland, in the shire of West Lothian, seated on the S. fide of the river Forth, eight miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat.

56. o. N.

QUEICH, a river of France, in Afface, that runs through Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Germerfheim.

QUENTIN, ST. an ancient, famous, and firong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finell in France, A famous bartle was fought here of 1557 between the French and Spanished

Mr. Borfler thinks there is great realistic and the L. by Riverge, and Adverge to

on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Accuois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and frusts. Cahors is the capital town.

QUEENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the fame name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissensels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansielt, and 15 N. of Naumberg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It has a fort, and several villages

of the Beitheines.

QUESNOY, a finall town of the French Netherlands, in Hamault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and re-taken by the French in 2713. It is feated in a large plain, nine miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N E of Cambray. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50 15. N.

QUIBO, an illand of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coast of the province of Veragua, in New Spain, where there are a great number of

monkies and fallow deer.

* QUIBRON, or QUIBERON, a finall peninfula of France, in Bietagne, in the bishopicks of Vannes, and to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quibion, separated from the peninfula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

of Rouen; feated on the niver Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebac, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat.

3. 30. S.

Quilon, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguehar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and was discovered by the Portuguese, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Masambique. Lon. 39. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

"QUIMBAIA, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the

Andes.

QUIMPER. Set KIMPER.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in-Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is five miles from the sea, and eight N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

Quincky, a town of France, in the Iranche Compté, and in the district of Dole; feated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 42 miles E. of Dijon.

Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

Bretagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handionie castle. It is seated in a valley near the river Goy, and near a large forest of the same name, 8 miles S. ot St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris. Long. 2. 40, W. lut. 48. 26. N.

Quartitu, a town of Grance, in Lower Dauphiny, and 13 the Viennois, feated on an enrinence, near the river Rhene, 12 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4.55. 4.

lat. 45. 34. N.

OUIRIMBA, the name of several stands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

* QUISAMA, a maintime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mount innous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese getabundance of falt there.

* QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Drafs, with a castle. It is inhabited by Bemberries. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

*QUISTILLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Manua, fested on the siver Section, three nules from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialits in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 1.

E. lat. 45. o. North. Quiro, a town of S. America, in Peru, Scated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Condillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the fea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a fort of univertities, under the direction of the Jeluits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniard.

All forts of merchandizes and commodities are exceedingly dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the feat of the treaturier of the kingdom as well as of the other officers. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

Quiro, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountains called Cordillera-de. los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large iquare, and the church stands on one lide of it. The threets are generally fliaight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and indeed, all the roads are lind out in a line, coffing each other, informuch that the atpect of the country has the appear-. Ance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it hes to high, and to near the mountams covered with inow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and ferpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themfelves. They have no vicunas or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the same kind, cilled by the natives lamas, which is like a finall camel, and They can catty 50 pounds weight. have all forts of materials proper for dyeing, and feveral forts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, behiles those that naturally grow They have alto imported becces here. and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold. It is commonly leckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in · breadth, but this account is not very

Quixos, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audi-

ence of Quito.

* QUIZINA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezz and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the defert of Galet to the river Nocor; the inhabitants are faid to be rich and warlike.

* Quoja, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains, besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Giln, Quilliga, and Carredabu; but all these countries are very little known.

D AAB, a town of Lower Hungary, Capital of Javerin, with a caille and a hishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that feems to command it but a finali hill at fome distance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Ammath III. with the lofs of 20,000 men; but was furprised soon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Kabratz, not far from the Danube, 32 miles W. of Gran, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* PABASILENS, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with an old castle, almost gone to ruin. It is seated on the niver Tarn, 18 miles from Alby. Lon.

1. 52. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

RABAT, a large and handsome seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Tremefen, with a good caltie and an harbour. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is feated at the mouth of the river Builigrig, almost in the mid-way between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is a strong, ancient place, and near it is a caltle leated on a mountain. The Tirks were beaten here in 1418. It is feated on an illand formed by the river Muer, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Predmont; seated in a pleasant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handsome castle here. It is fix notes from Sevillan, and fix from Catignan. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, near the frontiers of the Siennele: leated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adiacent hill, 56 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 42. 42: N.

RAD. Kkg

many, in Upper Cainiola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorfhue, with a market on Thuisdays. It is trated near the lpringhead of the river Somergil, in a pleafant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a cattle formerly it and. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and fends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 156 W. N. W. ot. London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

* RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 30 miles in length, ant -5 m breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordfine; on the W by Cardiganfline; on the S. by Brecknockthue, and on the N. by Montgomeryflure. It contains 3160 houles. 18,960 inhabit int., 42 pa-11thes, 4 market-towns, and tends two members to parlianeut It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which ienders the air very rold. several rivers, of which the Wye, the Teine, the Laig, and the Allow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the fame name, leated on a brook that falls into the Viltula, 30 miles N. of Sindomer, and 50 S. of Waifaw. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

RADSTAY, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, feated on the liver kins.

" RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the ducky of Mantua, Teated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Manlo, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14.

59. E. lat. 37. O. N. .

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital o. Ragulen. It is about two miles in circumfeience, is pretty well built, and strong by situation, having an maccellible monatain on the land-fide, and on the fide of the les a it ong fort. has an archbishop's see and a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his offices. It carries on a confiderable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Seutari, and 110 N. of Brindific. Lon. 18, 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* RAGUSEN, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the plph of Venice, about 55 miles in length, so in breadth. It is a republic un-

* RADMANSDORF, a town of Ger- | der the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Raguia is the capital town.

> RAJAHMAL, a town of Aha, in the . E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great tride, carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugely. Lon. 88. 20. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

RAJAPORE, a town of Alia, in the -East Indies, and in the peninsula on this fulc the Ganges, on the coast of Maiabar, and feated on a river of the fame name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73.

57. L. lat. 17. 20. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Barula, fested on the liver Acha, near the Lech, fire mile, E. of Donivert, and cight W. of Lubing. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 50. N. There is another town of the tame nane in Lover Stiria, feated on the river Save, with a handlome caftle, on the confines of Carnola. Lon. 13. 20 L. lat. 46. 12. N.

Rikka, a town of Alia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignor, leared on the rivel Euphrates, in the ancient M. fopotamia, and is the relidence of a begierheg; but the caltle is going to dec.y. This is but an indifficient place, though lately built; but old Kikka, whole turns appear near it, was very m. ,milicent. This latter place is 100 miles S. W. of Darbeck. Lon. 38. c5. E. lat. 36. 1. N.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and cipital of a circle of the fame name, in the kingdom of Bohrmia; forted on a river which falls into the Mira, 30 miles . W. of Prague, and 6, N. E. of Egra.

Lun. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* Rama, an ancient town of Afia, in Paleitine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is feated in a plain on a iifing ground; the firetts are narrow and the houses contemptible, the built of free stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other building which shew what it has been formerly. It is eight miles from Jaff., and 20 from Jerulalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a fea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is feated at the foot of the fnowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 72.

20. W. lat. 41, 10. N.

* RAMANANCOR, an illand of Afia. in the East Indies, and towards the S.

ges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; is very fandy, and has only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 25. N.

France, in Buigundy, with a Benedictine abbey. It is feated near a branch of
Mount Juia. Lone 5. 30. E. lat. 45.
53. N.

RAMBIRVILLIERS, a town of Lorrain, and capital of Chatellany, feated on the tiver Agne, 30 miles 5. E of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marial. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* RAMBOUIT LTT, a town of France, In the life of France, and in Hurepork, 25 miles from Paris, with a toperbeaftle,

and the tile of a duchy.

REMIKINS, a fortier, of the United Provinces, in Zeidand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their sidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcheren, about four nules S. of Middle-burg. Lon. 3, 40, E. 14, 51, 19 N

* RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, feated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon.

4. 30. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in B. thant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Sixony. There is a mountain of the fame name, in which there is a rich mine, between Brunfwick, Goffar, and

Thuringia.

* RAMPANO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 20, 17.

E. lat. 36. 54. N.

* RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a small place, and has no market. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pastures, and near the meers of Rimsey and Whitlesey, which afford excellent fish. It was formerly

famous for an abbey, which brought fuch great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramtey the Rich. It is to miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Lon 0 19 W. lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSIY, an island of S. Wales. on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about two miles in length, and a in leand a half broad. Near it are a veral small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is four miles IV. of St. David s, and 17 N. IV. of Millord haven. Lon. 5. 20. IV. lat. 51. 55. N.

RAMSGATE, a sea port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been larely built, for the security of ships that come into the harbour, being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, to miles N. E. of Canterbury. I on, 1.30. E lat. 51. 22. N.

*RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by Capt. Cook, her south-west of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues distance from each. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better alpect, and are well inhabited. It produces very sew plantains and breadfruit trees, but abounds in yains, sweet potatoes and taro. Its number of inhabitants are 20, 100, as nearly as could be ascertained.

RANCHIERA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a peral-histery here, and the Spaniards destroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their strength. It is seated on a coast of the N. Sea. Lon. 72. o. E. lat. 11 34. N.

RINDANS, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the rivers Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a duchy. Lon. 3. 30.

E. lat. 45. 55. N.

RANDERSON, or 'ANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, feated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltic Sea. Near it is a plentiful falmon fishery. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

*RANGAMATI, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Daca to Rangamita is a river full of crocodiles, over which the passage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. o. N.

* RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the confines of Samogicia, seated

Kk1 on

on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Koningsburg. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is eight miles N. of Eutin, and 24 N. of Lubeck, subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

RAOICONDA, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place, which is 270 miles W. of Masulapatan, and 120 S. W. of Golconda. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 14. 30. N

* RAON L'ETAPF, a town of Lorrain, in the county of Salm, scated at the foot of Mount Vosgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30 miles above Nanci. Lon. 6. 47.

E. lat. 48. 26. N.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the gulph of the same name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Swifferland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaster, with an old eastle. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long. It is subject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 12 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* RAPOLFTEIN, a town of France, in Upper Alface, with the title of a barony. All the muficians of Alface depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their instruments. It is called in French Ribau Pierre, and is eight miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is 56 miles W. of Barri, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15.

51. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which rising in mountains W. of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into

Chelapeak-bay.

* RASCARASSCHI, a cape on the S. coult of Val-di-Noto, in Sicily, furrounded with small islands, and lies five miles E. of Camarana.

RASCIA, a territory of Turky in Eu-

takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal -town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Neyland, feated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. lat. 60. 16. N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tueldays. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the river Ankone, 14 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Lon. o 10 W. lat. 53.23. N.

* RASIAPHA, an ancient town of Afia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Euphrates, on the confines

of Arabia Delegia.

Pemona, in Sicily, lying on the N. coall, near a town of the same name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Messina.

* RASTAI, a town of German, in the circle of Bavaria, and aichbishopiick of Saltzburg; seated on the river Ens, on the confines of Austria and Stylia, 48 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 10. E.

lat 47. 31. N.

RISTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquifate of Baden, with a handfome castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialists in 1711, and is seated on the river Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N. of Baden, and 24 S. W. of Philipsburg. Lon 8. 14. L. lat. 48 54. N.

* RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the river Havel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat 52. 46 N.

RITENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, feated on the river Inn, with a castle. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and a half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there were 4000 killed, and

3000 taken prisoners.

RATIBOR, a town of Germany, in Silelia, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, with a calile. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is feated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17. 34. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

RATI-,

Peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 40. E.

lat 25 30. N.

RALISBON, an ancient, large, 11ch, handlome, and ilrong city of Germany, in Bavaria, Ince and impenal, with a billiop's ice, whole inthop is a prince of the em-· pire Is full of genery; and there are very handlome firmitures, perticularly three monafleries, and three aubers. The townhould is very magnificent, and in its hall, the general dicts of the empire meet, only m 1740, there being a war in Cermany, the meeting of the dict was transferred to Franciort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII It is feated on the Danula, and is pretty well fortified, over which invertible is a flobe bridge of 15 arches, to that in the time of war it is a pallage of very great conlequence. The inhabitants are Protestants, and all the miguirates mult be of that persuation, however, the Roman Cutholics have the liberty of laying mais there once a week. The abbot, and the two abbelies, have the rank of prelates of the empire. Provisions are very picoutul here, and they have a good trace in time of peace, the river on which it flands being navegable, and by which it communitates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 48 56. N.

RALDITZEL, a firong town of Germany, in Saibia, near the Word of the lake Conflance. It is feated on that part of it called Bodenice, and belongs to the house of Austria, who took it from the duke of Wirtemberg, after the battle of Nordhugen. It is 12 miles W. of the

city of Confinere.

RATZIBURG, or RATZIMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The town depends on the duchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that, of Ratzburg. It is seated on an eminence, and almost surrounded with a lake 25 miles in length, and three in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenberg. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

RATZIA, the eaftern division of Sclavonia, subject to the house of Austria, whose inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palarinate of the same name,

thate presents. The houses are built of wood, and there is a Jesuit's college. It is seeted in a morals covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is forrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Blosho, and 5, S. W. of Warsaw. Long 19. 35 E. lat. 51. 51. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Blosko; on the E. by that of Mazovia; on the S. by that of Sandomer; and on the W. by that of Leneicza.

RADCOUN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is three miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht, Lon 5.41. E. lit 50.40. N.

* RAUDEN, a town of Germany, in Staffer, and in the principaley of Lightz,

leated on a imail river.

Proceedings of Naples, and in the History Principata. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houses, and it has a bishop's fee. It is feated near the fea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, and 25 S. E. of Naples Lon 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

with a market on Saturdays. It is feated between the rivers lit and Elk, which, with the feat, encompals three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-built place. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3.

30. W. lat 51. 20 N.

RIVELLA, on ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, cipital of Romagna, with an archhelhop's lee, two academics, feveral colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourithing trade, but it has greatly luffered fince the fea has withdrawn two miles from The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. I headonic king of the Goths relided here, and alterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperoes. In the fixth century, when there were three popes at the lame time, one lived at Ravenna. The manifeleum of Theodoric is full to be feen, remarkable for being covered by a lingle lione, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is leated near the river Mantone, 37 miles. S. E. of Fetrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

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many, in Wellphalia, bounded on the N. by the bilhopricks of Minden and Olnaburg; on the E. by Lemgow, on the S. by the bilhoprick of Paderborn; and on the W by that of Munifer. It belongs to the king of Prullia, and has its name from the calile of Raventhurg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the cuche of Suahi, and in Algow It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Papists; and without the walls is a honse belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Cheuss, to miles N. of Buckhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon.

9. 40 E. lat 47. 59. N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Nether-lands in Dutch Brabaut, and capital of a county of the fame name, with an ancient and throng castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison therein. It is seated on the river Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, to miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Bors le Duc. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

** ** RAVIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diorese of Langres, seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, five miles from Ancy is Franc, and 105 from Paris. Long. 4. 10. E. lat. 47. 41 N.

market on Samirdays. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very small. It is 13 miles S E. of Chelmsford, and 34 E. of London. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

* RAUMO, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, feated on the gulph of Bothnia,

at the mouth of a small river.

* RAUSCHENBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Callel, and in the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handsome castle

RE, an illard of France, on its wellern coult, and in the territory of Auris, eight miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and falt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Barkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near the consuence with the river Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches, and large handsome streets. It had once a fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It also had a caste, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and lends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place of trade. It is 75 miles E. of Bustol, and 39 W. of Loudon. Lon 0.52 W. lat. 51. 28. N.

RIAI. See CHIAPA. REALAIO. See RIAITEXA.

Real MONT, a town of France, in Larguedoc, and in the diocele of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Touloule. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

Rebet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxo. and duchy of Mecklenburg, feated on the lake Muritz, to miles 5 of Warren, and 30 S. E. of Gustrow. Lon. 12 36 E. lat. 59 32 N.

RLENICK, a populous town of Turky in Larope, and in Walachia, feated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see; 45

miles S. W. of Targowisk.

RECKANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church and a mountain, from when there is a very fine prospect, near the river Munione, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is seated on the river Lippe, go miles from Ham, and 26 from Rhynberg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

KED RUSSIA, OF LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by the country of the Little Fartars; and on the S. by Moldavia. Transilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Ruffia, properly to called, Vollania, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 th. breadth. It confilts chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and because there is no water carriage. It had the name of Red Rullia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Ruffia, properly to called comprehends the three palatinates of Lemburg, Beliko, and Chelm, which fee.

REDBURN, a thoroughtare town on the road from London to Dunitable, in It is fix miles N. W. Hertfordibire. of St. Albau's.

* REDON, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, in the diocele of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey; feated on the Villaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat.

A7. 38. N. REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good cattle, and a manufactory of cloth; feated at the month of the mer Mondego, 17 miles 5. W. of Combia. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat.

40 4. N.

* REDONDELLA. a small, but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia, with a good calife. It was pillaged by the English in 1702; and there is a filhery for anchovies on the coaft. It is deated at the bottom of a bay, eight miles S. of Pontevedia. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 42 15. N

RLUKUIII, a town of Cornwall, whose market is de aled. It is 19 miles N. N. L. of Helitone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 13. W. lat 50. 13. N

R + D St. 1, a name given to the Arabic, gulph, through a unliake; for that which was acciently and most properly called the fied Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Perfia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Sulph.

* Rers, a confiderable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruffia. It is feated on the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10 N. W of Welel. 1 on. 6. 4 E. lat 51. 40. N.

* R + + T H, a village in the N. Kiding of York thire, near Bernard cattle.

REGIA, a river of Germany, which has its fource in Bohemia, runs acrofs part of the citcle of Bavaria, passing by Champ, and fills into the Danube over-against Rattibon.

RIGENSBERG, a handlome though fmall town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the lame name, with a ftrong caftle; feated on a hill which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well lunk through a rock, 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of . Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and confiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is leated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the first or pharos of I many, in Silelia, five miles from Glatz,

Mellina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles S. E. of Mchina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 15. o. E. lat. 38.

REGGIO, an ancient, handlome, and fliong town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a ffrong citadel, and a bishop's ice. It has been ruined leveral times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest maiters; and in the lquare is the flatue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in filk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is feated in a fertile country to the S. of the Apennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat 44. 43. N. The duchy of this name is bounded on the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of filk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquitate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name.

RECINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, 14 miles N. of Colenza. Lon. 16. 21.

E lat. 39. 34. N.

* REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and patrimony of Sa. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is leated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

REICHENAU, an island of Germany. in Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which these are curious manufcripts. is three miles W of the city of Constance. and belongs to the bishop of that place. It also has the title of a barony.

* REICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in Voigtland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is another town of the fame name in Scleba, in the palatinate of Schweidnitz, leated on a river of the fame name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533, who put all the inhabitants to the iword.

* REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. and in the county of Catzenelenbegen. It is leated on a mountain near the Rhines and belongs to the prince of Heffe. Rinfels. Lon 7. 57. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* REICHESSTEIN, a town of Ger-

tamous

Lon. 16.55 E lat. 50. 25. N.

* REICHENSWEIR, atown of France,

in Alface, below Keyferburg.

many, in Bavaria, scatted on the river Inn.

* REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in Lower Affac., with a castle in the neighbourhood of Haguenaw. It was taken by the count Palatric in 1633.

my, in the cucle of the Lower Rhine, and an the territory of Eiffel, with a castie.

"REIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Castel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix,

with the title of a viscounty

* REINE, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and the bailiwick of S mui-en-Auxois, feated on a mountain, and fre-

quented by pilgrims.

* REITZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the chief place of a county of the same name, which is 15 miles long, and sive broad. It has pear Paderboin, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in the diocese of Toule, and in the Vosque, with an illustrious chapter of canonesses, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbess is a princess of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seited on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosque, 42 miles 6. by E. of Nanci, and 55 N. E. of Bezanzon. Lon. 6 47. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* REMY, a town of France, in Pro-

so miles from Arles.

* RENDAURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It is not large, but strong by situation, standing in an island formed by the river Eyder. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 45 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 26. W.

lat. 55. 51. N.

RENNES, a town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see, two abbeys, a parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, the houses are six and seven stories high, and

the suburbs of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-house a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, formerly a pagan temple, which now contains the town-clock. It suffered greatly by fire in 1790, and is seated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42-8. F.. of St. Maloes. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

River, a town of the French Netherlands in Aitors, with the title of a marquifate. It is feated on the river Aa, 12 miles S. W. of Are, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E lat. 50. 36. N.

RIOIE, a town of France, in the province of Guierne, and in Bazadois, with a benedictine abbey, leated on the river Garonne, 20 nules S. E. of Bourdeaux.

Lon o. 4. W. lat. 44. 30. N

* Repaired on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleafures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thomon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6, 21 E. lat. 46, 26 N.

RELLIAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church yard, laid to be built by two fisters. It is 1,5 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 109 N. E. of London.

Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52 50. N.

REQUENA, a throng town of Spain, in New Catale, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French next year. It is feated on the river Ohana, 40 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 39. 24. N.

RESCHT, a large town of Asia in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same
name, and of all Ghilan; scated in a fertile plain, surrounded with mountains.
No province in Persia produces such plenty of rice and silk, but the land being low,
and often under water, it swarms with
frogs, gnats, and spiders. It is seased on
the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sca, 110
miles N. of Cashin. Lou. 52. 16. E.
lat 27. 18. N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a fmall island in the South Sea, in the lat. 17. 24. S. and lon. from Greenwich W. 141. 45.

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to called from the ship Resolution, in which Capt. Cook made his second

voyage to the South Sea.

RESOVIA, or REZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the Palatinate of Ruffia, with a castle; a great tair is held here every year. It is seated on the liver Wisoch. Lon. 23. o. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

* RESSEL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the lake of Zain. A body of Taitais were defeat-

ed here in 1120.

RETFORD, a town of Nottinghamthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 43. W. lat.

531 22. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It is feated on a mountain near the river Aifne, so miles N. E. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N. Rethelois is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clementois, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Laonois. It contains a great deal of timber, several forges, and good pastures.

METHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, feated on the river Echetz, pear the Necker, 20 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

Candia, with a bishop's see, and a har-bour defended by a citadel, where a bashaw resides. It was taken by the furks in 1647, who have kept it ever since. All along the shore there is nothing to be seen but gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The sik, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the drocese of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demolished. It is five miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2.

10. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Esthonia, with a good harbour, and a hishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well-built, and have very fine gardens. There is a col-

lege with four professors, and in 1949. two churches were allowed to the Piptestants. It is become a place of great trade, fince the Russians had it in poffellion, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and Sept. frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The Rustians belieged this important place in 1711, without the loss of a man, because most of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is feated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleafaut plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles S. E. of Abo, and 133 W. by S. of Peteriburg. Lon. 23, 57. E. lat. 59. 20, N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, scated on the river Po, over-against Ostiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* REUTLINGEN, a handlome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suahia and duchy of Wirtein-berg; feated in a plain, on the river Eschez, near the Neckar, and adorned with handsome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hamault, with the title of a county; eight inites N. E. of

Mons.

* RIYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a plain, with a castle built upon an connence, three miles from Leina, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonso IX.

* Rez, a town of Germany, in Auftria, on the frontiers of Moravia, feated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians

In 1424.

REZAN, OI KIZANSKOI, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but it was almost ruined by the l'artars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is seated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

RHAIODERGWY, a town of Radnorthire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays. It is scared on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the county, and is but a small place. It is 18 miles

W. of

W. of Radnor, and 179 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in Chammagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest places in the kingdom, with an archbishop's lee, whole archieshop is duke and peer of France. It is about tour nales in circumference, and contains feveral fine iquares, large ffreets, well-built houses, and magnificent church-The metropolitan church is confiderable for its largeness, fine architec tore, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an uriversity, and five abbeys, the most samous of which is that of St. Remy. There are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. At is leated in a plain, furrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the liver Velle, 62 miles N. of Lioyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has it source in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, five miles N. W. of Dor drecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of, as being seated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper

places.

RHINE, the Lower Circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compose the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia, which has to the N. To the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine, is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Helle-Castel, Darmstadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hansw, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wi-

genstein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns. of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine hes to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishopsicks of Balle, Strafbing, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Doux-ponts; the counties of -Spannem, Sarbruck, Faikenstein, and I menge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alsace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formally in the circle, but do not now belong to Germany. The directors are the bishop of Worms and the count of Sparhenn.

RHINFBLRG, a town of Germany, in the encle of the Lower Rhine, and diocefe of Cologne. It was in possission of the French, but restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland: Lon. 6. 39. F. lat 51. 29. N.

* RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbishopiick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the same name in Swisserland, capital of Rhinethal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, with a good castle. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

RHINPELD, a small, but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is scated on the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge, eight miles E. of Basle, and 20 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

RHINFFIS, a caltle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the time name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and builton a craggy rock. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to be masters of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblents. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* RHINLAND, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both fides of the Rhino, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SALEEN, or SAVERNE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine,

Rhine, and bishoptick of Spire, with a castle. Over-against it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Scheck, near which prince Charles of Lorrain passed that river with the Austrian army in 1744. It is 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

*REINTHAL, a valley of Swifferland,
lying along the Rhine, one end of which
reaches to the lake of Conflance. It is a
fertile country, especially in wine, and
belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to
the eight ancient ones, and to that of Ap-

penaell.

1 111

* RHINWAID, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHODI. ISLAND. See PROVI-

DENCE PLANTATION.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. tide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, bring about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the foil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is f. nous for for any been the relicence of the ki ghas of Joinfalem till the year 1 723, when the Turk got poll thou of it. The prine pal town is of the leme name, is an architthop's fre, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the palitye. Here in all probafullty Good the fimous Colollas, a ltatte · of bronge, 70 cubits high. It was recknied one of the leven words is of the world, for a thip with all its fails might pals between the legs. It was thrown down to an earth quake; and when the Saracens became mallers of this iff and in Chy they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded goo camels. The knights of Jerufalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the furks as above. It is the orly town in the illand, and is looked up on as an impregnable for trefs, being farrounded with triple walls and double duches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the fuburbs, they not being fuffered to be within the wills in the night time. Lon 28. 25. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

Ruo NE, a large river of France, which has its fource in Mount Fourche, on the confines of the bailiwick of Swifferland, and runs acrofs the Value, the lake, and the city of Geneva: After which it sepa-

o rates Brelle from Savoy, and from Dauphuty as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnous and Languedoc, which are so the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then proranean Sea, by several mouths. It removes ceives many rivers in its passage, and washes several towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seysill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it passes to Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles.

- * RIALEXA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; feated on a plain, on a finall river, live miles from the S Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the moralics. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake Nicaragua. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. North.
- * RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the langdom of Galicia, with a fine fafe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and stands upon a rock. Lon. 6 47. W. lat. 43 30. N.

* RIB CDAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicii, feated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the belt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W of Orense-Lon. 7. 45. W lat. 49. 13. N.

*Rinas, a fown of Spain, in New Caftile, with the title of a marquifate; it is tested on the river Xarama, eight miles-

from Madud.

Ribbie, a river which rifes in the W. Ribbie of Yorksbure, rous across Laucasbure, and falls into the Irish channel below Presson.

Picerdy, with a rich Beneratine abbey. It is feated near the river Oife, upon an emineucr, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon.

3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

RIBFIRA GRANDE, a town of A-frica, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verdiffinds, with a good harbour and a bishop's sie. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. o. N.

*RIBIERA BRABA, a pretty large town in the illand of Madura. See MADURA.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a numbery for noble women, and it is feated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, 12 miles from Rostock, and 40. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

RICHLIEU, a handsome town of France, in Lower Porton, and diocese of Poitiers,

Fortiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637; the streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. O. 20. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

Surry, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly relided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is vilited by a great number out of curiofity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. o.

14. W lat. 51. 28. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of free-stone. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it lends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for stockings and capt. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Colne, eight miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and 18 W. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 16. W.

lat. 51. 42. N.

RIFTI, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Vehico, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 37 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

Languedoc, with a bishop's see, seated on the River Rise, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narboune. Lon. 1.

17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated on the river Auvestre, in a plain abounding with good wine, and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 50 N. F. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

RIGA, a large, firong, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a large trading place, and has a very considerable fortress; the trade is chiefly in corn, skins, leather, and naval stores. It was taken by the Russians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long

while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and defended by sour towers and six bassions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a hand-some college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, five miles from its mouth, and 250 S. E. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an aucient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the Church, with a hishop's lee, an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is scated in a scriple plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12, 39. L. lat. 44. 4. N.

*RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, feated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for feveral Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by

the Swedes in 1683.

* RINGAUD, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

N. Jutland, in the diocele of Ripen, feated on the western coast of that province.

*RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place, the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10.

E. lat. 38. 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a conslable, and has one church, with about 400 houses, the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted kuit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

RINGIEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with an university; seated on the river Wester, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

RIO-DE-LA-MACHA. See HACHA. RIO-DE LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIV

of Africa; in Guinea, on the Gold Coast, which falls into the sea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. thro' Terra-Firma, falls into the N. Sca, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean,

in 11 degrees of latitude.

* RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Brafil, which has its fource in an unknown country; it croffes the captainflup of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

which rifes in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in Ion. 42.38. W. Lat. 22.54. S. The province of Jineiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious siones.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne; seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is eight miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E lat. 45. 64. N.

* RIONS, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, eight miles from

Bourdeaux.

Old Castile, abounding in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Ova runs through it, from whence it has its name.

* RIPA TRANSONE, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy,
in the territory of the Church, and in the
Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see;
see miles from the gulph of Venice, and
eight from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat.

42. 59. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocefe of the fame name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance, being seated at the mouth of the river Nipsea, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 55 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon 9. o. E. lat. 55. 25. N. The diocese is bounded on the N. by those of Wi-

of Slefwick, and on the E. and W. by the fea.

of high mountains in Russia, to the N.E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest sables of the whole empire.

of Yorkshire, with a marker on Mondays. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 mises W. N. W. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lotty spires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, 218 N. N. W. of of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hardware, particularly spurs. Lon. 1.29. W. lat. 54 11. N.

in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbev, leated on the river Cardon, five miles N. E. of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat.

50. 10. N.

* Ris, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. Is is feated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

hamshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the hills 20 miles S. of Aviet-bury, and 37 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W lat. 51. 40. N.

Silelia, wherem are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol, as also, some gold and filver, and several forts of precious stones; many rivers have their sources here, and it is seated between the countries Jawa and Bohemia.

RITBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and capital of a courty of the same name, about 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It has a castle, and is scated on the river Embs, 12 miles N. W. of Paderborn, and 3, S. E. of Munster. Lon 8.42. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

RIVA, a strong town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who soon abandoned it. It is seated at the mouth of a small river on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S W. of Trent. Lon 11.7. W. lat. 46.4. N.

RIVADEA. See BIBADEO.

RIVADEC,

in Belieis, 39 miles H. W. of Ovieto. Lon. 6. 84. W. lat. 49. 38. N.

ROM

* RIVALIA, a baseloine town of Italy, in the kingdom of Napics, and in the Term de Lavord, Tested on a mountain so miles from Displat.

LIVELALTES, a town of France, in Roulillon, and in the diocete of Perpignan, fested on the river Egly. It is famous for

fine wine.

RIVIERE, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienno.

RIVILRE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnae, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the siver Garonne, and forms an election.

" RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Fiedmont, with a magnificent callle, nine miles W. of Tuin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45.

4. N.

RIVO20, a town of Italy, in the Veronefe, scated on the E. side of the lake Garda, 20 miles N. W. of Verona, and Subject to Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat.

45. 34. N.

* ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a handlome castle. It is leated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, ten miles 8. W. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. g. 28. W. lat. 41, 35. N.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANOAK, an island of N. America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemaile-county. Lon. 76. o. W. lat. 85. 50. N.

ROANDAK, a river of N. America, which rifes in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the lea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

* ROBBL \ ISTAND, called sometimes in Fuglificharts, Penguin Island, a barren fandy illand, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22. E. lat. 23. 50. S.

* Rubit, a town of Germany, in the eircle of Lower Sixony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, feated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-ROOD'S-BAY, on the coast of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, to the S E. of Whitby. It is about one mile broad, where is a village of filhermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all form of hib in their icason, and have wellboats, wherein are kept large quantities? of crabs and lobflars.

ROCEA-D'ANYG, a Brong fown of Italy, in the territory of Vanice, and in the

S. E. of Trent. Loc. 1s. 40; E. Int. 42. 50. No

* ROCOLD'ANNONE, and ROCCA, D'ABAZZE, are two forts of ladys in Monifertus, each of which are lested on a mountain, in the road from Alti to Alexandria.

"ROCH-BERRARD, a town of France, in Britishy, and in the diocele of Nautos. feated on the river Vallaine, 10 miles from . its mouth, with the title of a barpay.

ROCKDALE, a town in Lancainite, with a market on Mondays and Salurdays. It is leaded in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a fmall place, though the market is very confiderable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 38 N.

KOCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemberg, and in the forest of Ardenne, with a strong castle. leated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 28. miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ROCHE, a strait to the E of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 55. O. S. It was palled through in 1765. by a captain of the fame name, in his re-

turn from the S. Sca to Europe.

*ROCHE CHOUARI, a fown of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a callle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is leated, on a imail river that falls into the Vienne. It is 60 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. o. 53. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

*ROCHE-DIRIEN, a town of France, in Bottany, five miles from Friguere, famous for the fieges it has full aired, and for

the battle tought here in 1347

ROCHBFORD, a town of Effex, in ahundred of that name, which has a market on Thursdays. It is to miles S. of Malden. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ROCHFFORT, a handlome and confiderable fea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the molestones in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval flords. There is also use of the libert halls . of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors; work-houses tor thip-carpenters, who are employed in every thing that relater to the fitting out of thips, that comes within the compails of their province. They likewife cast great guashere; and have artists, whole employ-Bestano, leated on the Lake Idroper miles | ment is fewlyence and painting. There are

alio

alla flocks for building men observations. Let Boute Florar, a true of thinks wells, magazines of providencing providen his admining feather on the river torcule a margin strong of bull-cloth, an boloist for laintering proper places to clear shedhips Add trabels, the house of the oriteralist the figure of the Capachina and the inperfe flighture, which contains longings for son matter guards, where they are taught the whisheld and execute belonging to leading and officers, who go on board the men of wart It is leated on the river Charenter tracemeles from its mouth want the entrunce of the sever is defended by feveral forts. It is live miles & E. al Rochelles and sey S. W. of Paris. Lion, Q. 54. W. 121, 40, 3. 14.

RUCHEYERT, a tenn of the Austrian Notherlands, to Condens, with a handlome calle. It is fraied acrong the tocks, on the confines of the bilboprick of Lieve, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5, 10. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

ROCHL-FOUGAUD, atown of France, in Angomnois, with a cultle, and the title of a duchy; frated on the river Tardoucie. 12 miles N. L. of Angouleme, and soll S. lay W. of Paris. Lon. o. 29, E. lat. 43. 40. Ne sale . .

Rocare Lit, ahandlome, large, fronz rich, and eclaptated city of Empice, Capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very coumovious and late harbour, a dilipp's tee, a college for lumanistes, an acapciny, a lehoul for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houses are bue, and theported with players, under which perform may walk in all, weathers; and the flicets' in general as straight as a line; there are leveral bandlonie churches, and other ili uctures, belider a remarkable pump on the liquere of Douphitry, which throws our the water through several pipes. There are no remains of theold fortibostion, excoption the fide-of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and firery towers, to defend the contention. The new tyrubearions are in the marter of Vaubab. The latters, interipricing, and other antiquities. inhabitante carregion a confiderable trade, elopolatio in sunos, beandy, late, paper, this place of our the Hagagnerous in 1628, into 18 months fired. It is leaved on the ocean of miles N. by E. of Manice, and 220 8. W. of Patie. Loo. L. W. M.

AGO CHE MACHERAN, a town of buy of Cuchin Chias. the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxum, Rocki howan, a fown of Northanne

and is constitution for its miscraf wanted Long to the description 48 No.

ROCKE SULEDN a town of France. to Pading with the tule of a principalities. deared here the fiver You, no soller No. W. of Luxun, and 200 S. W. of Petis. Long st. W. Mc 45 40 M

图·00世纪2世纪题 考虑[Adj Will At 10 thin markers, on Wedneldays and Fridays. as legica on the airect Modway, over which there is a very handlone flone bridge, with Brang wou work on the copings. At is governed by a mayor, in albermen, and te common counciliaca, and lends two." members to purliminent! At it an ancients place, and was formerly-much larger that. at prefent. Its callie rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruines, and there are here also tome remains of a priory. It is a bilbage's fee, and bakan handiome expedial, with three parish churches. built with hone and flinis. It contains. about 700 houses; and about 2000 inhabia tants. It coulds of only one principal forcet which is wide, and fixed with flinks The houles are generally well built with brick, and indiduced by francismen and innikeepers ; it has allo four parrow firedry; but no fort of manufactury is carried "ga" here. It has two free schools, the prog called the King's, and the other the City: School. There he here silo an aims house for Jx poor marellers, who are happined a with a supper, a bed, and breakfait, with lourpence to rarry direct tormand on their journey; but they one to thay no longer than one might. Strong is at the W. end. of this place, and Chatham at the E. " It's is \$7 miles N. W. by W. of Conterbury. and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. O. 36. E. lar. 31. ug. N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northund berland, on the Watting-flreet-road, "Ma. W. of Otterburn, and near the loores. of the river Read. It has lome Roman

Rock I Lagan ancient lown of Germany, an Saxony, and in the circle of Leiplink, with a callle, copper mines, and an handfome bridge ort, the r'ver Mulday. Rockto a large river of Alia, in

China, which rare in the province of kingeoid of Tonguit, and falls forto the

burg, with a wary from callies it roller to Itonibore, with a market on I buridays. It The first the first of the firs to the Art of was formerly of

more for its callie, long lines demolithed. It I want ; forted at the confinence of the na It in the S. of Oakham along N. Ly W. of London Lieu o all W late at 30 No

*Kock the manager a round of the many in the Liower Palatinate, near Palatin enfiern.

* Rock is a w. a town of Germany in Bounda, in the circle of Pilith The was taken and burnt in the year 1221, but it The truce been rebuilt?

ROCOUX, a village of the Nether-James, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when

the French gained the victory.

Room or a town of France in Champagne, and in the Retries; feated in a plain, forcounted by forchs, an the confiner of Plantiult, seven miles from the ever Maele, and 25 N. of Rethel. don. 4. 9. Li tat. 49. 50. N

-Rooms, a town of Aug. an the nowinnions of the Mogul, and Lingdom of Hobgal. It is a very fleong place, and feared on a mountain, 240 miles S. E. of Paura, Lioni 70, 83. K. lat. 25. 22. N.

** Robesto, M.Robosto, or Ru misto, a toten of Turky in Europe, in Riginanie, with a harbour, and warequ billiop's fee, It-is a populate, trading place, leased on the fide of a hill, on the could of the lea of Marmorn, in miles S: W. of Heracien, find 69 S. W. of Con-Cantinople. Lon 13, 37. E. Int. 41. 1. N.

Thom's 2, an another tand band four town of France, capital of Roughlie, with a bishops tee. The steple of the carindral is remarkable for its height, and in thought to be the bell built in France. It is leaved po the afret Ayerro, 38 miles W. by S. of Mande, and 150 to of Bourdeaux. Log. 2. 39. E. lat. 44-01 N.

ROBE, a river of Germany, in the rircle of Wellphalia, which runs acrois the duchy of Westphalis, and by brings, burg, and then palling into the county of Mank, it proceeds to delebarge atteff into

the Rhine below Duilburg.

ROLE, or RULE, a rover of the core ele of Wellphalia, which reflects the disalm of Joliers, paste to the dewood of that name as alle Raremond in himolderland. wird a finde after falls were the later for

ROLLHOND, SERVINGER

Links of a Landbatte town of the best beginned s trusty right below he La of Proces

hert Michael Mid-Ordina, 37 miles N. M. of Maccases, and 158 N. of Kicht, or Kinw. Link go. to. E. lat. 33 te 191

ROHANL'A town of France ing Bon tuene, and in the diocete of Van with the field of a cuchy t leased on the riber Acus, to mile N. of Valence. Lon. A. 4th W. Lat. 48 O. N.

ROLD ON a town of the Audies Mether lands, much educiny of Limburg and capital of a fermery of the fame name. withing rather the miles E. of Valkenburg. and leven No of Aix la-Chapelle. Lon.

6, 6, Bulat. 50. 55, N.

BOLLBICK STONES, in Oxford-Share, W. of Stanton-Haremert, near Long Comptent It is an ancient monument to the mills of Chipping-Norton, and is a riffciof floyes flanding upright, which the witter have a notion were men permfied. Mr. Toland politively afferts thein to bo the remains of a British tempte; but Mr. Caniden and Dr. Plot are of different opinions. In them, the learned sonenarisins are not agreed, what was the partieniar designation of this monoment.

" Rom, of Rosh, an island of Denmark, on the callern coalt of 8. Juliana. between these of Manbe and Spic. It is five miles in length, and half as much in preparity and contains a few willages.

Ross a contra a prevince of Irales in the Pope's, territories, bounded ou the W. by the Aurarele on the S. by Toleany and the ducky of Urbina; on the linky the graph of Venice; and on the W. by the Hologacie, and a part of Tofcany. It is icrule urroth, wine, oil, fruits, and paimires. It has allo miners, mineral so ters, The fest works, which make the principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

ROME EN-LIC-PUV. SE. a. MINE OF france to books and in the election of

Menor British

tome town of Selfferland, in the territory or Tomping and engited of a particular work work a configuration of the feat policy as registering the food of a light months and a configuration.

**Received Upper tempton of the Sunffictional and the feat of the feat of

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being sets with in things, and two in broadsh. It was formerly called Threet. and is the principal and forgall of the life provinces the Turks pollets in Encoper It is a fendful country in corn and pallings and there are mines of hiver, lead, and alumi. It is divided into three great and wernmenes or languagates; hamely, buthel which Philipoli is the capital Balipolis whole capital is of the Jame name a and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Conflaptinopic is the capital; The Turksbeltow the name of Komelia Du all the territories they pollers in Europe.

* KOMANO, a firong and populous town col Italy, in Bergamalco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is leated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France, in Dauphipy, and in Vicabois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has fome trade, There is a handlome, wonden bridge, which joins the town to the juburks; over the river liere, on which it is feated. It is so miles S. W. of Grenoble, and go: S. of Vienne. Lou. 6. 12, E. ar. 4552. N.

Rosts, a famous city of Europe, founded 7,50 years hefore the birth of Chiff. It was formedly three times so large as it we at prefent, and is now one of the largest and handlomeli entire of learning. It has 28 gates, goo towers, as many charenes, lix bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many mornments of the ancients; Auch as baths, obelitiks, ampinibeatres, cirques, cotumos, manielectus, squeducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphat archer; belides a prodigious number of fine datues. The pope has three inperb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which tiands by St. Refer's church, where he relides in winter. I bey reckon 560 apartments in it, and direc gally ries. one bove mother. The ander head le lightful walke, graves of distant thes, warer works and many other bioguitaments. His fummer. · house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the pistoce of the Lateran, near the church of St. John where they grown the pope's. " St. Feter a charch is the largest in all Christondom and is increased with feet in dength, whis in breakh, 300 in height, and sales in circumferences on

and on meny by Maccionia and Bulgaria; policiile of granite. So feet in height withour the penettal, which is the fact high, the shutch of St. John Lastran is the camedred of the bithop of Rome, and as initing to it is the Scala Santa, which bas an fleps of white marble, on which every one must secure on their kneek, because they presend it is the Long Christ went up in the palace of the high prick Caisphan The Rounda is very tematrable for basiing no pillar; and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. In is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but a few years ago the roof undappily fell in to the great damage of the socient firecture. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially lince that of Heidelburg was carried to Rome, above 100 years 240. There is a vall number of manufcripts in all languages, and of all ages, belides excellent pictures by the bell maffets. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Kione j'and the calle of St. Angelo is fultipient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five ballions, and detended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is -> large tower, called the Maufoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a inpulchrc. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the cliurch; and there is a fubterraneau pallage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are thoic of Farnele and Borghele. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Ronge, are the holpitals where they take care of the poor, the fick, and the unfortunate; here are not only holpitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity fut widows, old maids, women that have had inibands, and repending profinates. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequenced; but the Jeluit's, called the Ruman College, his a pretty large number of thedeses. Rome is laid to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls a then then it is mit all inhabited. for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are faid to be very polite, and fax from bigotry, stiongh the congrey might be expetted. Rome is wery wall supplied with water by similar magnificates aguedicate and founding; and their is in and without with marble. It is 840 I pickey of all forts of providing, with a Estrat variety of wines; but a price in fr: Proponescrything by the magnitraces. Rom: pope's have died fince its foundarious and has been feveral times taken, pillaged to the prost famile before this church man order cations, and talk of all by the car prime (hotes V. which is the reason it has been not been a night spherical at the state of the a night spherical terms of the state of

"ROBBITPH, a fown of Commity in It no mit, with a critic. It belongs

to the dake of base Altenburg.

Round r, a town in Kent, with a righter on I huildays. It is must of the crique post towns, and is leased in a single post towns, and is leased in a single post to the fame name, I mous for feeding entile, but the air is unhealthy. It is a continuous, a priory, and in his induced to similar for his remed, it is induced to similar for. It is you miles to. It, if I onder. Lon. 1. 5. F. is see a

fome in thiong town or swill have in trecat cust I noter, ferrid on a mont-time, a makes from I industry, and refrom Being a m. 7.1. F. ht. 46 50 N.

"Paworanten, atems of France in Din and in Solocne, with ecitif, 45 mil state of Louis, and in 25, by 11 of l'uis Jon 1. 4- F. 111 22 22 N

the cic sone, a town of it in, and cipi at a familiar bifect the time is not in the Propositionics. It is a time to it is a time in a like of the internal and a zero miles book to be to an and a N. of Reine Lon 12. 32. Lake 12. 13 N.

River, in niloze and stong town of Spain, in the cut, relatively a such as the rate of And left with as the line of the first in the rate of the relatively as the rate of the

d n in Bichum, minuted d with rocks,

ROSSI. See ROUAND.

"Rohabing, a town of is imany, it the cucle of Plen, pear the river lieft in, with a citile.

for, and the direct of the a. It is him ty was need in a place adherer of species,

Ke oversking in come of little in the miles tested to the state of the

* ROQUEFORT; a town of France, in Rouergus, and in the election of Milboud.

Traine in Galcony. in the diorne of ite, fered on the liver Doule, so miles from Merit-de-Mutten.

in Arein mac, with the title of a ducky.

" RUCCHEMADOLE, a town of France, it Charles, and in the diorcle of Cohors

"RUQUEMATER, a town of France, in Low I Lingueduc, letted on a crappy took me in the Rhone, he make N. W. et Arignin. Lan. 4 48. i. lat 44 2 N.

Koenna, a town of Polind, in Lumani, and in the pelicinate of No contraduc, full of the hand ome build in standard near the tiver I had 20 miles. We of Neva, odec. Lon. 23.

" Russ, a town of France, in B. s, which is near it. It is not from Mesus, and 32 from Pi-

Rosi ac H, I town of Course, in 5 c ny, for our for a vicory obtained he by the king of P. alian over the litten or Neven ber 5, 1957, in which a oco of the French were killed and then y cent, with the forsot nemote that I is it in the

Recall D. a torr of Dermark, in the life of Zerland, with a billion he, in the function of the function of the ment of their receivable of the Linguist Dermark. It is for the ment better of a limit bar, is min w. of the count is and is S. t. of Arbays, In 12 to 1. lat 55.45 N.

the flowers of Connanght, so notes in length, and 28 in breadin, bounded in the I., by I ongo in and L'aft-Meath, in the N. I shipe and Merring, on the by each and and Mayor. It is a level, trental country, and Mayor. It is a level, trental country, and by the help of good he anidry publisher the principal country, three beroughs, and fends eight incident to parliament. The principal country, a level.

Rose Castin, in Cumberland, fitted on the rever Caude, near the ancient lander of the life word forest, a beautiful seat of the life of th

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ROS

at half when Edward E Todged here, in La market on Thursdays. It is commo: The resedition to bettland, and dated diving leated on the twee Wee, and is a but with for furnmoning a partitionent. spulle Roll.

Bossesurges, a town of the Respons India in Flanders, 17 wills by W. of Tores. Lon. 2. 37. R. 1st, corego. N.

"Rosenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of spatia, and during of Wirtemberg, feated on the tiver Toyeli, it miles S. W. of Sultz. Lnn. 8: 49, E. Bit was to N.

Rosus, a town of Spaint, in Caralunia and Emperding with a harbonr, detended hy a firong cirariek. It is feated miar the Mediterranean Sea, on the bay of the fame name, 15 miles N. E. of Girohne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. T. E. lat. 42 16. N.

Roserto, a town of Africa, in Fgypl, feated on the western branch of the siver Nile; the Egyptians call it Raichiel, and account it out of the pleatant. cit places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three. streets. Any one that sees the hills about Refetto, would judge this they were the ancient bargers of the fear and conclude that the feathas hot lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactery of freped and other coarse linens; but the chief butiness of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Canat the all European meren indices are brought his. ther from Alexandria by feat, and thence carried by boars to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-contrib and factors here, who transact incineis. The course try to the N. lizz delightful gardens, full of orange, temini, and citron-teres, and almost all forth of fitters, with a waterty of groves of palm-frees, and when the helds are green with rice, it will greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. Pauf Alexandria, and ide

· Samogirat's Rared on the river Dubiffe; 70 miles So of Ministry and 188 No Each Warfaw. Lon. 23, 45, B, lat. 55, 10, No.

Prance, in Loriain, and in the harliwick billiop's fee, leated on the lake Cotest, of Nancy, famous for its fall-works. 95 miles N. E. of Molcow. Long 40. The works that king Staniflatte has myle fast E. lat. 57. s. N. The duchy of here are much admired. It is ferreit on the river Minert, nine miles & E. of on the E. by Student, on the S. by the

Ross, a town of Herefoldhur, with

haddiome town, containing about 100 houses and the market is good for our Hereford, and the W. by N. of London. Lon 2.33, W. har st. 36. N.

Ross, a court of Scuttand, bounds ed an the My by Strathnikerns on the B. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the Soby Inserted and and the W. by the Iriff See. It has many hays, particularly on the western coult, and be bounds in woolle and pillings, but like hille com; however, there must beckn of threp, eatties and deer. It lends one member to parliament." .."

Rosanno, a throng have of Imily, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hir " the Calabria, with an archbiling's here and the cirle of a principality. It is pretly large, well peopled; and hat if do in erainence imrounded with rocks, thise miles him the gulph of Venice, and 126 S. E. of Naples. Lov. 16. 32. E. lat. 30: 48. N.

Research fea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of , Munifer, feated out a bay of the ocean, no miles S. W. of Kinfale. Lon. 8. 58. W. iat. 41. 32. N.

Rosrock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper bazony, and duchy or Mecklenburg, with an inhiversity; and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortificated tions, with an orienal. Some years fines the dake built a throng chille, which may be kioked upon as a citadely there are. several handsome churches, and it is as formerly one of the Handcaric Towns, It is divided into three parcs, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. Isis field imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; is ferred on the lake where the river Varne falls into it, N. W. of Caron. Lon. 30. 45. E. tat. and carries large boots, three miles from the Baltic Sea, 12 N. of Gullrow, and Rosit and a town of Poland, in 60 E. of Lubeck. Lon. 12. 15. F. lat. 54. E. N.

"ROSTOPP, or ROTTOW, a large fown of the Ruffian empire, and capital of a Rostens-airs, Santurs, a town of terriory of the fame name, with an arch-Rolloff is bounded on the N. by Jaroflow, Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Londs. duchy of Moscow, and on the W. by

Rors, a town and caffle of spring in ! Andibilia, feated at the entitle is of the lay or Cidir, ferry miles N. of Ladiz. Lon 6, 26. W 121. 30 35 N.

ROTE BURC, a nat disting, free, and surberet to an of the circle in hydronint, and on the cortant of but it, with sery handlo me public ni tidit i s, fratest on the 1 yes Inther, 12 tilles W. et Nument my, and se N W of Anipach. 1-n 10 -7. E lat. ag 13. N.

Ro i nuro, a town of Gumany, ir the cicle of Smalma, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a caltic. It he I my s to the haude of Austria, is seased on the sive Necker, fiven miles W of It bu gen, and remarkable for its minirel waters. Lon S. 55. E. Ist. 48 8 N

Ke rinduke, a town of Germany, 11 the I ndigitarite of Heste-Catiel, frate ! is a criver lall, with a callle, as miles to u. Cat. Lo q. 30. L. lat. o 5. N

* Rosister, a tour of Northunhe land, with m ket & diconti und It is the nules & W of Alnusch, 1. N. by W. of Newciftle, and 302 N by W. of Lordon Lon 1, 40 W. I t er. 30 N.

Partie 1 4, at on nthe W Kit t Yorkilli, will I maket () h ? + + 11 s ted with un Dor, , 1, 1, 11 timit m fir It i the hell pix 10 111 to billing to better the the ti mind of f vet int mi, and re Nally breeflen in I Post " 11 111 51 -1 "

1 4 11 75 11 1-Ro . IX iti Inc utical (flat, 11 . 14 ettilital 1 , i 15 I W 111. ", 71.11

u. II. of R LI, - WAR it it out of the co with a multer co N N I at Not ber 1 to 1, ind 9 N. A W. of London. Lon i. . 14 1 1 3 21 N

Ro ILS AW, . . P. f w , ban . Inta and such town in the United Proer les ir Halland, with one of the fineeft habout and the Northelands, which e his is a place of a crule. It w e's med considerable pl. in Heland, ingracia, brouty of it brudings, et i att rere, nect to Amfieldam Ir ic the whole city inay he said to be

r joil', rie me jam ind mie geeb cothe report of the property uniquent the very doors of the mapazines. The town is governed by a tegency, confiffing of 24 countailors, and four burgo-suriters. There are a great many handforms buildings, and the town house, the bank, their of the E India company, and the arienais, are very magnificult. more frequented by the British merchame than Amfording, because the ice gore away mones, and a high tice in two or three house will carry a villed into the open fea. The Inglish and Scuts have each of them I church here I i.i. nius was him in this plair, and his flatrue in bonze is fill to be here. It is sented on the river Marie, symile & D. of the Hague, and jo S S W of Amfterdam. Lou 4 33 L. l.t. 51 59. N

ROTHWELL, a town of trest in, # the circle of Suring, and in the Hegow, It is a fit inputal city, and rulle t with the Swift cut tot s thice the iere is 3. A rule nels till from this pieces a fundu with y, whom they is ise ninc but reble wearn. It is not less the ine Necl , me to 1 " it is, and arto min t' it cf t'e l'anula, 1, m 'es t of Inbineto, it 1 3/ 1. of Bufach. Loa

g + I t 1° 1, N # 1 Of 1 11 16(, A ' , B 73 11f nd comme the or not frame, t fusi lesets by the telet totally had ed of the lite i tone, (1) place here dbinotobelm, their best, 40 rales & I fl'taka, 1'71, a by I offats In 40 1 11 4 6 N. Rett , nesty et l'ince, inden il or Numinity, with an n ' ith ip's ter, point t, i mit, it' one coi-1, tve buet, md an 1176, 17) oldialle It i on alsome com ter nee, in , rivers i with ta fubiute, and contain Ar 11 three and 20 conat, fo . n id vomer. Thereis thick the two raltim tenernth had a ray bardtone tion to the march are two lotey necessary will at the tien of the ton ! and can iy The great tall is 13 fee high, and re n d innter. The ch rela with Beardut mabbey 1 much 1 mi ml by travellers. The prihament house s adverted with heautiful tapeffix and fire pictures. There are a g ent non her of fountains, though the houses are ordinary, but the wilk upon the gury is they piratant, and there are 14 gates from theree into the enty It enumber of the tuhaintants are about 60,000, and they

have keveral woodlen marufalletter

rites to high, that writels of 200 cons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest entrolities as the bridge of 270 paces in length, supported by boate, and configuratly is higher or lower according to the 1 de. It is pased, and there are ways for trot priferger on each fide, with benches to be upon, and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is of each hide Roam by English historien, and is so makes 8 W. of Am. in, and to 3. W. of Paris.

total Ri, or Rolling, a fling of the own of the Inol, on the renfines of the required on the river Ad ,e, at the foot of a mountain, and or the fide of a freeze out which there is his ge, defended by two large toward and a flion, with, with times & of I. ... Lon it 27. I like 40 0 N

Thos, on the confines of the republic et

and bel a state. Te retains

Police, appear to Africa, in the Local mental to me, but delone the long the Covenne and Gerandan, on the W. by Once, or the N by the time and America, and could be by fanguedoc from and control, and so in his deli, not very to tre, but find a manifect or cott, and has made of copper, men, him vitros, and fut pher tens rich for the find the find of the find the first and the standard of the stan

* Rolic vo, a populous them of Italy, in Istin, with two good harboris, it is quaries of fine floor. It is a ted in a ter more who is promoter to the two contains a permutal land the write, a coul, e, he rules of of lace zo, and 32 S of the odd line. Line is a lace of the second second.

Rusicu, atempetie ,, i the Polefiro de Rusico, belenvir i et e Vene at s, feuced on the inser Am eff., at miles a of Pacua, and 3. 5 N of Y mice Lon, 12, 14 E. 141 46. 38 N.

" Pounds, sten tory of lance, in U, per Normandy, which hes partly in the diocele at Rourn, and between the

rivers Seino und Rille

Rouset Lake, at son of the Artherlands, in French Planter, to mides N. I. of Ypres, and so S. E. of Offund Lun. J. L. E. Inc. 50, 18. N

Roussii Lov., a province of France. in the Pyrances, bounded on the L. by

Cerdagne, on the N' by Lover Languerdoe, and on the b' by Catalonia, from
which it is figurated by the Peranneralease derive country, about 50 minus in
leagth, and 25 in breakin, as I remarkuple for its great number of clive-rees.
Perpiguan is the capital town.

Rowheam, a village in Norfolk, N.

E. of I hetterd, in the road to Norwich,
wherein once food a crote. Its church
happened to be burne down by some
foods of tobacco that felt from a nighted

pare in its thatched rost

Which it ide one me uber "> part mirge.

Roxent Cair, or the Roxe of Liston, a combakthe mon tain and premontors in Peringal, lying it the N. intrance of the civer 1 iso, 22 miles W. of Labor Lob. 9 35 W his 34.43 N.

Saintonge, and some near a first town in baintonge, and some near a first of munitimed by the Hisperiot against several lill. it rozes and is act about an amount of the times to moune, so mile to ch Kech Ile. Lon. o -- W. It. 45 38. N

Ray I, I dieng towe of him i, in Tipper Pictudy, and in the tirture of the tite i, apaid of a balantak of the tim r in, at hit mas S. W. o Natio, and so N. Ivl. i Para. I in. v. st.

1 1st 49.46. N.

Royaro, a town of Herfordhure,
val readiction Wedic fix. It is a
lagerlac, inted in it the vale, full
or time tell in rect tery confidetable for c. i. It is 1, i. 'c. 5 by t'
of Hunt i, den, and a in of Londer,
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RUATE, mill of N Aire sea, in the s, ilp it II die , larly planed aid to he thy the legisla, lacing a point harbone, proper for the citing of logwood.

However, it is now a's nike med.

* Kreite a, a imail. but resp fitting town of It dv, and one of the keys of the Modernie, have lon tremper beeched, eight miles from Modern. Lon. 22. 14. L. 121. 44. 39. N.

of Riffia, bounded or de N. by Dwina,

L 1.4

leacro, and on the W. by the luke "心心"、"心脏"、八多位 Unega,

* RUDELSTAT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzhurg, near the river Sala, with a caitle. 1. 1 1.00 to situate and taking a

" KUDEE, a town of Germany, in Weaphidus, leased on the river Moen hit is on the confines of the billioprick of Raderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologne,

" RUBESTIETM, a town of Germany. in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhipgaw, three nules from Bingen, and three from Gesseubein. : Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 49. 49. No

* Rublam, a village in Plintshire, in N. Wales, three miles N. W. of St. Aliph,

1m 11.24 miles RUDOLPWELD, afrong tower of Germany, in L'armola, with an abbry, and the little at a principality, which belongs to the liver of Aufrea, feated on the isver Guick, in a country fertile in good wine, it miles N. W. of Merlin, and 45 5. E. of Laubach. Lon, 15. sc. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

.* RUE, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Funthieu, feated on the liver May:, three mile, from Crotoy, Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 30. 19 : N.

* Ruth, a town of Erauce, five miles from Para, leated on the river Seins, with a handlome calle built by cardinal Richlieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richlien.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alface, capital of the territory of Munitat; is fested on the liver Rotbach, feven miles S, of Colinar, and 10 N. W. of Lun. 7. 27. F. lat. 47. 58. N.

* Ruffecq, a town of France, in Angountus, and in the diocele of Ang popleime, feated on the resulet Lieu, with the title of a marquifate. .

RUGHY, a town of Warnickhite. with a market on Saturdays. At 15 h town indifferently large, and has a freefeboot, and four alms-houses, er, miles S. E. of Covencey, and 85. N. N. W! of London. Lon. 1. 12, W. lat. 52,

Rugelland town of Staffordhire, with a fluid market on I acidayes than ed on the Sa lide of the river Trepe, hear Trues from E. to W. and fails the " Cankwood, on the word from London to beheld best opelmonde. Cheffer, and is a good inprought rectown; . Burenmonate a town of the Authority

S . . . 6

on the E. by Syriants, on the S. by Boy | Rocker an ident of the Baltic See, by the coal of Pomerapia, over against briefligan at solita te tunda, bugilistic sign decided, with the title of a principality of the group both by art and anture, shounds its corn and carde, and losiones to sweden. The rhief rown is Bergen: Lob 14.40, E. lat. 54:23 De

RULEN WALD, a handlone town of Germany, The Plantrane, the chief place. of the ducky of Wenden, with a handforme-caftle, alt belongs to the king of Pruffin, and is leated on the river Wiper eight miles from the fea, and 35 N. E. of Coiberg. Lon. 16, 29, E. lat. 34. 35, N.

MUGLANIOT. RUTHEROLIN, a town or Scotland, in the country of Chydeliale, three miles S. E. of Glargues. Lon. 4. 8. W. He. 85. 49. N.

ARTMELIA. See HOMASIA.

REMEARD, atown in blick, with two markets or . Theidays end avedbeidays. It is a darge thoroughfure-place, with ieveral good inns, and is noved for its hogmarket ou Tueldays, and secore market un . Wednellays. It is 17 miles W. S. " W. of Cheinsford, and 12 E. N. E. of Lunden. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

* Rublilly, a fand one town of Sas voy, tested on an clevated plans, at the confluence of the rivers Serum and Nepha, five miles from Annecy: The French Memorified The full registions in 1670. Lon. 6, 10. E. 121. 451.56. N.

RUMNEY, NEW, a famil borough in Kunt, which frade two members to parhament, and is governed live a mayor and 12 jurate. It confiles of with one freet, which is broad, and preed with stones, and contains about 100 hanfears.

Rylisky, a town in Hampflire, with a marker on Sacurdays. It is governed" by amayor, a aldermen, ra hurgeffer a town-seleck expectator, and two letternes. at mace. It has a very large schutch, and about soo houses. How is a large manningory of hallooner miner are wheremed as good as apy in Emiliant, and near the fown are fertil being third cornmills. It is eight miles N . M. of Southampton, and 44 With S. of Londen. Lon. r. 31, W. lat. 51, 24 N.

Ruppe, a siver of the Authrian Netherhoods, being the Nieker, to called hirer its confluence with the Demon It

It is fix miles No Wash of Inschneid, and I am Wetherlands, since fanciere, and series W. lat. 57, 57. N. Sented Sented oversage and the mouth of the

were, and, as N. B. of Cebetts. Lon. which comming nording the Dunes.

\$. 28. 35. 34. 54. 7. 16.

MUPRAT, FORT, a tor in N. American belt riging to the Hudion a Bay completely, fested on the F hide of the bottom of Hudion's Bay. Lon. So. o. W. lat.

The Oid was nothing but in meent calle, very nell lunch hat there's death, a teath of a lunch of the late late lunch of the late late and in the late at lunch of the late lunch of the lunch of

how we was an in the popular and a literation, who have here the state of the state

Russe, a site. et Rulia, otherwie

ealled Neemen, which ice.

Russia, the empire of, is a large convers, by is in Alia, and partly in I mope, from d mathe N in the face render, on the by Gradition, the Chaian bea, indicate, pipe for by the less of fapan, and on the Warny I, Ingradance These were thise conacter that nad the nine of Rull 1 namely, Red Kullia, which it is holon, s eo Rotand, and hus before been when notice of; White Rudia, which com prehends the great fluchy of Lithus its which has also been determed, and Book Rutha, otherwise called Mulcovy, which to a luge country. This implie taken altogriber, spat is, with the concects, letter made in Alta, may be I kenre to a facility, whole little are 2000 miles with The seas of Rullia ate, the Baleic, the White Size, the Fresen Ocean, the Black bee near the fromture of Turky, and the Luplan ber. There are ail fire luga rivers, maintaly, the Nuper or Builthan reis which thes between Lithuania and Polated fine Wolfia, which runs this yell the medic of the country, and fell mag the Cofficial Sen; the Dow, which after trecty thruves that men title tylesis?

which tunning northwith fells vito the White Sra, and the Obi, which tune in No falls into the Protess the at the hay milis be concered, that a country of such walk extent must be in diff tere ofen mates, and that the soil must be tore differ rent. The right fortile put is that the tronters of Poland; infomnyh that the indrightents the while to imply their noighboiles with coun . the N. post is not only more cold, but very muthy, and or creater with foreds, which the country by wild beaffe. Belieks domettic animals, there are wild bect, 7, 16:11-det, in Flats, white and link jukes, weilels, within, and istines, whole thins in the the best time in the running de allos that the existed his this Redigns Rosan car, which fignifica children, the they are ent room immake: these kinks beine these is their but their thuis, the no fit to be fifth of it als merben In ict, the 'k's, and the incis, tupply to inhibition's with lugg quantities of hill of which they dry put, indulity it kutten morks. There is a vift minibiof thingion. mi in form ple, to this inclose when with so pands wifit, they b dec do enciner election the Great count i im to be planted in different piece. In Ruffe, thete - Hito inge dustifie the property of the with Appropri un mir illnessitti, the other m ich endezes mie, il ni, fiera, Rusiana ic her, tile, thildw, le p full we hath, is or significant as full out is in interestant sice of three Inter Pair Tusky, ad the same or cordina fer diwhile we W dolla it, I in haftra, No crite I spirit in and M. icolate I is a 1 y, the leare aren feblived linger lever i provinces, taken circ of entirent Fraper 1, ere. 1 persy "> " cell Sausis are round, well the plat . I sot si were July and the strategies and result and of ha ene they use a withing, har fmoke no tobicco, with the imoke thus leter or nors the supress of the taines, when he they lar an preat verera-"ivi; however, thry it is alteraction miss moteus their reconce or from the Daines at a war I non its the most greens, but it peop in the world. and many of the mare new little beliefe. roughly no Russia wit. A n nother becomines, and they I hom as never tent aribili dus to terrer cautes, income the sentlement are more points, and study the intestity of different actions. semies are always very absences is, to Mpicp

which their victories are to be attributed rather than to their valour. They had mo men of war, not merchant hipsy wefore the reign of Peter the Great s and he first feut a stort into the Black, Son against the Turks. They then employed their fia-torce against swoden; but a fleet of English, men of war tent into the Baltice is always fulficient to keep them in are. The late emprals augmented per forces to much by fea and land, that in abe lab war against the Turks and Tartara the had confiderable fucculs. Since hee reign, Ruffin has undergone feveral revolutions; and the court had logistic policy, that after the peace in 1739, they Ment, home a great number of German. officers, who had done very great fervice. Formerly the Kullian women were, murup, and their dreis was very religible to hike wife, a mail nover fave las wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, milely their hubands best them very often; but now the cafe in greatly altered, for they dress like the German women, and implace their anasmers. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Circle patriarch, who relided at Con-Bincipople. When they buptize their eliliten, they plunge them into the water bursh the head. They me red some atthe facrament, and give it by spoonfulls mixed with crupies of bread, and loc eight days before the communion they was no flesh. They will not allow Jesus Christ to be an intercultor, but fay, it is the Virgin Mary and St. Ambony that perform this office. They have mages in their churches, and believe norman fure of falvation in this like for which reason the pricks give a pahoort to those that are dying, addressed to as Nicholas, who is defined to entrest Sr. Perce to open, the gates of heavens, as-they have certifred that the bearer is a good Christian. A so charch is governed by a pairtaigh, and under him one four natropolitans. and eight archbishops. Every priest is called a pope, and of these there are 4 2004 in Molcow only. Pormerly be was thought a learned man who could read a bounded on the William Longiteriline; and series, but Poter the Count undertook to introduce arts and felences, and in area the first university was founded. Lincoln hire and Borthan monthere. It that ever was in Rulling and there is also an academy of fcleaces at Petersburge impolied with fome of the helt protetion. Lends only two members to parliament, in Europe. The commission shiplings and which are for the county. The six is

tradelulars and postance. There are greek councils, tailed is them b priceides, and such have been proper dopartment. They can take at any sum as attor of someon men, and general record 300,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the emprels Catherine they had 140 galleys, dn which they ember ked so,000 mens but the water in the bate hove of Grondot being fresh, vestels cans not he long without rorting. The hear nary revenue of this walt empire, is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandikes, and tarms. The offices of Amighthood are, that of St. Angrew, Stie Catherine, and St. Alexorder Newski, which are all of late in-Airprion. The puralhunent of their criminate is harbarous; nor have they alware the parties of a fair trial, for they constitutions by facks and tortures. The lowest pumiliment is the knowle, in pursuance of which the criminal is whipe with influments that war his flesh, or heaten with cudge's til he is not able to Mund.

BETCHESTER, a village in Namhumherland, N. W. of Challeston. It is the Vindobala of the Remans. Severus's wall runs on the mulille of the E. runpart, and Adring's vallet paffes about the distance of a chem to the S. of it. I has fore has been very confiderable, and the mine of it at mother are remarkable. The ramparts are full villate. The ancient Ruman towns occupied the fame spot us, tile, villige, at present does that coverente perincipa.

RUTHIN, a fown of Denbighthire, with apparted on Montays. It is leated in a sale on the river Clayd, and had ones a throng catele, how in mine. This well inhabited, his a large borpital, a tree-leaded, and the best market in the vale. It is an inter 8. W. at Holywoll. and soo N. W. W. London. Tab. 3. 20. W. lac 534 7

RUTLANDSRIKE & COUNTY OF England, and the tent of them all as miles in length, and as in hounded. It is on the N. by Morting ham there and Lincolumnics and on the E. and S. E. by tontaina sico houses, 19, to inhabitante. all parities, ded two market towns, and deficite prince, and all his indicate are year good, and the fall stall frequency teckoned flavour, but this indulmently by excellent some and feeding a great number.

ber of could and down. The principal | \$1, N. There is another town of the in which there are pleasy of the The direction of Oakari,

Married and, trooper distance, in the kingdom of Napion, and Threath

Batte thre miles from Bant.

Buye, a populous town of maly, in the Lingdom of Naples, and Terra di-Barry touth a billiop's he; in miles W. of Burt. Lon. 16. 44. B. lat. 41. 26. N.

RYE, a town in Suller, with two mankets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays It is one of the chique ports, and is a handlome well-built place, governed by a mayor and invate, and there two men. bers to parliament. It has a church built with home, and a town that and country of three threets, parted with Rope. One fide of the fower has been walled in and the other is guarded by the fee, "Le has two gates, and is a place of confiderable trade in the flapping way. From shence large quantities of corn are experted, and many of the inhabitants his filters wien. It is 34 miles S. Ex by S. of Funbridge, and 63 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of lose chooked up with land, which, if well opened, would be a good fration for privateers that cruize against the French. Libri. o. 45. E. lat. 51. o. N.

RYRGATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays. It is feated in a valley called Homefitale, and had a carlie, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and fends two members; to murliament. It is 16 miles E. of Gulldford, and 21 8. W. of London. London as: W. lat.

35. 16. N. T. C. 100. N. A.

Ryswick, a large village in Holland, feated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Grange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1607, between Lugland, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24 B. 122 32. 2. N.

RESCRICE & sown of Lithuania, cawith of a germory of the fame name in White Rollin. In is feated at the con-Aucace of the livers Wyedlawck, and Nieper, was miles it of know, or Kill offe Louist. Sale late so: sel Ni

REEVE a rown of the Russian cons pire, and capital of a province of the Jame name, bounded on the Wa by the Ply on the confiner of Manua and Cira duchies of Tvere and Moscow, on the S. by Biela, on the E. by the believing of Vitepik, and on the W. by Pielkow I music of Anteria, and is 20 miles L. of The town is mated on the cover Vulga, Licensing and gols. W. of Manual. Lon. nede its fourte. Lon. 19. 10 E. 12. 10. 10. 20 E. M. 15. 10. No.

the Delot. Courses 43. E. lat. 55. ac. 54

CAADAH A SOUND MIND THE Affair very floory and papulous, and where they make the Thille-market. It is shout 180 miles N. L. of A machinents. 1494, 44, 15. I., 187 57 79 17.

to me the representation of the property and the of the Caribberal about the miles of election terepen, ploatent and fertile, inhibited by a dew Lindell Edition of Front disc also de Entrained and armost all thought on Teller This to the W. of St. Chrillenders. Long 53. 74. W. Int. 17. 39. N.

Make a sown of Alia, in Perfor but and the Agents, on the road from Sultania to Kom, leased in a large plant. Itom. 32, 15, E. lat. 34, 56; N.

SARAKSAR, a room of the Ruffian empire, in the kingdom of Caran, to the S. of the river Volga, and the ide of Mokrity.

* SABBATO, a river of line, an the kingdom of Naples, which has its fource in the Hither Principato, croffer the Father Principato, and roceives the Calore, a lixtle brioss Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavoroc

· Sansa, weape of Africa, on the Barbary coult, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and se the bottom of the gulph of Siden; on the confines of the kingdom of Barca; -- "

SABISKA, a province of Italy, in the telestory of the Church; bounded in the N' by Timbers; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by the Campagna of Rame and on the W. by the Patricione, of St. Peter. It is as miles in length, and whool as much in breadth, watered be several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. There is no walked town fit it. and Magliano is the principal place.

SABTONCELLO, a penintula of Datmatia, in the republic of Rapula, about 75 miles in enguinference. It hes to the S. of the galph of Warenis, and to the N. of a channel which leparates the illands of

Corfola and Meleda.

**SARYONETTA, A Rrong thurse Time mous, and capital of a duchy of the fame mining mich a calle. If belongs to the

Lawer Maine, with the title of a marquis fare; feated on the river Sarre, on the confines of Amou. by miles N. E. of Angiers, and 183 S. W. of Paris. Lono. e4. W. lar. 47. 50. N.

Sania, Care, the most southerly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod-filbery. Log. 65.

84. W. Jat. 43. 24, N.

SAMLESTAN, OF SABLUSTAN, aptovince of Alia in Berlia, on the frontiers of Indollan; bounded on the N. by Khora, fan; on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the S. by Sageflan, or Segellan; and on the W. by Heri. It is a menutational constry, very little known to Europeans; nor is it commit which is the capital town.

* SACANIA, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying hetween the guildh of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as also be tween the duchy of Clarence and the

illhingus of Cornach.

SACCAI, a very firning town, and one of the most famous in Japan, with leverar fortified callles, handlome temples and palanger as well without as within the city. It has a harhour, and is feated on the leave thore, having a mountain on one fide, which forver as a compact. It is 300 infles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 134, 5. E. lat. 85.0 N.

* SACILY, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevilano, which makes part of the flate of Venice; and is called the

guiden of that republic.

SARERASAPATAN, a fea-port town of Afra, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coall of Commandel, where the Dutch have a factory, It's to miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 20. E. lat. 12. 20. N.

* Salestal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the tule of a conner; feated on the river Coa, 12 miles

lnırı ("Harda.

* Saria, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the Lingdom of Morocco, in the province of Duquela, with a callle. The Portuguele were in possession of it a long while, but they feelook it in the !. It is to studing place. and larronded by large, and the fillery plantiful. frieral emissences which command the town, Loui S. 58. W. lat. gr. 28. N.

SATIAN, a rown of Siletin, and rapital Benedictine abbey. of a mincipality of the lame name, belong 15 "St. PREER AND ST. PAULE hering to prince, Lolikuwitz, It is a pretty four and town on the coall of Kamplehitki, from place, well-bout, has double wells, belonging to the Rollians, and winted by whanchom calle, and a procey be longing to Capt. Cook in his fast voyage. An idea. morkent the Augustine orders. There was of this, place may be belt formed from

SABLE, an ancical lown of France, in I ground in 17 30. By the permission of the lebool founded here. It is leased on the resers Botter and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Bridge, and loo N. by E. of France Lon. 13: 27. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* SAORES, a very firong town of Pottugal, in the province of Algarve, with a barbour and a fort, wherein is a Brong garrison, It is shout four miles from Cape St. Vincenti and 125 S. of Lathon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

SAGUENAY, a province of N. A. merica, lying along the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the

capital town

SARVETUM. See MORVEDRO.

SABLEUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey; feated on the river See, in a plain fertile in corn in miles from Placentia. Lon.

5. 28. W. lat. 42. 23. N SAHARA, or ZARA, Blatge desert of Africa, commonly called the Defert of Barbane, and lies to the N. of Negroland from the river Albach, over against the Congry islands, a. far as Egypt and Nubre. It couliffs principally of barren burning lends, and is almost omnhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like bealts than incu. ravans, indeed, pale over it from Barbary to Negroland, but fometimes meet with no water for eight or nine days together; and there have been inflauces, wherein great numbers have been buffed in the lands.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypi, seated on the river Nile, 150 miles. S. of Carro. Some pretend that it is the anenent Chebes. Lau, 31, 20. E. lat. 27.

34 M. K.

SAINT ANNE, the chaine of three islands of America, on the coast of Brafile. in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan, They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds Lon. 43. 85. W. lat. 1 . 67. S

. * SAINT ANDE, an illand and harbour of N. America, on the costs of Cape Breton. The harbour as good and very

sain, in the billiophick of Ments, with a

a je forth college, but it was burnt to the Capt. Cook's own words. "To the M.

e, are

to about thirty. We mill in julice flow- miles W. of Unlai, and 50 N. W. of ever acknowledge, that in this wretched estiments of the earth, beyong conception perparous and inholpitable, out of the reach conciditization, bound and barricaded with, ice, and covered with funimer linde, we experienced the tenderest technics of linear spire joined to a noblemels of mind, and Elevation of lenument, which would have done honour to any climate or nation." After the things left this place, they failed for the Sandwich Illauds, where Capt. Cook was unhappily murdered; and Capt. Clerke in his return to this place, died at least and was here buried. Lon. 158. 43. E. lat. 58. O. N.

*SAINTEE, the name of three imaliillands of America, in the W. Indies, hetween Gaddaloupe and Dominica. Lop.

. 61. 52. W. lar. 15. 57. N.

SAIRI LE, an ancient and confiderable roun of France, and capital of Saintonge, with a bishop's fee. There are feveral monumeris of antiquity, of which the most · famous are the amphuheatre, the aqueduits, and the triumphal arch on the budge of co sche river Charente, The callie is feated on a rack, which reports it mopregnable; and the earlichial church has one of the largest Reples in France. There are leveral convents, belides a jefuits college, and an alibey remarkable for its fleeple, built with . In all flones, which admits the light, It is feated on an eminence, 37 miles S. F. of Rochelle, and 252 S. S. W. of Peris. Lon. o. 24. W. lar. 45. 45. N.

"SAIN FORGE, a province of France, bounded on the L. by Anguinnue and irrigord, on the N. by Poiton and the territory of Auris, on the Waby the Oceau, and on the S. by Bourdalois and Gron, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charents fruit through the middienfit, and residers to one of the fliest and mear the guilds of Flonduris, 140 miles S. ing in all format core and fruits, and they

make the best felt here in Europe.

SA by an elland of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the E. of St. Nicolas, and as about 4 activités in electronference is has in name from the great quantity of falt minds here from fed water. which overflows port of it from time to. times. It is good miles W. of the costle of Africa. Lon. 22. 51. W. 15. 15. 18. 16

Sheet, a river of Germank, which rifer in Franconia, cuters baxony, and patting through leveral territories, falls and the tivet Elb below Dellaw.

B. are force milerable log houses, and a find SALA, a thun of Sweden in Well-Stockholm. It had formerly mines of filver, but they have done working them.

Esn. 17. 45, Erlat. 59. 50. N. SALAMANCI, an ancient, large, handformer rich, populous, and trading city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a h.fliop's fee, and a tamous univerfity, confitting of 24 handlome colleges. The firmture called the Schools, where all forts of ficiences are taught, is very large and cure. ous, being built with free-flone. It is adorned with bundtome thructures, magniticent churches, a luge public lquare, fine lountains, and every thing elic that can coptribute to the beauty and commodiousicle of acity. There were formerly room fludents, when the Spanish monarchy was in a Rouffling condition; and there are now 4 of good from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads thived, and cape thereon. In every college are go that live upon the foundation, for they have all large. revenues. The cathedral is one of the haddlomed in Spain, and has a fine Aceple, about which are galleries to walk in. There are allo feveral fre convents, with charches belonging to them, adorned with images, and tome with aurious pictures. It is leated parriy in a plain, and partly on helis, being farrounded with a wall. It contains Bood houlds, and is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. The over Tomes, which wolker its walls, has a bridge over it in paces it ig, built by the Roman .. Without the walls is a line Roman caule way, as appears from the insemptions . It is if males 3. Is of Milan-64, 105 S. of Lran, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lan. 5. 10. W. hr. 41, 8. N.

SALAN AND A LOWE of N. America. in Mexico, and in the province of furation, most fertile provinces in France, about 3. Lot Campenchy. It is town an incompletewhile place, and simeli reduced to a village. Lon. 84. 58. 14. 17. 55. N.

Salamis. See COLOURI.

* SALTH CHES, a town of Italy, in Sa voy, on the Upper Fauligny, on a brook! which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N of Chiles.

SALAKAK LM, a town of Hungary, in Belavonia, and territory of Summight, remarkible for a battle gained by the prince, of Balen over the Turks in 1691. It is leated in the Dannbe, 20 miles N. W. of Belginder and 43.8. E. of Peterwaradin. 100, 20, 18 K. lat 48 14. N.

"Salen,

servery, in N. Amierica, a little to the N c. Bullon, and was the helk lettlement of the English in New Loglands Lon,

71. 19. W. lat, 42. 16. N.

SALER NO, an ancient and confiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and espetal of the Hitler Principate, with an arrbhihop's fer, a caille, an harbour, and an una printy, printipally for medicine. It is leated at the bottom of a hay of the same name, 27 anties h. E. of Naples, and ge S of Brnevinio, Lon. 11. 53. L sat. 43. 35 N.

SALLES, a fown of France, in Upper Auvergne, Irated among the mountains,

in the election of St. Flour.

* Sai ubbra, a town of Sweder in Weltermania, leated on the river balha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of friver.

* Salifs, a nown of Trinec, in Gal. cony, and in Bearth, remarkable for its springs of lift water, wherewith they make very white fait.

* Sillenal, a torn of Frence, in Upper Pengord. Lon. 1. -3. L 11 45.

40. N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Sprin, in Bile iv, and territory of Guipulcos, '& mile's Es of Bilbes It is stated on the river Deva. at the font of a mount in, eight with N of Victoria, and 28 S. E. of Bill 74. Lon

R. 54. W. Mt. 48. 5 N.

3411475, a confiderable town of France in the Franche Comté, unh a frong foit. It is remarkable for its full works, the largest of which is in the middle of il " town, and is like a little fortifed place. It is leated in a fertile valley, on a fiream that has its louice in the Liwn, so inites S of Belanzon, and 200 4. E. of Paris

Lon. 6 5. E lit. 46. 50 N.

SALISIT RY, buty of Whilling, of which it is capital, with two markers, unil Incides and Smurdays It is a befright ive, has the title of an excident, and is see the fruntiers of Allace, and in the ple if ently feated on the rever Aren, that I vilgue, with a eather, and the title of a waters made of the princepal litears, which ! are large and spaceous. It has selected the rever Ser, "parameter W. xd-Strusburg, handtome buildings, particularly the Lashedrel, which is a fintely handfinne struct | late un, 24. N. ture, and community faid to have as incove; But a, an improvementation of Halv, in gates or duote as there are month in the the republic of Venice, and in the B cleayear, as many windows as works, and as f non-frated out the like Distribute so miles many pillars as days. It is advented with his W. of Gando, and ty N. L. of Brefs a lotty spire, which may be seen at a great that Lop., so, 49. E. let. 45. 38: N. d liance. It has allow being cloude to turns of Sal Dark Brain or De I Dark NA. a tions workmanihips and that it is the big feet-port town of Spine, in the Mighton of thop's palue. The town hall to a handay that ada, with a well for tified caffle. It

SALEM, a fea-port town of Maffachu- i murket-place. It is governed by a maybe. recorder, die, and fends have enembers 40 parliament. It mas miles N. E. of Shuthamprop, and Sg. W. by S. of Lipspion.

Lon. J. Ks. W. let. 51. 9. N.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Williams entends as miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. 10 Weymouth, and, in fome places, it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are to many drain roads in it, and to few houses to take directions from, that the late Earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the and of each mik-stone from bence to Shaltsbury, for the traveller's gunle. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Laft Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks ufsheep, fome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and luxural framers heresticuts have the or three fuch flocks. By fredrig on the proportie land, viter they are surned up with the plough, they. become were finitial, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plan, belides the famous Swheberge, there are tower of many Roudh and British antequit ce

Sall EE, an applent, confiderable, and itso ig town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fer, with an tribour and leveral totts. It is one of the bell harbours in the country. and yet an arcount of a bar that lite across et, thep, of the implicit draught are forced to union, and take out their guns befole they can get into it. There are docks to both thes, but they are hardly ever used, for what his like to rock to large place, divided noto the Old and New lumns, by the river Gurio, it has long dren famous for the forcing of fillers, which make pureapful Christian sups that come in their man, except there is a treath to the contratv. It is soo mile Vy of Fez, and 150 5. of Gibialtar. Lun, 6 gt. W. lan

3 + 0 N.

Kalle, a town of France, an Lorrain, prise ipaney It is feated at the fource of and 55 9. 4. of Mauri. Lon. 7. 14. L.

mus properties and grande in a hatious and the society in the society in friend in the and the

of a riper of the fame toine, as miles S. I fide of a rock, which is entremely ancient En of Armonicour and 16 S. of Letander

there in a capal, which commontered with the tiver Durance, on miles Is. W of Am, and 24 N. W. of Marielle Lauris & Enter 48 Ben 1815

DALOUA, a fea-port town of Dalouane. contest in a bay of the gulph of Venices It was formerly a pery confiderable place and are mine them that it was to miles in elecanterence. It is ed miles N. of Spalatto, and fubiett 40 Vehice. Lon. 17. 29, E. lat. 44, for No

SALERE A LOWD OF STREET, IN LANS dis, with a lafthop's loo. The inhabitment are Christians and Turks, and are meny equal in number; the Jews are not furdered to bus these. It is leasted that thousetuin, on the top of which there is a cuadel, go miles N. B. of Lepanto. Low 23. 4.

E. lat. 38. 50. W. 191 SALONICHA formerly called The same LONICA, a fea-port town of Tucky in Murope, and capital of Maccdonia, with an archbiftion's feer. It is addictu, large, I Tucuman, which carries on a great trade populate, and such, being about to miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, cattied on principally by the Greek L'hriffians and the Jews, the former of which have go churches, and the latter as many fynangurs; the Anthe allo have a few molques. It is forrounded with walle, flashed with towers, and defended on the land-fide by a criadel, and near the harboar with three fores. It was taken from the Veneriant by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is fill, It is firstly at the bottom of a gulph of the fame name, partly on the top, and partly on the fide of a bill, near the river yardar, somiles N. of Larida, and 270 W. of Curt

francinogle. Lon. 22. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. SALSED , very frencheofle of Lience, in Rollfillon, on the confines of Langue. SALE BURG, a darge, ancient, and doc. It was taken from the Spanishes by Mrung town of Germany, in the circle of the french in a fire and is feated on the lake of the land name, among mountains. 10 miles No of Perionetric Lon. 3. C. E. - lat. 49, 53. A.

Section and Mind of Africa in the E. Indian occup affect be penintule on the fice with Courses, and on the coast of the kingdom of Became li into miles in bength, and are an incadin, and is very fertile in rice. Street, and lugar-cause. It belongs trains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, to able for policie, without tockoning the balls and galleries.

and at femal on a speed, nest the month I am old one called Core, hewn out of the It is near a hitle in length, and his many carried in the racks of preferr it has no distitutes but wild beatls and bords of prey. They listend trade, except in dried fifth heranic it is fo near Bombay, being only leparated from it by a channel half a inch over, which is fordable as low water. In a feat, the Arabs mode a descent here, and inade great ravages, burning. the villages and thurshes, and killing the priefts. They also carried away 1400 neopic into flavery. In 1700 the pricits want, drand a suit ; difficultivation of his being thrown stay one of the churches and killing a dow people, made them guiet. In these that wanted to be truebecome again, but after 40 of them were lains the relevan away. Lon. 72. 46. E. TRIVATUR OF THE

SALEON WA, a town of Spain, in Cafalouis, fisred on the river Lohogat, as miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. i. yB. E. lat. 41: 56. N.

SALTA, a town of S. America, in in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Eliceco. Lan. 65. 45. W. lit. 26, 50. Se

SALTASH, a town of Connwall, with market on Saturdays, It is feated on the defeem of a deep till, and confills of three. freeze, which are walked clean by overy thower of fam. It as a corporation, where foine trade, ofpecially in male, and femile. they members to purliament. It 48 ha under N. W. of Plymouth, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. gi 17. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

SAUTEA, a town of Germany, or the, circle of Lower, Saxony, and in the duchy of Magacourg, : It takes its name from the fair-pits, and ser 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11.64. E. lar. 52.3. N.

SALE BERIO, a darge, ancient, and Bavone, and capual of a territory of the fame vante, belonging to the archbillion of Salinburg, who is a foreteign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended he a citie, leaged on a mountain. The applicabilhop's priace is a lope to firefore bat magnificent garden, adorned with florest and planted with uncolumnan street, This is direfummer house, but the for winter conthe sell part of it. de has a green many. The housement over flories orgh, but the willings and shumbes, but no count, exergic directs mirrors, the university depends or

the Benedictive monks. In 1997, a collegs was built beit for follog gentlemen. The pathedral is very lust, and well hunt, containing live or pane. It is letted on bipth ink whe river Sales, 45 water 5 why W. of Pallan, and 15, W by Soul Vienna. Long 13 , L. Mi. 11 37 N. Near It are lake ! moths, which being the agreet resents.

* SATION AP, THE ARRESTION & OF that trante, is a compley of Geography, bounded on the N by Bovaria, on the F. by Aulhia, on the o by Larenthie and Tubl; on the W by the latte, and by Divare it is a mount it mais country, but pretty fertile, as a contains name of conper, filter, and thout. It is about 70 miles in iearth, and 60 in hit min , the princibel town is of the latine block.

* Sarviror a large round of altern, on i'm ki guous the ton, is, and he the pin where of town, with a large palato, where the ker e self be, and a Paramotic billion. Be the granted of the control of the grant grants

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サカルエレイかいしょうしょうしゅしかっぴんひつょ り milita aminar. . I cor mont restens fil, wish an airlibility's its extent i form, it is the tiles is all the virties, unteriornicional la custoni e l'in ALILIUET . S & P Tibisiplicities , or hid, free rust and inciti (, tue str, orne devaluentie. The how as it is not c thanks brite sprills will still a selftione. being bluic wale flow. it , is spit Riccis are last, and there . ring som dens, fell of a , e year of his 1 41 incompand to the literal productions are light, his it is would lit die s, time Diger signing in it i this city is the season ed on very property, and the bay of All-Same, and the less that is just a compact. Inn 40 ray Mility . Ye

TOALV com whit starts industrialistics. new Maderia It has Dichard to entitled called his the a make Passers, the Dat ites, for the second as the established as the

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* SALTAILI, A to 1 OF E MER, W Row gar ath i in it Vid francis. Tenny un market

a toke of Kortail <u> የ</u>ጀር እነ የ የ የ የ የ in Edienodory ten korthe restion and want their called the in the line.

2. 44. W. Int. 34 39 A

SALVATIERA, 1 very frishe town of Correct, in the province of Brish fruited on the fromters of Spanis is fitting leway taken by the literch in I up, and by the after in 1705. It is · fat de i the invir kalea to myles the 器。 of Alcorder, and ay b. W. of Pigentian the mountains and in the parties. 3 Long 6 11 W. Mr. 19. 301 N.

nat vateur a, a now and Spain in the hivedom of Galicie, and on the Irantien of Foringal, leaved on the river Minus, 30 Tile. N. Want Braune, and 36 D. of Lym. pour like from 8, 16, W. lat. 41, 48, N.

* SHERWILL OF BUILD OF SHALL in Pifers, and one of the principal places of the bidulate of Alava It is be decided the took of Asount So Adirid, 30 miles b. of littuitia. Lunge by. W. lat. 42 64. N.

SANTAIN, a town and caffly of hody, in landmont, end compiler a marq place of the tame name, with a hill off, bec, the eathedral cl. at he is seen a translations and each. It is he ted or an income at the foot of the Apriles the river l'o, is mile & by 15 of line to, a die Sa Lad Pigneral. Int . ,7 1.1.1 44 44 N. the Ir. he " it Suit, and er as which to the lime or Seein i

+ both 120, the tranquilate on the province of Italy, to Part more beamles on the A (vi) splane, and fle pected of the tout walls a, but the ke by those it Ti office Il (Sur, on the both t civilla din circol vie, sul on the W. h. B. clonette It was coddustable any unfort.

* basili land, item to of Alia, in the is letter, the first the matter a part of ne mind on I should be tery sopul use

The Kenny of Dibata (AND, ac auen at, large, frong, handlowe, famous, and inchalture tomb of year refreshop of m king dom of the fame name, in the country of the filleck tarther with a ruthle as t i faire, et moise efter i he troulousee by le will black when he was an ear of the junts Laguettere the liteat le carries the stant to excellent learn, and to) " " I be failed in at the little poste? Popular off the state of the st L. by A. of Bukhara. Lon. 69. o. b. der right gos. No.

To breefi as francis as there of they is the It, Indian, occan, and pac of the philippines it is the pringipleous turn witch it is forestated by At Atale. It 15 this it ', c" , dish it is exceptionate contact. In a didy gaydie which appear a part of the est titul, values.

han extending a sound of Afta, in it is it if the man, all it are first to be from a

SEMBING LAN BYETH MARCH OF PLANCE rich, die the ff. ruall of the rubition which yours IV. with by Atherica. None of the in are substitute that they are claimed by the the sumply act no east one specificans of Within Trey see A widetel, as that were they yield a charming prospect, and were i formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its fource at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and palling by Landrecys Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy,

falls into the Macle at Namor.

SAMLAND, a circle to called in Regal Pruffis, lying near the gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber found on the coall. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town in Coningiburg.

* SAMMATAN, a town of France, in Comminges, formerly a strong place, and has ftill a very throng castle, standing on a mountain. It is leated in a valley, on the river Save; five miles N. of Lombez.

Lon. 1. o. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

 Samnanoodha, an illand fituated on the N. fide of Oonalalhka, and in the ftrait which feparates this illand from thole to the N. The harbour is about a mile broad at the entrance, and runs in about four miles S. by W. Plenty of good water may be procured here, but not a piece of wood of any kind. Lon. 193.

20. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, hounded on the N. by Courland; on the E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Baltic Sea; and on the S. by Regal Pruffia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cartle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horles, in high efteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go dut in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rollenna and Wormia are the principal places,

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Russan. empire, between Aliatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the sea coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are so rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, enceptin their face and figure : for they have little underflunding, and in many things resemble brutes, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the firm on fledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-secr, but with the horns of a flag. There that have feen them affirm, that no people on the carth make. fuch thocking figures; their funite is thory their thousers and faces broad, with the broad notes, great blubber hanging lips, and liaring eyes; their complexion is dark,

they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idoletry, though, there have been fome attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark fewed together, which are laid. upon flakes fet in the ground, and at the top is a hole to let out the Imoke. Their only employment is hunting and fishing.

SAMOS, an illand of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia; bounded on the N. by a gulph of the fame name; on the S. by the gulph of Ephelus; and on the E. by the ille of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their cale, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkith manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of filver, or block tin, fallened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, and excellent mulkadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common fort, but not fo well taffed. Their filk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with wild fowls, fuch as partridges, woodcocks, inipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtledoves, and wheat-ears; belides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rully colour: they have allo emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a billion who relides at Corea.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called Saman -DRACHI, a imall island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the cualt of Romania, and to the N. of the Ille of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 25. 17. F., lat. 40. 34. N.

* Samsha, a province of Asia, in Georgia; bounded on the S. by Armenia; on the W. by Guerel; on the N. by Immercus; and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the

Lurks, but has no remarkable place. " Samso, or Samsot, an illand of Denmark, in the Baltic Sra, on the coals of Jutland, from whence it is cight wifes diffant. It is gight miles long, and fired

broad, and is very fertile and pleasant? Lon. 10, 33. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

SAMEON, ST. a town of Brance, in Mornishdy, leased on the river Rille, five their hair long, and as black se pirch, and miles from Pontindemer. There is sno-Man

ther town of that name in Main, and in the election of Mano; as also another in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers.

*SANAA, a large, populous, and handfome town of Afia, and capital of Arabia
Felix, and in Proper Yemen. Its fituation
is very pleafant among the mountains, and
there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E.
of Aden. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 14 28. N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thuisdays. It is seated on the river Welock, and is not large, but it has a handsome church. In the market-place are two square stone-crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles F. of Chester, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

SANBENDETIO. See BENFDITTO.

*SANCERRE, a town of France, in Beiry, on the frontiers of Nivernois, scated on
a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles
N. W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paiss.
Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

*SANCIAN, a small island of Asia, on the coast of the province of Quan-tong in China, about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of

St. Francis-Xavier.

*SANCOINS, a town of France, in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, feated

on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is the capital of a chitellany. It is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 20, 32. E. lat. 49, 43. N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surrey, near Croydon. From hence there is a delightful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, and some parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hampsing, and over all Bansled Downs.

* SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name, and about 87 miles in circumference,

Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill on the river Vistula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. o. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

SANDOMIR, the palatinate of, is one he three provinces of Little Poland. bounded on the N. by those of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia; on the E by those of Lublin and Russia; and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The soil is very fertile, and it has mines gold, silver, and copper.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, leated on the river Scheld, 12 nules N. W of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 12. E lat. 51. 22. N.

SANDWICE, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wedneldays and Saturdays. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and emove-port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats, and fends 2 members to parliament, called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town confilts of about 1,500 boules, most of them old and built with wood, tho' there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long natrow freets paved, and 30 cross streets or alleys, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but the walls are much dicayed, though four of the gates are full standing. This was once a town of confiderable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being to choaked up with fand, that a flip of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 19 miles F. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London.

Lon 1. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N. *SINDWICH ISTANDS, forming a magnificent group, were among the laft discoveries of Capt. Cook, who so named them in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whole administration these discove-They confilt of eleven ries were made Mands, extending in Lititude from 18 54. to 29. 15. N and in longitude from 150, 54 to 160. 24. W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowce, Ranar, Morotor, Lahoorowa, Wouhoo, Altoor, Nechechicw Orcehoua, Moretime, and Tahoora, all inhabited except the two latt. An account of all the inhabited illands will be found, in their alphabetical order, in their proper places in this work. The climate of thefe islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes, which render the flormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich illes, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, furceffive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the fea shore, Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moilture, are experienced The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E. S. E. to N. E. The vege-

vegetable productions are nearly the fame as thole of the other illands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The fugar-canes are of a very unulual lize, fome of them measuring eleven .anches and a quarter in eircumference, and having fourteen feet catable. There is also a root of a brown colour, thaped like a yam, and from fix to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very fweet, of a pleafant taile, and is an excellent fubilitinte for fugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three ulual forts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common fort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European feeds, were left by Capt. Cook, out the possession of the goats soon gave rile to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely deltroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the fame race that possesses the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, cuitoms, and manners, approach neater to the New-Zealanders, than to then less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle fize, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both fexes have and open countenances, and the women in particular have good eves and teeth, with a lucetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handfomelt faces there is a fulnely of the nottril, without any flatness or spreading of the note. They fuffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various falmons. The diefs of both men and women nearly relemble those of New-Zealand, and both fexes wear necklaces of finall variegated thells. Tattowing the body is practifed · by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the fingular cultom of fattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from an hundred to two hundred houses, built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, towards the fea, with detached walls, which are meant both for thelter and defence. These walls confist

of loofe flones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in thitting them fuddenly to fuch places as the direction of the attack may require. In the fides of the hills, or furrounding emmences, they have also little boles, or caves, the entrance to which is also secured by a fence of the fame kind. They ferve for places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a fingle person against several affarlants. Their houses are of different fizes, some of them being large and commodious, from forty to fifty feet long, and from twenty to thirty broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fith and Vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of dogs and hogs. The manner of spending their time adthe fun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, reine to rell, a few hours after fun-let. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men, the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the fervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amulements, fuch as dancing, boxing, wieffling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great refemblance to those of the South-lea illands. Their plantations, which are ipread over the whole tea-coall, confit of the taro, or eddy-root, and tweet potatoes, with plants of the clothtice ict in icw , The bottoms of their canors are of a fingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The fides confult of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lathed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes mealure feventy feet in length. three and a half in depth, and twelve in breadth. Their cordage, fill-hooks, and filling-tackle, differ but little from those of the other illands. Among their arts must not be forgotten that of making falt, which they have in great abundance, and of a good quality. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and flings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mais, which are not easily penetrated by tuch weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one lovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion assigned to each island, does not exceed 400,000. The same system of fubordination prevails here as at the other Mm2 illands,

islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chicfs, and the fame unrelifting fubmillion on the part of the people. The government is likewife monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there is a regular fociety of pricits living by themfelves, and diffinit in all relpects from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any fignal enterprise, but the death of every confiderable chief, calls for a repetition of thele horrid rites. Notwithstanding the trieparable loss in the death of Capt. Cook, who was here murdered through fudden refentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most fully and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to lirangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Their natural capacity feems, Illands. in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their fituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANGUESA, a town of Span, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the fiontiers of Arragon, feated on the river Arragon, 20 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1.

17. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

*Sangun tr, aborough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithidale, 24 miles N. of Dumfrics. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 55. 30. N.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Valentia, in Spain. 58 miles N. of Valentia. Lon. o.

30. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

SANIA-CIARA, an illand of S America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guyaquil, on the coall of Peru, 90 miles W. of the city of Guyaquil. Lon. 82.

36. W. lat. 2. 18. 5.

* Sinia-Cruz, an anchorage road on the east fide of the island of Teneritie, where shipping frequently call to take in water, of which they find plenty liere. From the appearance of the country about Santa-Cruz, it might naturally be concluded, that Teneville is a barren (por; but Capt. Cook fays, that, when he visited this place in 1776, he was convinced, from the ample supplies he received, that it not only produced fufficient to supply its inhabitants, but allo enough to spare for visitors. Behind the town of Santa-Cruz, the compley rifes gradually to a moderate beight, afterwards it continues to rise south-westward towards the celewhrated pike of Tenerifie.

though not large, is a well-built city # their churches have not a magnificent appearance without, but they are decent and tolerably handlome within. Lon. 16. 31. W. lat. 28. 91. N.

*Sinia Cruz, atown of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Sus, and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moois took it from the Porniguele in 1536. It is feated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, ou the Cape Agner. Lon. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

* SANT's Cut'z, a large island in the S. Sea, and one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miletin circumference. Lon. 130.0. W.

lat. 10.21. S.

SINTA CRU/, a fea-port town of N. America, in the illand of Cuba, feated at the N. fide of the illand, 60 miles L. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 10. N.

* SARIA CRIV DE-I 1-SIERR ., a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-C hareas, with a billiop's lee. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, in a courtry abounding in good fruits, on the rives Guapy. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat 19. 46. S.

Santa Fri, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, feeted among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 100. 35.

W. lat. 35. 32. N.

SINIA PE-DI-BOCOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's fee, a supreme court of justice, and an university. It is feated on the river Magdalena, in a plentitul country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of filver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 3. 58. N.

* SANT I MAKIA. See MARIA, ST. SANTAREN, a handlome town of Portugal, in Eltremadura, feated on a mountain near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvelt here two months after they have lown their corn. It was taken from . the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 55 N.E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the Papills, wherein is an image of the Virgin Mary, which they pretend performs a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Wefel, from which it is five miles distant to Sansu-Cruz, the W. Lon. 6, 25. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

SANTERRE, a fmall territory of France, Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambre-'fis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the W. Iv Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTIII ANE, a lea-port town of Spain, in the province of Affurias, of which it is the capital. It is leated on the lea-coalt, 5 5 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 3" W. lat. 43. 34. N.

SANION, a village in Devonshire, on the coall of the Severn Ica, in Branton parith, where many hundred acres have been overwhelmed with the fands.

SANIORINI, an illand of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Nauphio. It is eight miles in length, almost as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the foil in general mult be dry and barren, it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and indultry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It aftords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade confilts. Fruit is fearce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard at length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one ipring in the illand, for which resion they preferve the rain-water in cilterns, and though they are subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

* SAO, a territory, called the kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, hardly two miles in length along the shore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of saution. It contains feveral villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Nallau.

SAONE, a confiderable river of France, which has its fource in Mount Volgue, near Darney, runs through the Franche Compre, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It palles by Gray, Chalons, and Malcon.

SAPIENCA, an illand and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turky in Europe. It is very near the S. coall of the illand of the Morea, and is very small, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary hide themselves behind it, to surprife yeffels which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21. 35. E. let. 36. 50. N.

SIR, a river of Germany, which rifes in Allace, and running N. enters Lorrain, palling by Sarburg, Saiverden, Sarbiuk, Sar-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Mofelle, a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people who made a great noile fome centuries ago, and who came from the deferts of Arabia, Sarra in their language figurifying a defert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Afra, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept pollettion of Spain feveral hundred years. They traintained a war in the Holy Land a long tine against the Wellern Christians, and at leagth drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for thole who conquered Spain, that is, the defcendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbilhop's fee, an university, and a court of inquitition. It is faid to be built by the Phænicians, and the Romans fent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of Calar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragolla. It is large, bandlome, and well built. The flieets are long, broad, well pived, and very clean, and the houles from three to fix flories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handlome monalleries, not to mention others less considerable. There are four gates into the city, corresponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs acrofs the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handlome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy fireet is the largelt, and fo broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights: in this street there are leveral noblemens families, particularly that of the vicerov. The convents are handsome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a spactous building, after the Gothic tafte; bn; the fineli church is that of Nueltra Signora del Pilar, feated on the fide of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who, was preaching the golpel, and left han her

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image, with a handsome pillar of pasper; a great number of shipwrights. it is ftill in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar with a little Jelus in her arms; but the place is fo dark, that it cannot be feen without the affiftance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of filver. There are also chandeliers and ballustrades of maily filver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; in short, there is scarce any thing to be icen but gold and jewels, and a vait number of people come in pil-The town-houle is a grimage hither. fumptuous structure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon It is leated of white marble under him. in a very large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of flone and the other of wood, which laft has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies foon after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 137 W. of Barcclona, and 150 N. E. of Madud. Lon. o. 28. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

* SARAIO, a large and firong town of Turky in Europe, the lame with Bosna-SARAGO, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 50 S. E. of Jaicza. Lon. 17. 57. E.

lat. 44. 40. N.

SARATOS, a town of the Ruffian empire, in the kingdom of Aftracan, most of whole inhabitants are foldiers. It is feated on the fide of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Cafan, and 300 N. W. of Altracan Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

· SARAVI, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, where they have excellent horses

SARBURG, OF SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers leated on the river Sare, over which there as a bridge, eight miles S. of Triers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

SARBRUCK, or SARBURG, an ancient town of Lorrain, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alface. It is scated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Marfal, and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

SARDAM, a fea-port town of Holland, where there are vaft magazines of timber

leated on the N. fide of the river Wye, feven miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon.

4. 45. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SARDINIA, an illand of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The foil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coalt is a finery for anchovies and coral, of which they lend large quantities to Genoa and Leg-Beeves and theep are numerous, as well as horics, which are very good for labour and the road. They are ted in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Afnaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marthy land. The inhabitants were formerly to rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their flate prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized fince, and enjoyed full liberty till they let up an inquilition at Saliari. However, as the inhabitants are not very indultrious, the land is not fulficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of filver, lead, fulpher, alum, and they make a good deal of falt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Cagliari is the capital town.

SARDO, a town of Turky in Alia, and in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the feat of the famous king Crorfus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravantary, where there are handlome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor prieft. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

* SARE, a river of France, in Lorrain, which has its fource in German Lorrain, a little above the Sarm, and falls into the Molelle a little above Treves or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Swifferland, and capital of a county of the fame name in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seatfor building thips, and naval flores, with ed on a rock. It stands on the top of a bill, hill, and near it are mineral springs good for various diseases.

* SARGEL, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremesen, with a castle and a harbour, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* SARGUEMINE, a town in German. Lorrain, feated on the river Sare, nine miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 13. E.

lat. 49. 8. N.

SARK, as little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jerley, on the coast of

Normandy in France

SARLAY, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's fee. It is but a poor place, and seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Periguex, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a flrong town of France, in Lorrain, fortified after the manner of Vauhan, and feated on the river Sare, 20 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 46 E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* SARMAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Beri-

berries, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Alia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caspian Seas, but at present the bounds are hardly known, the best geographers not being agreed about them.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14, 49. E. lat. 40 46. N.

* SARNO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riles near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato, and the Terra di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph

of Naples.

Hungary, in a county of the fame name, on the frontiers of Poland, feated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles from Eperies, capital of a county. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, scated on the river Francoli, in whose neighbourhood there are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SARUM, commonly called OLD-SA-RUM, a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, though it lends two members to parliament. It did cover the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortisted; but there is nothing now to be seen but the rums and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51.7. N.

* SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Sare, five miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg.

Lon. 7. 10. E lat. 48. 59. N.

Europe, in Maccdonia, and in the territory of Comenolotari, feated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a small river.

gary, and capital of a county of the fame name, feated on the river Rab, at the place where a small river runs into it.

Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bilhop's fee. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn It is seated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, to miles N. W. of Massa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* SASERON, a large town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal; scated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island, with a superb mosque, and a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 86.

41 E. lat. 26 10. N.

SASSARI, a city of Italy, and one of the principal of the island of Sardinia, being capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a caltle and an archbishop's fee, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is samous for a sountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, the non widde Rossel, non widde mondo; he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world. The French plundered it in 1527. It is seated in a plain, six miles N. of Alghier, and 17 S. W. by W. of Villa-Aragonense. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

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Sassebes, a firong town of Tranfilvania, and capital of a county of the fame name; leated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26. 40. L. lat. 46. 26. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a imall, but itrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine fluices, and is leated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N. from it. It was built By the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark. to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1544. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SASSUCIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* SATALIA, a large and very firong town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia; feated on the coast of Carimania, with a imall harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a superb mosque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, belonging to the Independent States of North America It was built not many years ago by the tittles of Georgia, and stands on a bank of the 11ver, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAVL, a river of Germany, which has its fource in Upper Camiola, on the frontiers of Carmthia. It tuns through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards icparates Sclavonia from Cioatia, Boinia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVERDUN, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the county of Forx; divided into the Upper and Lower towns. and the latter divided into the town and fuburbs. It is feated on the river Ariege, 15 miles from Forx, and 25 from Thouloufe. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

SAVERNAKE FOREST, in Wilthire, S. E. of Marlborough, the only privileged forest for hunting that is possessed by a fubject. It is about 12 miles in compais, plentifully flocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and villas, cut through its woods and copices, eight of which meet like the rays of a Bar in a point, near the center of the soreit.

* SAVERNE, OF ZABERN, a town of France, in Lower Alface, on the frontiers of Lorrain, with a handlome palace, where the bishop of Strasburg sometimes refides. It is feated at the foot of Mount Volgue, in a pleafant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N. W. of Straiburg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* SAUGUES, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gevaudan. There is another town of the fame name in Auvergne, and in the eleg-

tion of Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handlome and firong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is advantageoully feated on the river Maira, five miles W. of Fossano, and 26 S. of Turin; Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

* SAVIGLIAND, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by those of Chieralco, and Fossano; on the S. by the province of Coni; on the W. by the marquifate of Saluzzo; and on the N. by Carmagnola.

* SAUIGE, Sr. a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order

of St. Benediet scated in a valley.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the principal place of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

* Saulicu, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Augois. It is leated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 25 miles W. of Dijon. and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 7. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* SAULI, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocele of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of

a valley of the lame name.

SAUMUR, a confiderable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient caltle. Here is an important passage over the Loire, upon which there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 4. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVOLARIA, a territory of Finland, in Ruffia; bounded on the N. by Cagama; on the E. by Kexholm; on the S. by Carelia; and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marshes, and is almost a delart.

Nyflot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handfome, and flrong town of Italy, and in the

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territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unsit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746; the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 18. No

* SAVONIERS, a town of France, in Touraine, five iniles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their

petrifications.

SAVOY, a fovereign duchy of Furope, between France and Itily; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which feparates it from Swifferland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Picilmont and Valuis, on the W. by the river Rhone, which pats it from Bugey and Bieffe; and on the S. by Daughiny, and part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevele, Chablais, Fauligni, the Tarentele, Morienna, and part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with fnew; however, the feel is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chefuuts and radifhes. The mountains which are not covered with fnow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game; among which are frigs, fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, white-harcs, 1ed and grey partridges, wood-hens, and phenfants. The lakes are full of fifth, and the principal rivers are the Herc, the Arc, and the Arve. This country has suffered greatly by ruinous ware, which it has fultained against France and Spain. The Inhabitants are laborious, fober, good foldiers, and faithful subjects. Chamberry is the capital town.

* SAUVANT, ST. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocest of Poitiers.

* SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais, seated on the liver Vidourie, with a Benedictine abhey.

in Bearne, with an old ruined castle, 17

pules from Pau.

town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Coutances, seated on a morass on the siver Beaupises, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

in Auvergne, and in the election of Ifforeie, with a famous monastery of the

order of Cleuni.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays. It is fituated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a differting meeting house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 20 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 89 N. E. of London. Lon.

1. 40. E. lat. 52. 18. N. 5.1 YONY, a large country of Germany, divided into thice parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Upper Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Pruffia, and a part of Poland and Sileha; on the S. by Bavaira, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the cucle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Sixony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margavate of Milnia, the marche of Brandenburg. and the duchy of Pomerania; and thefe ne again fubdivided into many less diftricle, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea. and the duchy of Slefwick; on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Wellphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper baxony. The directors of this cucle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Bruniwick Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbillioprick of Magdeburg, the hishoprick of Hilde. theim, the archbishopiick of Bremen. the bishoprick of Halberstadt, the bishoprick of Schwerin, the bilhoprick of Katzburg,

Ratzburg, the bishoprick of Lubeck, and the bishoprick of Sleswick. All these have been fecularized, except Lubeck and Hildellieim. The other territories are the duchies of Bruntwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the countries of Reinftein and Bianburg; as also the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goffar, Mulhausen, and Northausen, which see in their proper places. The duchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margiavate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Lower Lusatia; on the S. by Misnia; and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It's cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. This is commonly called the electotal circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital town. .

SAYBROOK, a ka-port town of N. America, in the province of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 90 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon.

71. 58. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Alia, in Japan, divided from Niphon by a naitow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to relide in the little illand of Dilnia, which is on the W. fide of this. Lon. 132. 28. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SCAGEN, or SCAGERIF, a plomontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Baltic Sea. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 57. 16. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's iee. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is fix miles N. of Amalfi.

Lon. 14. 44. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

 SCALANOVA, a handlome town of Turky in Alia, and in Natolia, with a castle and harbour. It is seated on the fea-coast, eight miles from Ephesus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Polon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a · very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is feated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Prefburg, and 45 N. W. of Leopolstadt. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mainland, being one of

those of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 130 miles N. E. of Caithness. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 60. 12. N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRET-TA.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Eutope, formerly to called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA, OI SCARFN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of the lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a fown of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated on a steep rock, near which are fuch craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. the top of this lock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, springing out of the tock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its build-The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was loft; but in cleaning away the mins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are affemblies and bills, in the fame manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, has a very good harbour, and fends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARDONNA, a fea-port town of Dalmatia, feated on the eastern banks of the livel Cheica, with a bishop's seg. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Turks and Venetians, and thefe laft ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537, but they have fince put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N. W. of Spaiatto. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* SCARLING, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a caftle, feated on the icacoaft; five miles S. of Masso, and to from Piombino. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

* SCARO, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 36. 10, N.

SCAROS. See ZAROS.

SCARPANTO, an illand of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and

to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about as miles in length, and eight in breadth, and there are leveral high mountams. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with feveral good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Grecks.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its fource near Aubigny, in Artois, where it washes Arras and Donay, after which it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hamault, palling by St. Amand, and a little after falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, in Derbyshire, a rich fruitful tract, in the N. E. part of it, though furrounded with barren rocks and mountains.

* SCELLA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, afford good pattures, and feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of Swifterland, capital of a canton of the same name, with a cattle in the form of a citadel. It is well built, with fine large ffreets, and adorned with feveral fountains; and the greatoff part of the houses are painted on the outlide. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largest church in Swifferland; belides which, the miniter, with the monattery adjoining thereto, the aisenal, the town-house, the great clock, which shews the course of the fun and moon with their ecliples, and the stone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the observation of a traveller. That river is of great confequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Bant. Lon. 3. 41. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Swifferland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the hishoprick of Constance; and on the S. by the same, and . by Thurgaw. It is but 22 miles in length, and to in breadth; but produces all the necessaries of life, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal town is of the fame name.

SCHALHOLT, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a bishop's see, and a college. Lon. 22. 20. W. Jat. 64. 40. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Asia, in

Persia, and capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufacturies of filks and cottons, and is leated on the W. fide of the Caipian bea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress of Ruffian Finland, in the province of Caielia, feated on the river Nieva, a little to the eastward of Petersburg. Lon. 31.

15. E. lat. 60. o. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, feated on the river Inn, feven miles S. of Paffaw. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* SCHARNITZ, a town of France, in the circle of Austria, and in Tirol. It is feated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a paffage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a fmall territory of Westphalia, about 22 miles in length, and to in breadth, which belongs to

the landgrave of Heffe Caffel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its fource in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches, one of which runs through Beigen-op-zoom, and is called the Eaftern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, called the Western Scheld; they both fall into the German Ocean.

* SCHELFSTADT, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alface, formally very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is feated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. W. o Strafburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hunga ry, feated on the liver Wang, wher there is a harbour, and near it a volca no continually buining. It is 25 mile N. E. of Prefburg. Lon. 17. 40. E lat. 48. 32. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortress of Cer many, in the circle of Bavaria, remark able for a battle obtained here by th allies over the French and Bavarians 1704. It 18 22 miles W. of Ingolftac Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHELLING, an island of Hollan lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Ze between Viy-Island and Ameland. Lo 5. 10. E. lat. 53, 20. N.

gary, and one of the seven mountaingowns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver, and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENLCTIDA, a forties of N. America, in New-York, seated on Hudson's river, in the province of Albany,
and adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, 100 miles N. of New-York town.
Lon. 74. o. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

* SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, tormerly more considerable than at present. It is pleasantly feated in a fertile country, and in a good an, eight miles S. E. of Wastena. Lon.

SCHENKENSHAN'S, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves; seated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preserves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 22 miles E. of Nimeguen, and subject to the king of Piussia. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

Suabia, feated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge; it belongs to

the baron of Walberg.

* SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Passaw.

SCHETLAND, islands to called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which some reckon them a part, They lie 200 miles N. E. of Caithness, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fishery on their coaft. The Dutch begin here on Midfummer-day, and follow the shoals of herrings down to the coalts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of these islands are reckoned to be 40, besides 30 which are naked locks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by filling, and are like the Norwegians, an honest people, who live a long time. months in the fummer the fun nevel fets, and in two of the winter months he never riles.

* Scheve, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the diocete of Wy-bung, teated at the mouth of a river in the gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horses bred.

* Squisdam, a town of the United

Provinces in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is four miles from Rotterdam, and five from Delft. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat, 51. 54. N.

* SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seat-

ed on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Perlia, capital of Failitan. three miles in length from E, to W. but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town stands. houses are built of bricks dised in the fun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handlome molques, tiled with stones of a blueish green colour, and lined within with black polified maible. There are many large and beautiful gardens, furrounded with walls 14 feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, besides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiias are not only the best in Persia, but, as some think, in the whole world. The ruins of the famous palace called Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. F., of this place. It is 225 miles S. E, of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 40. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

Alface, tormerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Wellphaha, and is feated on the river Ill, 20 miles S, of Strafburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48.

17. N.

* SCHLEUSONGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Henneberg, scated on the river Schleus.

* SCHMIRERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the river Bauber. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, from whence the place takes its name.

* SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a duchy. It is feated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a cattle; feated on the river Nyms, 27 miles N. of Treves, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 4. 26, E. lat. 50. 12. N.

SCHONEN, or SCANIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait

Sealand; on the N. by Halland and Smaland; on the E. and S. by Bleckingia and the Baltic Sea. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

* SCHONGAW, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, feated on the river

kech, 30 miles from Augiburg.

* SCHONREIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wirtzberg, and capital of a hailiwick. It is seated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the bishoprick of Wirtzberg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is leated on the river Lech, in which there is a good falmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

SCHORNDORF, a ftrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, with which they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Rems, it miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 17 N. W. of Gemund. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

S. Sea, near the coast of New Guinea. I hey were discovered by William Schonten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135.

25. E. lat. 0. 46. S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the islands of Gorce and Beeveland, being 15 miles in length, and fix in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital town.

SCHUT, a large island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 35 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Suma-

rain are the principal towns.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the cucle of the Upper Rhine, in the tentitory of Wetteraw, and county of Nassau; seated on the river Arr, nine miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. O. N.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals; seated on the river Ill, 14 miles N. E. of Inspine, and 10 S. W. of Rottenburg. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 47. 14. N. Some call it Schwatz.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle cormany, and circle of Upper Saxoin the landgravate of Thuringia,

belonging to a prince of the houte of Saxony. It is feated on the river Schwartz; 22 miles S. E. of Erford, and 35 N. of Cullembach. Lon. 11.30. E lat. 50. 40. N.

many, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The cafile is seated on the river Lec, 25 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 20 E. of Wertzburg, subject to its own prince.

Lon. 10. 44. F. lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, astrong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The fortisications are not very considerable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school and bells. It is leated on an eminence on the river Weistritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 25 miles N. E. of Wirtzburg, and 25 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31 F. lat 50 5. N.

on the eastern coast of the island of Flonia, over-against the islands of Airon and Langeland. Lon. 10. 50. E lat. 55. 4. N.

Somwiller, or Switz, a canton of Swifferland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons; on the S. by the canton of Uri; on the E. by that of Glaris; and on the N by those of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in cattle, and the capital town is of the same name. This is a large, handsome place, seated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleasant country among the mountains, io miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Sug. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

"SCIATI, on island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janua to the N." of Negropout, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Salonichi. It is about an miles in length, and eight in breadth.

SCILLY, a cluster of illands and rocks,] lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for firangers to fail near, without a good pilot, there having been often thips wrecked upon them, and particularly Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with four men of war, were cast away here, in the night of Oct. 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common failors, but people of diffinction loft. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest. Likewise in this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The fash lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 8 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column.

Lon. 6. 41. W. lat. 49. 56. N. Scro, one of the most beautiful, pleafant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleafant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, fuch as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegianates. There is also a large quantity of pleafant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in filks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheefe, figs, and maitick. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the drefs is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being fent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whille. town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint-stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their policition, made a great many alterations for the better. The caftle is an old citadel built by the Genocle, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all thipping, that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourfcore velicls. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this illand. The Turks took it from the Venetians in ed on the fea-fide, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Constantinople.

soin o, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is so miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the Cadr being the only Turk among them.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into fix counties, viz. Polegra, Zabrab, Creis, Waralden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auftria to The castern part is called Belgrade. Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. Thele form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, thole of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Kullia.

SCONE, or SCOON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 56. 24. N.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropout. It lies at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodicius, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint-stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The cas-

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of is the N. part of the island of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the Ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E by Cherviot hills, and the river Esk, and Solway. Frith towards the W. It is generally reck-oned 380 miles in length, from Alder-

mouth-head, near the ifle of Mull, to Buchanels, and 190 in breadth, where it is broad if. Belides the main land, there are 300 iffinds belonging to Scotland, fome of which are very confiderable. Thele are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland Isles. The air is generally wholefome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty fliong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in fummer are very long. The foil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plants, though what is called the High lands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the giann mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the fame as in England, though not in fo great plenty. In the low lands there is little timber, but in the more northern parts are forells of he trees, which might afford mails for the largell men of war, but it is difficult to bring them to the fea fide. They burn coals in feveral parts; in the Highlands they have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, namy of which are brought to England for fale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very fmall. They have also a great number of horses, which, though Imail, Will bear a great deal of fatigue. The foil produces plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places, and particularly at Edinburgh, they have brought all forts of linen to great perfection, and export very large quantities. Some vears ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids, but now that cufforn is much laid afide. This was likewife the dress of the Highlanders, but by an act of parliament, now repealed, they were obliged to lay them alide, and contoin to the Lowland drefs. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs, and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of feveral forts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are confiructed with nothing elfe. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is faid of their precious itones, gold and filver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the

Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places.

SCOTIAND, New. See ACADIA.

SCRIVAN, a fca-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto-Bello.

Lon. 78.49. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

Scurari, a large and populous town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania; scated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, is a bithop's fee, so miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 19 25. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handlome town of Turky in Afra, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour; feated on the E. fide of Confiantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly overagainst it. It coutains a very handsome molque, and is built on the fide of a hill.

Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. O. N.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Faro of Mellina, over-against a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Siglio, make a great norfe, and are very dangerous when the fea is much agitated. This, however, is faid not to be the case at present, as it, is reported they were entirely removed by the terrible earthquake in 1789, which proved fatal to many places in thele parts

SCY all 14, anciently a large country of Alia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whole bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are cer-

tain it included Modern Tartary.

* Spilles, a famous island of the Archipelage, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is full to be leen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings, near to this is another, called Little Sdilles. Jon. 25. 58. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

SEAFORD, a fea-port town in Suffex. whole market is difuled. It is eight miles S by E. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

SEATON, a lea-poit town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, fested on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 54. W lat. 55. o. N.

* SLAUX, a town of France, five miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or caffle. now belonging to the duchefs of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASIIAN, ST. a handlome, popu-

ious,

lous, and firong town of Spain, in the pro-Vince of Guipuscoa, with a good and well Frequented harbour. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour iccured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the thips. The town is furrounded with a double wall, and to the fea-fide it is fortified with baltions and half-moons. The atreets are long, broad, and itraight, and paved with white flag-flones. The houses are pretty handsome, the churches neat, and the environs are very pleafant. It carries on a great trade, and is to populous, That leveral families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a firong citadel, well furnished with cannon, having a garrifon. Their greatest trade conlists of iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Caftile. It is so miles E. of Bilboa, and 50 N. W. of Pampelung: Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 43. 24. N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large and handfome town of S. America, in Brafil, with
a bishop's see, a large harbour, and a small
fort. The Jesuits and the Benedictine
monks have houses here. The inhabitants
are much addicted to pleasure, and practise
all forts of dabauchery. It is the residence
of the governor of the province. Lon. 42.

40. W. lat. 23. 6. S.

SERINICO, a flrong sea port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, a fort, and a cassle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the month of the river Cherca, in the gulph of Venice, 35 miles N. of Spolatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

Sunuag, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E. of Conde. Lon. 3.

50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

SECAMORA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the province of Agia. This is supposed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmost bounds of Alexander's conquests. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 26. 44. N.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its fource in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the

Po, a little below St. Beneditto.

Norfolk, with a well frequented market ed on the river on Tueldays, and once a fortnight for the late of fat bullocks. It is feated on a lat. 54. 0. N.

small navigable river, near which there is a rich passure for cattle. It is four miles S of King's Lynn, 26 N. of Ely, and 93. N. E. of London.

SLCLAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Styria, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Gayle, nine miles N. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27...

E. lat. 47. 19. N.

* SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square; it belongs to the house of Austria, and is scated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, hx miles S E. of Rheinfield, and 27 miles W. of Schasshausen. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickthire, near Tamworth, famous for a battle,
fought in 757, between Cuthred, king of
the Well Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of
the Mercians. On the N. fide of its
church are the ruins of a fort, and near it

an artificial hill, 43 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in Champagne, on the contines of Luxemburg. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, a well furnished arsenal, and a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and stuffs. It is scated on the river Macse, 26 miles S. E. of Chailemont, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E lat. 49. 42. N.

* SEDBERG, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lan-

caihire.

*SEECHING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every second Tuesday, for fat bullocks. It is scated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle, four miles S. of King's Lynn, and 98 N. by E. from London. Lon. o. 28. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SEEZ, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne, near the forest of Escouves, 12 miles N. of Alenzon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Wagria, with a castle standing on a high mountain, consisting of lime stones, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is scated on the river Trave, 22 miles S. of Kiell, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 54. O. N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Masroch, 50 miles S E of Colocza, and 55 S. W. of Waradin. Lon 20.35. E. lat. 46.28. N.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronsladt, and 47 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 47. 4 N.

the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 57. 14. N.

Sicha, or Segni, a strong town of Cioatia, with a strong fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the pulph of Venice, 100 miles N. W of Spolatto. Lon. 15. 01 E. lat. 45. 22. N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a billiop's fee, and the title of duchy. It is faid that organs were first invented here. It is feated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Palestrino, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. 13.

15 E. lat. 41. 50. N.

SEGORBL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy and a bishop's see. It is leated on the side of a hill between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of sine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1215, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of their marble to Rome. It is near the fiver Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 130 E. of Madrid. Lon. Q. 3. W. lat 39. 48. N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handforne, and firong city of Spain, in Old Caffile, with a bishop's see, and a handsome castle, called Alcazor. It is adorned with handsome structures, and there are about 7000 houses, comprehend-. ing the fuburbs. It is furrounded with a itrong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine spanish wool to much effeemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral church flands on one lide of the great fquare, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in mally filver. The alcazar is leated in the highest part of the town, is covered with

lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapellry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and por-The royal chapel is magnitiphyry. cently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The next most remarkable structure is the Cafa de la Moneda, or the mint, whole towers are all covered with lead. It is feated in a villey, furrounded with a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an inflant: for they can coin as much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and leives to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. They confift of two rows, one placed above the other. It is feated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Arayada, 45 miles N. W of Madrid, and 67 E by S. of Salamancha. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 11. 0 N

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimola, feated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84. 30. W. lat. 13 25. N.

SECOVIN, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela, leated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 8, 90. N.

of the Philippines, feated at the N. end of the island, 240 miles N. of Manilla, and fubject to Spain. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18 36. N.

Srgra, anver of Sp. in, which rifes in the Alps, and runs S. W through Catalonia, passing by Puncida, Uigel, Balaguere, Lerida, and Mequinenza,

where is fall, into the Ebro

St Gt RA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beara, in the diffrict of Caffel Blanco, on the confines of Spanish Eframadura, with a caffle flanding on a mountain. It is near the rivers Lha and Tajo, eight miles S. E. of Caffel Branco, and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

Secura, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, stated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Bacza. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

* SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rifes in the mountains of Segura, in Audalulia, crolles Murcie, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the lea at Guadamer.

* SFID, OI SAYD. Sec SIDON.

* SLIGNELLY, a town of France, in Burguady, and in the diocete of Auxerre, feated on a hill, half a mile from the ri vers Serain and Joane, with the title of a marquifate, and a callic-

* SEINE, Sr. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocete of Dijon,

with a rich Benedictine abboy.

* Skink, a niver of France, which has its fource in Burgundy, near Chanceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and, after having watered part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean at Havredc-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a callle, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lon 10.

28. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

SIIR, or HOR, a mountain of Alia, in Arabia Petiwa, which formerly bounded Judge on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cano, in Egypt.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SETBURY HILL, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is a high round hill, raifed by human hands, but for what purpole is unknown, and is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

SIIBA, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays It is feated on the river Oule, or which finall vellels pals to York, and is a place of fome trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2

W. lat. 53 47. N.

* Still Cia, anciently a town of Alia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Calimania, 10 miles from the fea-couft, and 58 W. of Tarfus. / It is at prefent called Selethia.

* SIITUCIA, anciently a town of l Alia Minor, in Hauria, with a billiop's ice. It is at present in Carimania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. Lt was here the emperor Trajan died, it is at prefent called Carazatat.

town of Alia, in Melopotamia, and in Allyria, supposed to be the time as is now

called Bagdad, which fee.

* SLLECCIA, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at prefent Seleucia liber. It is feated on the leacoaff, eight miles N. of Antioch

SIIINGINSKOY, a town of Afia, in

the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia, feated on a liver of the fame name, and the most advanced fortress towards China in the pollchion of the Rutfrans; the caravans commonly pais by it in travelling to China. Lon. 95. O. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SELINGLADT, or SFLINGUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the electionite of Mentz. It is leated at the confluence of the rivers Gernipentz and Main, 44 uniles E. ot Francioit, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon.

8. 32. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* SILIVEFA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, leated on the lea of Marmora, with an archbilhop's fee. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 3,5 miles W. of Constantinople. I on. 28, 12. W. lat. 41. 4. N.

Selkirk, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of I weedale, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2, 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N. The flure of Selkirk

fends one member to parliament.

SLLIES, a town of France, in Berri, with a handlome caffle, and an abbey, feated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Pairs. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

Seliz, a town of France, in Lower Allace, and in the diocete of Spire, leated on the Rhine, 2,0 miles E. of Paris.

Lon. 8. 12. E lat. 48. 53. N.

Semi Noriall, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel. It is the capital of a fangiacate, was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is feated on the Danube, 20 miles S. t. of Belgrade, and 30 S. W. of Temelwaer. 1 on. 21. 45 E. lat. 45. O. N.

SEMIGALIIA, the eaftern part of the duchy of Courland, in Poland, which is leparated by the river Malza, almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw

is the capital town.

SEMINIRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Faither SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal [Calabria, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

> SEMIIN, a town of Sclavonia, feated on the W. fide of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Effeck, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

> * SEMPACH, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Lucerne, feated on a

lake of the same name, seven miles N. W. of the town of Luceine. Lon. 7.

57 E lat 47. 10 N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxors, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two bandtone bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

*SEMURE BRILNNOIS, a town of France, and capital of Briennois, is 40 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

SCHOOMER. See SANDOMER.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, four miles 6. of Nivelle, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4 36 E. lat 50 31. N.

SENFGA, or SENI GAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, feated on a river of the fame name, which fome suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled fo far up as to determine this affertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the fime time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once fent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardflips, infomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once fluck fall on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Schegal was formerly very confiderable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compals; it is populous and full of trees, but the foil landy and barren, for which realon they never low till the rainy featon comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire mafters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, was taken by the English on The first of May, 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace, in 1783, it was again reflored to France. See GAMBIA.

SFNEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's sec, seared in a rough barren country, 40 m. les N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

Sr v Lis, an ancient town of Irance, in the Isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a very lofty steeple, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meng, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2, 40. E. lat 49. 12. N.

* SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubii, and capital of a kingdom of the igne name. It is live miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants - Un boules are all one Hory high, that rooted, and very ill built, but the inburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is furrounded with high will, of bracks dried in the fun, but is only in mfuled heap of buildings. The heats are to insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe m the day-une till the end of April, when the rainy leafon begins and continues three month , at which time the air is extremely unwholfome. Their commodities are elephant's tecth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-duft. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they fell all forts of provisions and goods, they have alto a market near the king', a dace, where flaves are fold, the females front one fide, and the males on another, a he Egyptian merchants buy great num of thein every year. Their religion is Mahometanifm. They are an ignorant, a perititious, and yet a cunning lost of people. The women of quality have flight garments of filk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, aims, legs, cars, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a fingle fole fallened to their feet with flrings. Women of a lower rank, and guls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waill to the knee; the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar are Spices, paper, brafs, hard ware, glass-beats, and a black drug, with which they co our their eyelids and eye-brows. A 1, w merchants here travel to Suaquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the East Indies back. It is scated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon 30. o. E. lat. 15.4. N.

SENNE, anver of the Austrian Netherlands, which tifes in Hamault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

Perche, and in the election of Verneuve, with a balliwick, lying near a forest.

SE-

*SLNONES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salmes, with a famous Benedictine abbey. Lon. 7. 2 E. lat 48 23. N.

"SENONES, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

of France, in the government of Champagne, and the capital of Senonois, with an archbilliop's fee. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front adorned with different figures; the body of it is as large as that of Notre Dame, at Paris. There are several convents, a Jesuits college, and two abbeys Small streams run thro' the streets, and it is very advantageously seated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, as miles N. of Auxene, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

*SEPAZE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, feated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral

fpring, excellent for the gravel.

Old Castile, seated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVAITI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 94 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36. Ł lat. 44. 41. N.

in the kingdom of Algions, feated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 20. E.

lat. 36. 50. N.

*SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its fource in the Apennines, in Modena. It crolles the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and talls into the Infcan Sca, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERFGIFFE-DEI-RIY, a fea-port town of S. America, in Brafil, and capital of a government of the fame name, 100 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and lubjett to Portugal. Lon. 39. 46. W. lat. 11. 30. S.

SIRENA. See COQUIMBO.

"Staro, or 51 nr 1815, an illand of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 here the eaftern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia, eight miles in length, and five in Moreatth. It is full of mountains and Mocks, in which are mines of iron and leadstones. The inhantants are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor

beggarly place. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 37.

* SERIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Beziers, with the seat of an admiralty.

* SERONGE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Most of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in painted callicoes. Lon. 76. 30. E. lat. 24 35. N.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andalusia, scated on a rough eminence where there is a good castle, three miles from the river Guadiana, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon.

7. 45. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

*SERRALEONE, OF SIERRALEONE, a great river of Africa, in Guinea, and on the Malagueta coast. Its source is uncertain, but the mouth of it is so miles wide. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the best in Africa, and the soil very fertile.

*SERRES, a town of Turky in Europe, with an archbishop's see. It is moderately large, and seated on the river Calicot.

Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

SERRES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the elecuon of the Romans.

Strain, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Maccdonia, about 190 miles in length from E. to W. 95 in breadth from N. to S. and divided into four sangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Christians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVULO, a castle seated upon a high mountain, about 4 miles from Triesle. Near it is the mouth of a samous cavern, in which the sparry exsudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SLAANI. See SEZAUNI.

St sta, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Alps, on the confines of Vaalasin, and, tunning through part of Piedmont and the values of Sesia, falls into the Po, a little below Casal.

Sansa, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It was formerly very considerable, and is 20 miles N. E. of Capua, and 30 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

*Sesti-Di-Pinenti, a town in the territory of Genoa, five miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36 E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* SESTO, a town of Italy in the Milanese, to the W. of the river Tehn, seated at the place where it proceeds from the

Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a flrong castle of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the European side of the strait of Dardanelles, 16 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 54. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

* Sestri-di-Levante, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the relidence of the Bilhop of Brugnana, and lies 30 miles W. of Genoa.

Lon. 9 28 E. lat. 44. 23. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, feated on the river Po, eight miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SETINES. Sec ATHLNS.

SETIE, or CELLE, a town of France, in Languedoc, otherwise called Port St. Louis, seated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 26 N.

Yorkshire, with a market on I nesdays. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a stone bridge, 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaster, and 235 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2 15. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN, a province of Afia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chanfi, on the E. by Koei-tcheon, and Yan-nan, and on the W. by the kingdom of Thibet and fome other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 diffricts, which comprehend 10 cities of the first rank, and 88 of the second and third, belides a great number of garrifons and forts. It is watered by the great river Yang tie-Kiang, and is vallly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of filk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, fugarcanes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewile abounds in mulk, pretty intall fwift horics, flags, fallow-deer, partinges, parrots, and a foit of tame fowl with wool instead of feathers. As this province is far from the fea, they have no falt but what they make from brine-pits, which they dig in the mountains.

SETUFAL. See ST. UBES.

SEVENHAMPTON, a village in Gloucellershire, five miles from Cheltenham, five from Winchcomb, and 13 from Gloucester. The church is in the form of a cross, with a low embattled tower in the middle, and was built about 1448.

SLIENNES. See CEVENNESI.

of Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is a pretty good town, with an hospital and a free-school, and is six miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 23 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in Gafcony, and in the diocele of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey, feated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 35.

W. lat. 43. 45. N.

*SI VI RIA, a province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Smolensko and Muscovy, on the E. by Vorotinshi and the country of the Cossacks, on the S by the same, and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over run with woods, and on the S. part is a forest of great length. Novogrodec, or Novogoro I, is the capital town.

Severing, Sr. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Niples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbifliop's fee. It is very well fortified, and feated on a craggy rock, on the river Necto, eight miles from the fea, and 45 S. E. of Roffano. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERING, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a billiop's fee. It has fine vineyards, and is feated between two hills on the river Petenza, fix miles N. W. of Tolentino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 13 6. E. lat. 43. 16 N.

SEVERING, SAN, a fown of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, feated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the

house of San Severino.

near Plinlimmon hill in Montgomeryshire, and before it enters Shropshire, receives about 30 streams, and passes down to Laudring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oswestry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, passing on to Shrewsbury, which it almost surrounds, then to Bridgnorth, afterwards it runs thro' the skirts of Stassordshire, enters Worcestershire, and passes by Worcester; then it runs to Tewksbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloucester, keeping a north westerly course till it falls

N n 3

into

into the Bristol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryshire, and takes in several other rivers in its course, besides those already mentioned, and is the second in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Napies, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see, scated in a plain, 27 miles W. of Manfredoma, and 75 N. E. of 15 les. Lon. 15 34. E lat 41.40. N.

Grahm Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to present the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It begins at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, four miles N. E. of Linhthgow, and ran W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at

Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

St vilir, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handfome city of Spain, capital of Andalulia, and one of the most confiderable places in Spain. It is feated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, tho' it has not to many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the lubribs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications confill of firong walls, Banked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, fix miles in length. The cathedral church is the largest in Spain, and stands in the middle of the city; its roof is extremely high, and supported on each fide by two rows of flately columns; it is 175 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, confifting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconics. Besides the cathedial, there are several other churches, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St Francis is the most curious, and adorned with a very handlome public fquare, in the midft of which is a fine fount in. It contains 160 monks, belides 140 firangers of the same order; the church is built in the Gothic taile. The clotter is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of Seville confilts of many colleges, where the profesfors live at their eafe, enjoying rich pen-Near the cathedral church is the · royal palace, called Alcazar, which was " partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern tafte by king

Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked with large, fquare, ffrong towers, built with flones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: some connoisseurs say this itructure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral, and is a square building, of the Tulcan order, each front 100 teet in langth, and is three flories high. The tuburb itands on the other fide of the river, over which there is a long bridge, tupported by boats; in this the house of the inquibition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houle is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 holpitals richly endowed, and the phyficians are ordered to spare no costs to cure their patients. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the lea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houles here, where they are obliged to regifter themlelves and their merchandiles; their ship, indeed slop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville; and there all the gold and filver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens quite otherwile. The women are handlome, and addicted to gallantry. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing elle that contributes to the pleature of life; and there is a valt plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of flaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Christians, it does not mend their The Spaniards commonly condition. lay, Quen no havisto Sculla, no havisto maravilla; He who has not feen Seville, has not feen a marvel. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

SEWDLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, a little below Winchcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon, and is a parish fix miles in compass. The castle is for the most part pulled down; and its church was much damaged and defaced in the civil wars.

Provence, seated on a small river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

* SEYSSEL,

Bugey, divided into two parts by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon 7.45 E. lat. 46.6. N.

* SEZANNE, a town in France, in Labrie, and in the diocese of Troyes, seated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon.

4. 10. E. lat 48 41. N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a high hill, in form of a bow, and has little water. It however enjoys a serene, wholesome air, and has a very sine prospect. It had formerly ten parish churches, which are now reduced to three. The houses are of free-stone, about 500 in number; and is a good thoroughtare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20 W. lat. 51. O. N

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, and the largest in that island. It rises in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and divides the province of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W. runs through the province of Munsser, passes by the city of I merick, and falls into the western Ocean between the coun-

ties of Clare and I merick.

* SHAP, a village in Westmoreland, at the fource of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119, but is of no other note, ex cept for some great flones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards diffance, of fuch immente weight, that carriages now in use could not support them, and undoubtedly was a place of Druidical worship. The abbey stood about a mile W. from the church, of which little exists but ruins, except the tower at the W. end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge. It is 273 miles N W. of London.

* SHAPORE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, seated on the river Berare. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat.

91. 30. N.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whose market is distilled. It is 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 205 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 11. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway talls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch,

who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. o. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yo. kshire, with a market on Tuesdays, It is seated on the river Don, or Dune, and had a strong castle, which was demolished in the late civil wars. It is a large place, whose houses are built of slone, and has been long noted for edge tools, knives, and swords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales, takes notice of a man with a Shessi ld whittle by his side. It is now a place where there is the most considerable manufactures for hardware in England, next to Birmingham It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 161 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. sat 53. 20. N.

with a naiket on Firms. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite the streams o low the town, and fall into the Ouse. ever each of which there is a bridge. It is eight miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London.

Lon. o. 21. W. lat 52. 8. N.

SHEFNAI, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays. It is nine miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2 22. W. lat. 57. 42. N.

SHELLDS, OF SHEALS, S. and N. two fea-port towns, one in the county of Dur-ham, and the other in Northumberland; remarkable for being the mart where thips take in their liading of coals, and where they make large quantities of filt. They are feated on each fide of the mouth of the liver Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

* SHEPPERD ISLLS, a cluster of iflands in the S. Sea, to the fouthward of Malicollo. Lon. 168. 47. E. lat. 16.

58. S. See MALICOLLO.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town called Queenborough.

SHEP 10 N MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays 1t is seated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorfetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is very pleasantly scated and N n 4 watered

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watered, and is a large well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a bandsome free-school, and had a castle, now in rums. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2.41. W. lat. 58. 54. N

SHERBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays. It is a small but well inhabited place, has a samous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Amica, in Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river; 10 belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. o. N.

SHIPTON, a town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

SHITTERTON, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Bere-Regis, about a
mile from whence is a Roman encampment, with an area of about seven acres.
Its form is a long squine, with two ramparts and ditches. The length I and W.
is 218 paces, and the breadth 150. A
little to the E. of it was a barrow, which
contained bones and Roman coins.

SHOGIF, atown of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravansary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36, 40. E. lat. 35, 20. N.

SHOREHAM, a sca-port town in Sussex, with a market on Saturdays. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 54. N. The market is now disused.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, the three markets, on Wednesdays,

Thurldays, and Saturdays. It is leated in the heart of the county, on a pleafant atcent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almost furround it. It contains five parish churches, belides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire steeples. It is a large place, with handlome houles and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is furrounded with a ftrong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good frone bridges. It had an exceeding firong caffle, now in ruins, and it is the common mark between England and Wales, to which all ioits of Wellh commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common councilmen, and a townclerk. The town is near two miles long, and the firects mostly broad and paved. It is 36 miles W. of Luchfield, 20 N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 160 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the N. Denbighshire and Montgomeryfhire on the W Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houles, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 puilhes, and 16 market-towns, five of which fend members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which tuns through the midst of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with leveral other smaller streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the foil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewfbury is the capital town.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies; bounded on the N. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambaya and Keo, on the S. by a gulph of the same name; and on the W. by the peninsula of Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the sinest and richest country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better

fort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable fubjection to the king, who shews himfelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy featon is overflowed; for which reaion most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for fome months but by boats. Their religion is Paganism, but are an honest lort of peole, thinking that doing good both to men and beaffs is the principal part of their duty. There are mines of gold, filver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they flay, who are not less in effect when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very leverely with iplit rattans for the least fault, even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being amamed of it, that they expole their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by to great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin fearf. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little nofes, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both fexes go bare headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a firaw complexion, and some bave their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, thinoceroffes, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ferpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priefts are very numerous; the latter distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close Thaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is fearce my among them but what can read and

write. Odlam, Juthia, or Juda, is the conspital town.

fil, and capital of a captainthip of the fame name, which lies between those of Maragenan, and Rio-Grande, on the N. coaft. In the neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39.

35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Asia, in the empire of the Great Mogul; bounded on the N. by Naugracut; on the E. by Great Thibet; on the S. by the provinces of Gor and lamba, and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is

very little known to Europeans.

RIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Afia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Rullfa; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the caar fends the great men of his court into exile that have displaced him, as well as all other persons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the accessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia confift of fine skins and furs. Tobolskoi is the capital town, where the viceroy relides. The inhabitants are of three forts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Mulcovites; the former dwell in forefis in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers; their garments are the Ikins of wild beafts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches confist. They make use of rein deer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their fledges. They have feveral idols. which they are fometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all ufe the lame reremonies, lo that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the fouthern parts are not much more polite, but they have horfes with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. As for the Russians lettled here, they are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land

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when they carry their merchandifes to China. There are feveral large rivers in it, which supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, on which many of them chiefly live. These rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. Sce ZIBET.

Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 5. o. E.

lat. 51. 6. N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terwhich is nearest Italy is called Contidel Faro; that which regards the Mores, Capo Pallaro, and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an illand, it can be only bounded by the fea; however, it is separated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Meffina is feated on it, it is called the Faro dt Mellina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charibdis, fo much celebrated by the Latin poets; but thefe are now faid to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which defroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the fame climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer tices and fruits; the valley of Demona has more forells and fruit-trees than the two others. It is faid to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at Catanea, but now they are greatly neglected. It is faid there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val-di-Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1786, in consequence of the treaty of Vi-); but the king of Spain dying in 1760, He succeeded to that crown, and his third fon, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Atna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano is in Val-di Depapona. It is about 165 miles in length,

and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, filk, and excellent fruits.

N. coast of the island of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E.

lat. 6. 49. S.

SIDDLINGTON, a village in Glouceftershire, one mile from Cirencester, six from Cricklade, and 18 from Gloucester, on the banks of the Churn. It has a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass.

SIDEN. See GIODDA.

*SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Maccdonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulph of Contessa. Lon.

13. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a small market. It is a small sishing-town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

SIDON, or SAYD, a sea port town of Asia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Palestine. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a place of some note, has a good casse, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damascus, and is seated on the seasone. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 53. N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of Ægina. Lon.

24. O. E. lat. 37. O. N.

of Barbary, between Tripoly and Barca, which takes its name from a small island

at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburgh, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. 8. lat. 50. 53. N.

SEIGEBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Burgh. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 7.

22. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capial of the Sienese, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in excumserence, and sur-

rounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much effeemed by traveilers; and though it is a Gothic ftructure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white maible, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and fuperb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which the people may walk in all weathers, in the middle is a bason, which they can fill With water at any time, and represent a fea-fight with finall vessels. The Italian language is taught here with luch purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is leated on three eminences, in a fertile foil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* SIENESE, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediteiranean Sea, and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvietano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tascan Sea; being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See SERRA LEONE. SIERRA MORENA, mountains of An-

dalufia, in Spain.

SIPANTO, or SIPHANTO, an illand of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is fo good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wildfoul, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good filk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honcy, and straw hats, and may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

SIFFIVERNESS, a village in Hertfordshire, in Caldicote parish, had a walnut-tree, in 1627, for which Mr. Penn, the lord of the manor, was offered 501. It covered 76 poles of ground, and the weight of the boughs on each

had 19 loads of plank out of it; a guarantee took maker in London had as much as cost 101. carriage, and there were so loads more of 100ts and branches.

of the province of Kensi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guei, in a pleasant country. Lon. 108. 15. E. lat. 34. 46. No.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morals, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in slungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles N. W. of Essek, and 38 W. by S. of Coloras. In some maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia; bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and
Corasan; on the W. by Kerman; on the
E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul; and on the S. by Makeran. It is
surrounded with high mountains, and is
but little known to the Europeans.

* SIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38,000 livres a year.

den, in Upland, seated on the lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upial.

Siguenza, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an univertity, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and very well fortised. The university consists of several colleges, but the most considerable structure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for siring. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, so miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquifate of Branden-burg and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend, that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41,618 villages. The

principal

SEN

struction rivers are, the Oder and the Viftula, or Voifel; belides which, there are the Neifle, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elfe. There is a long chain of mountains, which feparate Silelia from Hohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the Giants, is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, filver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, lituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is to4 miles in circumference. The most constituable filver-mines at present hourse Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ftones, besides antimony, falt-petre, fulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-filver, fealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large fluds of horses, and plenty of game They have but few in the woods. lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, be-· cause they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fift; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, bailey, oats, millet-feed, and turnips, inflicient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate faffion; but their . wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silelia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish lan-Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silefia is divided into 17 finall duchies, and feven free states, without romprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruffix in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

Silistria, or Dorestro, a town of European Turky, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's sec.

It is scated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 45. o. N.

SILLEBAR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the island of Sumatra, seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101. o. E. lat. 4. o. S.

* SILSOE, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong caste. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

Picardy, with the title of a duchy, erect-

ed by Lewis XIII.

* SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morals, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petizea, and in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 34. 15. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

SINCAPORA, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Sincapore: Lon. 104. 10. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

* SIND, or SINDI, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jesslemere, and Soret; and on the W. by Persia. Laribunder is its sea-mart, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has

a large frome fort to protect the thips. Tatta is the capital town of this pre-.vince, which abounds in wheat, rice, and pulse. The river Sindi overflows all the low grounds in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat flime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce falt-petre, fal-ammoniac, borax, opoponax, affa-fretida, hezoar, lapis-. lazuli, and raw filk .. They have also manufactories of cotton, and filk of vatious kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with every, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are zo Gentoos to one Mussulman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasts and feafts as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and imall hardy horses. Then wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature, called a shiahgush. They have also a great number of wild fowl, free for any body to shoot.

* Singo, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coast of the gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 24. o. E.

lat. 40. 13. N.

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* SINGOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the gulph of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

Sinigaglia, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the Maiche of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours, seated on the sea-coast, in an unwhole-some air, and on the liver Nigola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and 34 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

Sinope, a sea-poit town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia, surrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers, but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, where there is a good harbour on the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 41.

the circle of Suabia, and in Craigow, the longing to the elector Palatimet It is seated in a morass, 12 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

Ston, an ancient and handsome town of Swifferland, and capital of the Vallais, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and increasing every day. It has three castles, in one of which the bishop resides. Three miles from this town is a monastery, whose church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is seated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

in Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerufalem, but is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given

of it in the Icriptures.

SION HOUSE, in Middlefex, near the influx of the Bient into the Thames, between Bientford and Illeworth. was built by Henry V. and was a house of monks till he expelled them, and fettied 60 nuns here; to whom he added 12 pricits, four deacons, and eight lay brethien, to that the whole number might equal that of the 13 apostles, St. Paul being reckoned for one, and 72 disciples of Chaift. This house was founded on a piece of ground in the king's demelie, which had belonged to the monks, aliens in the manor of Islewoith, and parish of Twickenham; and appears, by the abuttings and boundings, to have been 1918 feet in length, and 915 ip breadth. Queen Mary restored the nuns thither, who being turned out of it by Queen Elizabeth, the reffored the hor le to the pofterity of the duke of Somerfet. King Henry VIII. died here. Que in Elitabeth fometimes relided here, as did the Princels Anne of Denmark, after the was out of favour with king William. It is a noble, square, stone building, finely finished and furnished: and is now one of the leats of the duke of Northumberland.

" 510 R, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the grovince of Sangado, seated near a large and handsome river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30 N.

* SIOUT, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, several mosques, and

is the see of a Copti bishop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatie, and some sepulchres of the old Romans. It is surrounded with delightful gardens, and since palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

* SIPHNO, a town of the island of Nansio, in the Archipelago, with a

Greek archbishop's see,

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a pulatinate of the same name, where the palatine resides, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Breslaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 32. N. The relatinate is bounded on the N. by that is Lincicza, on the E. by Sandome?, on the S. by Silesia, on the W. by Silesia and the palatinate of Kalish, which also bounds it on the N.

SIRANGER, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba, seated on the Ganges, 180 miles N. of Banares. Len. 79. 15. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

sirik, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, seated on the river Moselle, 14 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France, ever since the year 1643. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

* SIRMICII, an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles S. E. of Esseck, and 27 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* Sissac, a town of Swifferland, in the cauton of Bafil, and capital of a traill territory of Silgow, seated on a plain.

Sissed, a town of Cioatia, on the confines of Sclavonia, now very small, but has still a monastery. It is seated on the river Save, 28 miles from Zagravia, and 42 E. of Carlstadr, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

Europe, and in Romania, with an archbilling's fee. It is very thin of people, and seated on a small peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. SISTERON, a rich, populous, and strong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the side of a rock, on the top of which is a small citadel. It is a populous trading place, on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles from Bristol, eight from Bath, and 36 from Gloucester, situated in a pleasant vale. A rivulet sises here, which runs into the Avon, through Bitton, the next parish. Tin ore has been found here. Here is a manufacture of brass, and another of salt-petre.

coast of the Isle of Candia, seated near a hay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. o. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated near the river Maese, 10 miles S. of Rocimond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N. It was almost ruined in 1677, and belongs to the elector Palatine.

* SITTINGBURN, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thoroughture between Rochester and Canterbury, provided with several good inns; but has no market. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0, 48. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* SIVRAI, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poiticis, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. o. o. lat. 46. 16. N.

* SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, eight miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morals, five miles from the lake Wanar, and 17 N. E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. o. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of non and copper, and is feated near the Catagate-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonfburg, and 40 W. of Fiederickstadt.

Skie, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is so miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross.

and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the island. The vallies are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fash, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a handsome place, seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly country, called the Craven, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 231 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* SLAGEL, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name,

in the ifle of Selem.

* SLAGUEN, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

* SLAIDBURN, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, fix miles W. by

N. of Gifburn.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed: however, the cattle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W, of Prague. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

SLAWKAW, OI AUSTERLITZ, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in - Moravia, and capital of a circle of the fame name; 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon.

16. 57. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is a large well-built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 53. 1. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in the province of Gottorp, with a bishop's see, secularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent structure, and has a chapter of noble ladies, of the protestant religion. This town was much more considerable than it is at present, it having suffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is seated on the gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, so miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

SLESWICK, the duchy of, or S. Just land, is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the Ocean. 'It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 calties, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 162 farins, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's feats. It is a pleafant, fertile, populous country, and a fovereign duchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had half of it, and the other belonged to the house of Holstein-Gottorp; but during a former war in the N. the king not only conquered this duchy, but the possession of it was confirmed to him by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith-Culmbach was made governor of this duchy, and relides at Gottorp.

vince of Connaugh, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim; on the W. by the county of Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the western Ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 5970 houses, 41 parishes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the same name; which is the only market town in the county, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 26 miles E. of Killala, and

lat. 54. 13. N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceftershire. This parish is 20 miles in compass, bounded by the Severn and Cam, six miles from Berkeley, sour from Durley, and i'r from Gloucester. Here are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn.

100 N. W. of Dublin. Lou. 8. 26. W.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the liver Sczraa, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 57. E. lat. 53.0. N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous, trading town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and capital of Westergoo; scated on a lake colled Slooter-mer, three miles from the Zuider-Zec, and 18 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a duchy of the same name; samous for three batties gained here, by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the

reign

reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Sluczk, 62 miles S. of Minski, and 70 S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruffia, in the province of Ingria, seated on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 60. o. N.

Dutch Flanders, feated opposite the island of Cadiant, with a good harbour; 10 miles N. of Bruges, and 24 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

vince of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Oftrogothia, or E. Gothland; on the E. by the Baltick Sea; on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia; and on the W. by Westrogothia, or W. Gothland. It is about are miles in length, and 62 to breadth.

Calmar is the capital town!

Franconia, and in the county of Henneburg; famous for the confederacy entered into by the German protestants against the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Ertord, and 50 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 50. 49. N. It is subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel.

*SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is to miles S. E. of Maiditone, and 56 S. E. of London.

Lon. o. 43. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

of Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong by its situation, being in the middle of a wood, and surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains. It has however been taken and retaken several times, by the Poles and Pinssins; but the latter have had possession of it ever since the year 1687. It is seated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 31, 22, E. lat. 54, 50. N.

of Russia; bounded on the N. by Beila; on the E. by the duchy of Moscow; on the S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate nate of Meislaw; and on the W. by the stame palatinate, and by that of Witepsk. It is full of forests and mountains, and the capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a fea-port town of Turky in Alia, and one of the largest and richest

cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after being destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchanto from almost all parts of the world, and the magazines of their merchandizes. It contains 15,000 Tuiks, 10,000 Greeks, 1800 Jews, 200 Atmentans, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight lynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins, three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armerian. The itiects are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finelt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, fix from Cogna, leven from Cataya, and hx from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of filk in a year, befides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton, yain, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, fcammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tiagacanth, gum-ammoniac, frankincenfe, zedoary, and all forts of carpets. All the trade paties through the hands of the Jews, and they feem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The English and Dutch factors have proteltant chapels, and taveins are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications confift in a fort, a caltle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is feated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Conftantinople. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick-Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and West. It is a large trading place, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 30 E. lat. 53. 10. N.

of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays. It is a small town, and seated on the river Airc, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

SAECK, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo; seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S. of Francker, and 10 S. W. of Leuwarden. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Lon. O. 32. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Poketia; feated on the liver Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, eight unles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitiz. Lon. 26, 7 E. lat. 48, 44. N.

SNOWDON-HIIL, a mountain in Carnarvorthire, faid to be the highest in Wales, though not always covered with flow.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient and almost rained town of Italy in Tulcany, and in the Steamele, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Stenna. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost described, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

in the palatinate of the Rhine, leated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little

below Martenflein.

* SOCHACZOW, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

* SOCHEU, a town of Alia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chensi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greated politicians in China. Lon. 112, 20, E. lat.

38. 48. N.

* SOCIETY ISIES, a cluster of illes To named by Capt. Cook in 1769. They - are lituated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are seven in number, Hugheine, Ulietea, Otaheita, Balabola, Mouroga, Toobace, and Tabogyamanoo, or baunders's illand, which is here included, as being subject to Huaheine. The foil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, cultoms, and manners, are to nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added here on Nature has been equally that subject. bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have fomething of plot and confiltency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or fatire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already differred among them. The people of Huabeine

of Otabeite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Capt. Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Balahola, where a rain had been lest by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals, which have been transported thither from Europe, should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for suture navigators.

SOCK, a village in Someiscesshire, three miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of the greatest drought. It has a brackish and loathsome taste, and looks, when put into a wine glass like cyder when it is

first clarified.

SOCONUSCO, a province of N America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guarimala; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in broadth. It is sheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the soil is not very fertile.

between Atabia Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganitin, and pretty civil to fliangers, who call there in their paffage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Atabia.

rope, and in Moldavia; seated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, and 112 S. W. of Kaminicck. Lon. 26. 20.

E. lat. 47. 16 N.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, which is large, for corn and cheese. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, and particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2, 16. W. lat. 51, 36. N.

thing of plot and confishency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or fatire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already disserned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general stouter and fairer than those be feen; but this all fensible travellers, particularly Maundiel, absolutely deny. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within full of ashes.

So Do R, a little village in Columbkill, one of the Western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a hishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOLST, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of West-phaliz, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lippestadt, and go S. E. of Manufer. Lon. 8. 11. E.

lat. 51. 41. N.

SOFALA, or CEFALA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Mosambique-Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town; which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is scated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 20. 20. S.

SOFFA, or SOFHIA, a large town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia rafides, with an archbishop's see. It is seased at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholesome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

*SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handfome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at
the foot of a mountain of the same name,
which makes part of the Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez.

Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

ently a part of Bactria; now called Maracanda, and its capital town Samareand.

*Sound, a prevince of Africa, in the hingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaire; on the S. by the Ambriff, which separates it from Bemba; on the W. by the Ocean; and on the E. by Pango, and Sundi. It is a dry fandy country, and yields a great deaf of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very small place, but the Capuchines have a church here. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

Source, a town of Cambridgeshire, whose market is on Saturdays. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles S. E. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

Netherlands, in Hamault, and county of Mons, feated near a finall forest, on the river Senne, eight miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 14. E.

lat. 53. 29. N.

SO ISSONS, an ancient, large, and considerable town, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Soillonnois, with a hishop's icc. The cathedral has one of the most confiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the billiop, when the archbilliop of Rheims is ablent, has a right to confectate the king. It has in parithes, fix abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1694; is feated in a very pleafant and fertile valley. on the river Anine, go miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 28. N. The Soiffonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by La Brie; and on the W. by Valois. abounds in corn, wood, and paliares.

of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18.4. E. lat. 83. 10. S.

SOLEURE, of SOLOTHURN, an ancient, large, handforme and firong town of Swifferland, and capital of a canton of the lame name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The fireets are large and neat, and the public buildings handlome. It is very well fortified, and furrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and confiderable out-works. The cathedrai, and the Jeint's college, whose front was built at the expense of Lewis XIV. are superb structures. The bandsome gardens in the fuburbs, and the country houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which confifts of 100 burgetics, and the latter of 26 fenators,

It is feated on a hill, so miles N. N. E. of Bern, 27 S. S. W. of Balle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swifferland, bounded on the N. by the tanton, and bifaprick of Baffe, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the fame, and the territories of the bithoprick of Balle. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S. 25 in breadth from E. to W. and contains 12 bailtwicks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the country abounds in all the necellaries of life.

* SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cayity above a mile in length and breadth, which imokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a confiderable revenue to the king of the Two Sigilies, on account of the large quantity of fulphur and alum got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of fulphur, and if you dig ever to little a way in the ground, the foil will imoke. Near it is a fmall lake full of black thick water, which feems always to be boiling.

* SOLIHULL, a town in Warwickthire, which formerly had a market, now delufed. It is 24 miles N. E of Worcefter, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon.

1. 30. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector of Palatine. is seated near the river Wipper. Lon. 7.

To-E. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Helle-Callel, and in the territory of Weteravia It has a firong caffle, and belongs to a branch of the house of Naffau, is feated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Geiffen, and 10 S. E of Herborn. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* SOLOGNE, a Small territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleannois, to the S of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and go in breadth, and is a pleasant country, abounding in passures and game. Romo-

rantin is the principal town.

" SOLOKAMSKO, a town of the Ruffian empire, feated on the river Ufolfko, famous for its falt pits, and good horfes. Len. 57. 26. E. lat. 59, 16. N.

SOLOR, an island of Asia, in the

Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon-123. 55. E. lat. 9. 0 S.

SOLOTHURD. See SOLEURE. SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, scated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat.

52. 56. Ni

SOMBRERO, an island of America. and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name, Sombrero, in Spanish, fignifying a hat; but is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63.

59. W. lat. 18. 50. N.

* SOMBERRO, an island of Alia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicob. . The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are dreft much in the fame manner as we paint the don!, by which they keep the inhabitants in awa

SOMELPOUR, a fown of Alia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it are fine diamonds, supposed to be washed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90

miles from Mugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Brittol channel, and Gloucestershire; on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorfetshire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 36,000 houses, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 parifhes, 35 market-towns, and fends 18 members to parliament. principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a fea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unless in the marthy parts, which are lubject to agues. The fail is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and thele are full of bogs. It has feveral woollen manufactories, and Briftol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerfetshire. with a market on Tuesdays. It was formerly a confiderable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at prefent pretty large, and the market confiderable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its fource from Fontomme, in Vermandois, and after having croffed Pi-E Indian-Sea, to the S. of the Island of Jeardy, paster by Amiens and Abbeville, 002

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and falls into the British Channel, between

Crotory and St. Valery.

SUMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nilmes, on the river Nidourly, to miles from Nilines. Lon. 4. 11. F., lat. 43. 48. N.

* SOMPY, a town of France in Cham pagne, and in the election of Rhetel, feated on the river Py, with the title of a

parony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ciemoneic. It is naturally ffrong, and leated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Breife. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 45. 24. Na

SONDRIO, a town of the Gusons, and capital of the Valteline, feated on the rivei Adda, 34 miles N. E of Como.

Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11 N.

* SON LUAS, a people that inhabit the S: part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. The country is faid to be Riountainous, and that they live upon hunting and roots; and the women are faid to be as ikilful in the chace as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with julkes.

SONNEBURG. See SUNNEBURG.

SOPHIA, See SOFFA.

* SOPHIANIA, a town of Afia, in Perlia, and in Aderbeitzan, feated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon.

47. 25. E. lat. 38 35. N.

SUBRON, allrong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the fame name, feated on a imili river, near the frontiers of Auftria, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W of Preiburg. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, a handfome cafile, and a hilhop's ice. It is leated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the Campagna of Rome, 65 miles E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

"SORA, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the ille of Zealand, with a handlome college for the nobility. Lon.

11. 29. E. lat. 55.,26. N.

SOR'A W, a town of Germany, in the cirele of Upper Saxony, and in Lufatia, near the confines of Silefia, feated near the river Bober, 25 miles S. of Croffen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

. 🕶 SORBON, yor SORBONNE, a village of France, in Champague, in the diocele of

from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable . for the birth of Robert Sorban, confesior of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne. in Paris.

SORET, a fmall province of Afra, in the Fall Indies, and in the peninfula, on this fide the Gauges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul; and is hounded on the N. by Jeffelmeur; on the N. W. by Tatto; on the W. by Laribundar bay, and the river Padder, which rurs into that bay. Ja- . ' nagat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Caffile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the fource of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* SØROCK, a firong town of Poland, feated on the river Neifler, with a firong caille. The Turks were obliged to raile the

fiege of this place in 1602.

SURRINIO, a fea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's sec. It is leated in a penintula, on the gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the lane name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36 N.

* Sos, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where

Ferdinand the Catholic was born.

SOSPELIO, a wwn of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, feated. on the river Bevera, eight miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice; it belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

SOIRVAST, a town of France, 'In Normandy, in the election of Valogne,

with a caltle and priory.

* SOT IL VILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other fide the bridge

· SOVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tufcany, and in the Siennele, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. '11. 48. E. lat. 42. 49. N.

* SOVANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, and at the entrance of the gulph of St.

Eufemia.

Soubise, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, feated on an eminence on the river Charente, five miles N. of Brouge, and 22 S. of Rocholle. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 57. N.

Souther a fown of France, in Gui-Bheims, and in the Rhetelois, five miles fenne, and in the territory of Quercy, near

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a Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is sested on the river Borele, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1.21. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

Champagne, in the election of Troves.

SOUT LANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olone.

Denmark, through which ships usually fail from the Ocean into the Baltick sea. It is about four miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltick.

*SOUPROSE, a town of France in Gafcony, and in the diocele of Dax, feated in

a morals near the river Adour.

Afia, and in Syria, feated on the fea fide, with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins Lon. 36. 5 E. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOURE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. thro' Luxemburgh, and falls into the river Mo-

felle, a little above Triers.

*SourtzE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavour, with

a Benedictine abbey.

Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the faine name, with a castle and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place of some trade. It is leased on a rock near the sea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis.

Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 35. 52. N.

In Limofin, and in the election of Limoges,

five miles from that city.

with a market on Mondays. It is feated in a fertile foil, and has a confiderable market for cattle. It is 13 miles 5. of Coventry, and 83 N. W. of London.

Lon. 1: 2g. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

SOUTHAM, a village in Gloucester-shire, in Cleve parish, rendered remarkable for the antique house belonging to this eithing. It is a low building, in the stile of the age of Henry IV. The hall sloor is of painted brick, brought from Hale's Abbey, on which there are many curious devices. They are in high preservation, and are valuable remains of that structure.

Hampshire, with three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is large and

well built, containing five parish-churches, and a hospital called God's House. It is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in runs. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an carldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S of Winchester, and 75 W. S W of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55 N.

Sour imout to N, a town of Devonflure, with a market on Saturdays. It is
feated on the little river Moule, over which
there is a flone budge of three arches. It
is a corporation contuning feveral flurs,
and manufactures of white feigles and felts.
It is 11 miles E. of Barnflaple, and 1.0
W. by S. of London. Lon 3. 48. W.

lat. 51. 10. N.

merfetiline, with a market on Tuefdays. It is feated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is so miles S. W. of Wells, and 13t W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W.

lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckeded a fuburb thereto, though it lends two members to parliament on its own account. The principal theet runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; belides which there are three others, and two famous holpitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guy's, which are leated in that part called the Borough, There are also two pusons for debt, the King's-hench and the arshalfea, and one for criminals, called the New-Gool. The tamous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the houles being taken down which rendered the pallage over it very incommodious.

hamsbire, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is so miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 139 N. W. by N. of London, Lon. o. 51. W.

lat. 53. 6. N.

SOUTHWOULD, a fea port town of Suffoik, with a market on Thursdays. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the south, with a river and a drawbridge on the west. It is a corporation, has a hand-some church with a high steeple, and some trade with small vessels. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Be-

Qog

fides the church, it has a differting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad fireet not paved. For the fecurity of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery being established here, is of fome advantage to the town. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, wherein were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it fends two members to parliament. is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 8. E. of London: Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the territory of Bourbonnois, leated on the rivulet Queine, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon.

3. 21. E. lat. 46. 30 N.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and in the hishoprick of Liege. It contains about 300 houles, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to firangers, and ready to do them all 'manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is leated in a valley, furrounded with mountains. I hat called the Old Spa comfilts of milerable cottages, and is property nothing but the luburb to the other. The inhabitants lend out lwarms of children, when strangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, old fashioned, dark and Imall, and yet it is aftirmed, they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parishchurch are both feath upon eminences, and look very well at a tritance. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronflerd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunneles. The inhabitants are employed in making toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate thole that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SPAIN, a confiderable kingdom of Europe; bounded by the fea on the S, and N. on the W. by Portugal and the Ocean; and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and fit up late at nights. It rains but very feldom, and sometimes there is no cloud to be feen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, which are definguished in the maps, by the name of Sierra; several of

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thole are very high and covered with fnow; and yet the valleys are feldom rendered very cold thereby No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make ule of mules, as being lurer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are most drank in other countries, for the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruit are very fine; they have apples, pears, cheinuts, bazelnuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have falt enough for their own ule, a few tugar-canes, and fome faffion. In tome of the mountains are precious stones, marble, alum, fulphur, and other minerals; in Bifcay particularly the iron-inines are inexhauftible. There are few wild bealts in the foreits, except hears. They have great numbers of theep, which yield the finelt wool in Europe, and greatly valued in other countrics; however, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horfes are very good, particularly those of Andalulia and Affurias. Alloin Andalulia there was a race of wild buils, which they made use of in their bull-fights. In Bilday there are little hogs, which the ladies are to fund of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, or Deuro, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, and the Ebro; over which there are 700 bridges. Several mations have made incursions into Spain ... different times; but the most remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the eighth century, and over-run all parts of it. But the Chriftians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarte, near the Pyrennees; that of Castile, which comprehended Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, and Andalulia; that of Arragon, which contained Bileay, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcie, and the islands of Majorcaand Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algerve was joined; and, laftly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept possession of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulsion of the Moors, particularly in 1,68, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of those people were driven out of the kingdom. Befides that, for their two centuries, there have been great numbers of the inhabitants feat to A

people the Spanish dominions in America. Add to these the vall number of religious houses; inlomuch that the general of the Dominicans has boatted that he could bring an army of 200,000 monks of his order into the field, without any great mile of them in the convents. It may likewrie be further observed, that great numbers of the men have an averlion to marmage, and chuse rather to spend their lives in debauchery; belides, the Spanilla women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their esting, and can make a meal of olives. a fallad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They heldom morte their friends to dinner, and the woman in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themselves, and "Their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtiness, and the very pealants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reason they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This disposition rendots them very indolent; informuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rick by the manufictures they have cliablefied there. Befides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harvest for them; and who carry great quantities of finall merchandizes to fell. The women are generally very lean, and very amoious; they have black eyes, tlat boloms, little feet, and wear long garments. When they make vilits, they fit on carpets, in the manner of taylors, as well as at home; which cultom they have derived from the Moors. They are greatly -addicted to painting, and are kept very much at home, through the jealouty of their hulbands. Neither men nor women often change the falhion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, with powder, and long (words by their fides. They generally used to be dreffed in black; but fince they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French fathions, especially in the politest . towns. The famous Mr. Willoughby, who travelled through Spain, on purpofe to make observations, says, that they were not fo abitemious as many people suppose, especially when they eat at another man's cost; that though many of them pinch their bellies, and fare hardly, it is owing to their indulence which makes them poor. They long and ask for every thing they fee, and are impertinently inquilitive. They ride altogether upon mules, carrying their portmanteaus before them, for fear they should

be foll. With regard to their religion, they are the firitlest Papists in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worlt nation in Europe. At the jams there are a great number of common women, whose behaviour is very impudent and immodelt. They are to lazy in their thops, that they will fay they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reason, the best shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the belt workmen in all manner of bufiaeffes; infomuch that some have laid, that if all the Frenchmen were recalled from Spain, the Spaniards would be flatved to death. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are leveral courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their dilunct province, being eight in all. They have also a privycouncil, called the Junto, confpoled of the king's lavourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely, those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and 55 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are eight archbilliopricks, and 44 bishopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king dispoles of all ecclefialtical offices. The inquitition was established in 1477, and there are now 14 tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to thein, beliges 20,000 ipies. This inquitition was first deligned against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and Hereticks, though it is faid there are fill many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are a fort of balfaloes, and chiefly made ule of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights fometimes at other places. The king and all the court are at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapettry; likewife the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in the richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls are celled Torresdores, and are all knights armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make use of their swords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately, and cut him in pieces with their fwords. Thefe bull-fights, however, are now faid to be totally dropped. Belides the king's terri-0 9 4 torie

tories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is matter of many rich islands in the S. Seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the tich merchandizes of the E. Indics. He allo policiles lever il places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPA

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, OI SPALATRO, a rich, populous, and it ing town of the republic of Venice, and cap 'al of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good h wooth, and an archbishop's fee. It is britt upon the turns of the caltle of Diocletian. and its will, make two thirds of those of the ary, likewife its temple is the cathedral church. It is thong by fituation, being built on a peninfula, which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is frated on the gulph of Venice, ge miles S E. of Schenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnflure, with a market on Tuckdays. It is feated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable liver, and is an ancient well built place, with feveral rivers and briges belonging to it. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 100 N. of London.

Lon. o. 2. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a firong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally thong, being furrounded on all fides by moralles, and close to it is a fine fortiels, with a fortified tower. I he atfenal is in fubterranean vaults, and there is a prison tor state criminals, besides a fpin-house for Ico'e women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories. It is leated on the river Havel, eight miles N. W. of Beilin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lit. 52. 36. N.

* SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Landgraviate of Heffe, with a criftle; scared on a small river,

which falls into the Fuld.

. SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinute, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Tieves, or Trieis, to the W. and the duchy of Deux Ponts, and Lorrain to the S.

SPANISH-TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkshire, five intles from Wantage. Its church is in the form of a croix, and in it are some. wery old and pompous monuments, one

of which is of a Knight Templar, and another of oak, and, though very old, the wood is quite perfect. The font, which is also very old, is large, round, and made of purphiry flone. On the floor are feveral grave-itones with brais figures, but their interiptions are not legible. The door cales are with Saxon circular arches.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a piomontoly of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the frait of Gibialtai. Lon. g.

56. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

SPARTIVENCO, CAPE, a nicomontory of Italy, in the kind de prof freples, at the extremity of F. :: her Calabina. Lon. 16.

40 E. lat. 37. 50. N.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the tent 1tory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the runs of a theatre, and . . other remains of autiquity. It is I ated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13 N. of Spolecto Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

SPEY, a liver of Scotland, which rims N. E. through the county of B deroch and Murray, and falls it to the Creman

Sca, E. of the Frith of Muriay.

SPEZZIA, SPETIA, OI SPECIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genea, with a good barbour; leated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the fime name, 47 miles S. E of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE ISLANDS are iff unds of Afia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The p incipal are Banda, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which fee its.

their proper places.

SPIGILBURG, a town of Germany, in the encie of Weltphalia, and capital of a county of the lame name, 18 miles in length, and roin breadch. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildelheim. Lon. 9. 46. Et lat. 51. 56. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a caltle, and the title of marquifate; subject to the king of Sardinia. It is feated between Acqua, and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of Tu.in. Lon. 8.

26. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 nules N. W. of Aquelea, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated on the fide of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 132 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 7. E. lat, 53. 12, N.

SFIRE, a free and imperial town of

Ger-

Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It was entirely suined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratisbon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles N. of Philipsburg, and 12 8. W. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRE, the bishoprick of a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, feated on a liver of the lame name, eight miles N. of Land m. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* SPIRITU SANCEO, a town of S. America, in Brafil, and capital of a government of the same name, with a small cistle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated by the sea-side, in a very fertile country. Lon. 41.0. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Caunthia, with a handsome castle; scated on the river Lyser, near the Diave, 30 miles W. of Clagenfuit. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, a village in Lincolnshite, between Gainsborough and Market-Raisin, ten miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London by Lincoln to the Humber, which the common reople call the High-street, it being thrown up to a great height, and in some places seven yards broad. Here are two Springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, from whence it is conjectured, that some Roman town stood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears, and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales.

populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

* SPOLETO, the duchy of, a territory of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Marche of Ancona, und duchy of Urbino; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabina, and the Patrimony of Saint Peter; and on the W. by Orvietano, and Perugino; being about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It was farmerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or SPREIL., a river of Germany, which rifes in the mount tins of Bohemia, on the confines of Mainia, and
Lutatia, through which last it passes into
the marquifate of Brandenburg, runs by
Berlin, and falls into the Havel, overagainst Spandaw.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Silcha, and in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and eight S. E. of Sagan, Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bithop's fee, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a small place, though charmingly seated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the same name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they send to foreign parts. It is seated on the over Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

STADE, or STADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an hanfeatic. It has a confiderable
fortress, and a famous college; but Hamburg has deprived it of a great part of its
trade. It has belonged to the elector of
Hanover, together with the duchy, fince

1720;

the air unwhole some; and the capital town, 1720; and is seated on the river 5 wingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bre. men. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

*STADSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, seated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demolsshed the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquifate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, feated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon.

7. 25. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staf fordinge, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Sow, which washes 118 S. and W. parts, and over which there is a flone bridge, furrounded with meadows; has two parish churches, a freefchóol, a fine (quare market-place, in which is a har-Wome thire-hall, and under it the market house. The fireers are large, and many of the houses handlomely built. was almost furrounded with a wall, now levelled with the ground, and is a corporation where the affizes and felloos are kept, and fends two members to partiament. is 14 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 53. o. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Shropshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the E. by Derbyshire, and Warwickshire, and on the S. by Worcellershire. It contains, 23,740 houses, 142,440 inhabitants, 130 parities, 19 market towns, and fends to members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and ironmines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peats for fewel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and lime stone. The county-town is Stafford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, feated on the gulph of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called

Lyba-Nova, and is 16 miles from Contella. Lon. 22. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, with a small harbour,
and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula,
in the gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of
Ragusa. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

SIAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, scated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna.

Lon. 15.0. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

STAINTS, a town in Middlefex, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surry, and lies on the western road, containing several good inns, 17 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the flure of Air, which was the ancient feat of the Dalryniples; but lately gave title to

John earl of Stair.

STATBRIDGE, a town in Dorfetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is a large parash, at the N. extremity of the county, on the horders of Somersetshire, and is remarkable for a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross, 22 seet high, on a base of eight seet; is 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

STALIMINE. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, or STAMPOI, the name given by the Turks to Conflantapople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnibite, with two markets, on Mondays and Pridays. It is feated on the river Weland, on the edge of Northamptonihire; is a large handsome place, containing fix parith churches, feveral good fireets, and fine ttructures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whole fludents removed to Brazen Noic college, in Oxford, It is also a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and fends two members to parliament. It has no confiderable manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 31. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, so miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia; 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

*STANCHIC, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 10 in length. The soil is fertile, but

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which is of the fame name, is well built, and feated at the foot of a mountain, at .. the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour.

STANDISH, a village in Lancashire,

four miles N. of Wigan.

with a market on Fridays. It is eight miles N. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. Lon. O. 5. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

STANEMORE, in Westmoreland, between Brough and Kirby Stephen, being
situated up both the parishes, as well as
part in the parish of Bowes in Yorkshire.
On the top of this dreary district is a fragment of Rerectors, set up as a boundary
between England and Scotland, when
Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom. A little lower are the remains of
Maiden Castle.

* STANHOPE, a town in the county
of Durham, with a market on Tuesdays.
It is 20 miles W. of Durham, and 264
N. by W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W.
Lat. 54. 48. N.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 19 miles S. of Gloucester, and 104 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2, 16. W. lat. 51.

40. N.

STANMORE, a village in Middlesex, ten miles from London, in the road to Warford. It contains many handsome houses, and the prospect from the common is extensive. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch all their water from the common, which lies upon a hill, there being no spring in the village.

with a market on Mondays. It is 16 miles E. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Lon. 0, 2. W. lat. 53, 18. N.

STANTZ, a town of Swifferland, and capital of the canton of Underwald, seated three miles from the lake of the four cantons, and 29 miles S. of Zurich. Lon.

8. 22. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania with an academy. It has good woollen manufactories, such as serges, cloth, shaloons, tammics, druggets, and the like. It had formerly a castle of which the ruins are to be seen, and is seated on the river Ihne, 18 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Lansperg. Lon. 25.8. E. lat. 53.82. N.

STARIA, or STARO RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod, fexied on the lake Hannt, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 33. s. E. lat. 37.

START POINT, a promontory or cape in the English Channel, and in Devon-shire, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 9. N.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island, near Terra del Fuego. Lon. 64.

30. W. lat. 54. 40. 8.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the island of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Moscovy, on which it depends; and another in the Magellanic Sea, the same as Staten Land mentioned above, between the strait of Maire, and Brewer's Island; and the third in the Oriental Ocean, between Jesio and Yupi, in Tartary. There is also another in N. America, and in New-York, seated near the mouth of Hudson's river, and subject to the United States of North America.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-coast, in a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 6.

45. E. lat. 58. 46. N.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, with a harbour. It was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, because the harbour is choaked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. E. of Enchuysen. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

STERNBERG, a small, but strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Volkrak, by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort, seven miles N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

STEEREIRE, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the ailies, commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 15 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Bruffels.

United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Friesland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 50, N.

STEGE-

Offrigothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the coast of the Baltic Sea, with a small commodious harbour, 25 miles S. of Nycoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16, 40. E. lat. 58, 16, N.

the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, near the lake Constance, 25 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 W. of Confiance. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

* STEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, feated in a country that produces good wine.

* STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

the north coast of the Isle of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost furrounded

with a lake.

£1.

in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg, feated on the river Macle, or Meule, 24 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and eight S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

Upper Saxony, and in the marquitate of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Ucht, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 44.

E. lat. 52. 41. N.

of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy, seated on the river Vecht, 16 miles N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 52. 15. N..

* STERLINGSHIRE. See STIRLING-

SHIRE.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquifate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is feated so miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder, and subject to the king of Prussa. Lan. 15. 11. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

many, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysack, 12

miles from Brixon.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a fea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with the title of a ducky, and a caftle. It had long a famous school, which wars of Germany never disturbed.

The ancient dukes of Pomerania relided here; and it was taken-by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but given to . Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713 it submitted to the alkies, and then the laid elector was put in pollellion again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flourishing place. and carries on a confiderable trade; and is feated on the liver Oder, 72 miles N. of Franciort, and 70 N. by E of Berlin. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 35. N. The duchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the tives Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Findays. The market is now disused. It is a good thorough face place, containing several inns, 13 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat.

51. 59. N.

Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland; leated on the river Maele, over which there is an important passinge at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maestricht, and five from Rusemond. Lon. 5. 48. E.

lat. 51. 4. N.

STEYNING, a town of Sussex, with a market on Wednesdays. There are some hundreds of acres of land about this town, worth above sos. an acre per annum, which often produce 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, and 30 bushels of barley per acre. The downs also assert fuch good pasture for sheep, as well as black cattle, that there is as sweet and as sound beef and mutton in these parts as any where in England. It sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STEXE, or STEXEE, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well-built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jesuita college; it is sented at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Ens. 20 miles S. E. of Lintz, and eight S. of Ens. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* STILIGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Bafilicata, with the title of a principality, It, is famous for its baths, and is feated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA.

Strinia, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auftria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the ~ archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbi-Shoprick of Saltrburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is faid to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 caftles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. . Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the foil is to good, that the inhabitains never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Aultijans, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worthippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to lit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

* STIRLINGSHIRE, in Scotland, extending 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, is bounded on the W. by part of Lenox and Clyderdale; on the E. by Clackmananthire, and the river Forth; on the E. and S. E. by Lothian, and on the N. by Monteith. It sends a memher to parliament, and takes its name

from Sterling its capital.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a fluic of the fime name. It is a very important place, and feated on - the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handlome thone-bridge of four arches, with an iron gate acrofs it; velleis come up to the bridge, which makes it a place · of trade. Above the town is a caffle, feated on a rock, very friong, and feives to defend the town and bridge. This place is fo commodiously feated, that it commands the pass between the N, and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 59: W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the ! duchy of Berg, seated on the river Reer, 11 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 52. E.

lar. 51. 24. N.

STIVES. See THEBES.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the thele of Wellphalix, and bilhoprick ! of Liege; fested on the river Maele, or

Meufe, 12 miles N. of Macitricut. Tour. 5: 49. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STOCKAR, a town of Germany, is ... the circle of Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellemburg, feated on a river of the farms name, five miles from the lake Conftance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is on Thus days. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodations for travellers, is a corporation, and fends two members to parliament. It is . nine miles N. W. of Winchester, and 67 W. by S. of London, Lon. 1. 30, W.

lat. 51. 9. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual relidence of the kings of that country. It is trated near the lake Meler, and comprehends fix fmall illands, joined together by wooden bridges. In the fuburb called Nordermalm, is a very high mountain named Bruncheig, on whole top is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any file happens. The lake Meler, which is to the W. fupplies the inhabitants with good water. The city contains superb palaces, whole roofs are covered with copper; and there have been feveral rocks blown up, to ren- , der it larger and more regular; but the fuburbs are in the antique tafte. The royal palace, or caltle, was reduced to afhes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before; feveral hundred houses were burnt in one of the Suburbs in 1723. The arienal is very famous, and the harbour lo large, that it will contain 1000 thips, which may ride there in fatcty; but when the vellels come from the N. they are obliged, before they can enter, to pils a long way between the rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; besides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval ftores. In 1739, there was an academy of fciences established here; as also of painting, and sculpture, founded by Count Teffin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 624 W. of Moscow, 1000 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 9. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

STOCKPORT, or STOPPORT, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the liver Merley, over which there is a bridge that leads into

Lancathire,

Lancathire, and is fix miles 8. of Man-

Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BTOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, seated on the river Tees, near the sea, and noted for its good ale, and sending corn and butter to London. A filk mill has lately been erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54 38. N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 12 miles S. E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 32. E. lat. 49.

45. N.

STOKE, a village in Dorsetshire, N. W. of Wareham, commonly called EAST STOKE. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, two feet from the surface, two or three urns were taken up full of decayed bones.

STOKE, a village in Kent, near the Me of Greane, five miles and a half N. E. of Rochester.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, S. E. of Downham, with a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Oufe.

Nayland. It has a church upon a hill, whose tower is 120 feet high, and the ftee-ple is a land-mark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell, at 15 miles distance.

STOKECOMER, a town of Somersetthire, whose market is now disused. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat.

11. 10. N.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated among several small
threams, with which it is well watered;
and is 36 miles N. of York, and 239 N.
by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat.

54. 29. N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is feated in a valley between two mountains, so miles N. of Northausen, and 58 N. W. of Leipsick. Lon. 11. S. E. lat. 51.

STOLHOFFER, 2 town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquifate Baden; feated on a morals near the

Rhine, eight miles S. W. of Baden, and rs N. E. of Straiburg. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 42. 41. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 66 N. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Trent, and is but a man place, though a thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 140 N. W. of London.

Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

STONE-HENGE, a most remarkable heap of ftones, lying upon Salifburyplain, fix miles N. of Salifbury. It conlifts of feveral very large frones, placed one upon another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather because it is in a circular form, and feems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at prefent. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are to heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is fufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONE-AIVE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it was the samous cattle of Dunnotyr, seated on a rock near the shore. It was formerly the residence of the hereditary earlmarshal of Scotland, but is now in ruing.

inghamshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an ancient place, standing on the Roman highway called Watling-street. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parish churches, and has several good inns; so miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 52 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52.7. N.

STOMARIA, a country of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holstein; on the E. by Wagria, and the duchy of Lawenburg, and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Bib; being 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORM-

STR

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle-of Lewis, and one of the western islands: It has a harbour called Loch Stornway, on the E. side of the island.

stortford, a town of Hertfordthire, with a market on Thursdays. It
is called by some, Bishop's Stortford,
and is seated on the side of a hill, being
a large, handsome, and well frequented
town, with several good inns. On the
E. side there are the ruins of a castle,
which stood on an artificial mount. It is
12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N.
of London. Lon. o. 12. E. lat. 51.
55. N.

STOUR, the name of feveral finall ri-

vers in England.

stour of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass-houses. It has a good free-school, in which there is a library, and is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradefmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodules are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheese, and many other things.

with a market on Thursdays. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitime of wood and water. It contains about 200 houses, and is 11 miles S. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London.
Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

STOW, a feat of the Marq. of Buckingham, in Buckinghamshire, with the finest gardens in England, adorned with busts, statues, obelisks, pavilions, and temples. The statues and busts are those of several famous men, ancient and modern. It is two miles from Buckingham.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 9. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

STOW-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, fo called, to diffinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thursdays.

It-is feated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe and Orwell, upon a rilling. ground in the center of the country; and is a large handlome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apof tle; the tower and spire are 120 feet high, in which are eight tuneable bells. has a Prefbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houses. The frierts are tolerably wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleafant. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen triffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipfwich, und 75 N. N. E. of London. 1.on. 1. 6. E. lat, 52. 16. N.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavese. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the river Versa, near the Po, 10 miles S. E. of Pavia, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon.

9. 12. E. lat. 45. g. N.

STRALEN, a town of the Notherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whose fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is five miles 8. W. of Gueldres, and five N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STRALSUND, a thiong and rich lesport town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to furrender to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt to allaes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended it to the last extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turky. But the crown of Sweden not being able to bold out against five great powers, it was, forced to fubmit in 1715. In 1710 it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost fursounded by the lea, and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the iffe of Rugen by a narrow firait. It 18 15 miles N. W. of Grippiwald, and 40 N. E. of Guftrow. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, inthe county of Down, and province of Ulfter, feven miles E. of Down. Lon-

5. 30. W. lat. 54 31. N.

in the shire of Galloway, eight miles No. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5. 15. W. latas

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, hands fome, populous, and frong city of France, in Alface. It contains about

the and mak of the houses are built atter the ancient take. However, there ane a great number of handfome buildings, fuch us the hotel of the marthal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the cardinal of Rouen, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the royal heipital, the hotel of Heffe-Darmfindt, the arienal, the town-house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewife the cathedral church, whose tower is the handlomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the fleeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. The clock not only thews the hours of the day, but the motion of the fun, moon, and stars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour glafs every hour, and the twelve Apostles proclaim noon, by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewife a cock, which is a piece of clock work, that crows every hour. There are 700 fleps up to the tower, or freeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became mafter of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as thege are days The inhabitant were formerly Protestants, and carmed on a great trade; but most of them have been obligof to embrace the Romila superstition, though there is still a fort of toleration. It is feated on the river Ill, 55 miles N. of Bafil, 122 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lop. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

STRABBURG, a town of Regal Pruffig. to Poland, and in Culm. It is a Brong place, has a good cattley and is Teated on the river Drigents, go miles from Thurn, and as much from Plockand fomewhat more from Culm. If has been taken and retaken feveral gienes, in the war between the Sweder and Poles, Lon. 18,23 6, 121, 83. 3. N.

LASSUEC, a town of Gormany, emburg, in the Ukraine Maron the confines of Pomerania. Le in right miles N. of the lake Unkar.

A Dransung, a firong, handlome town of Sermany, in Lower Cambridge

posterett, part of which are very nar. I has a palace here, where he commonly rendes.

> STRATFORD, a town of Warwick. thire, with a market on Thurldays. It is leated on the N. fide of the liver Avon, over which there is a handlome stone bridge, supported by 13 great, and fix imail arches. It is a well built place, containing about 500 houses, and has a large church, with a chapel of cafe, and an alms-house, and contains several good inns. It is eight miles S. W. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the E. by Caithness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Rofs, and partly by the Ocean. .

STRATONICE, anciently to called, but afterwards Adrianople, now a town of, Carra, in Afratic Turky. It had once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the states of Causa held their public allemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated between two uvulets, which here unite, and fall into the fea at a fmall distance. The chief riches of the inhabitants rife from the gardens and orchaids, but more especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launcetton, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the fame name. It is a large place, and its freets are broad, containing handlome churches and fine convents. It was taken by the Authorns in 1743. _ who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was rendered back in . 1745. It is feated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; as miles S. E. of Ratifbon, and 65 N. E. of Municis. Lon: 15, 15. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

STRENG, of STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland; with a bishop's fee, and an handlome college. . It is feated on the Take Melery no miles W. of Stockholm. Lon, 17. 40. E. law 39. ec. N.

STROMROLL, the most northern of the flengs of Lieurs, lying on the Tufcan Sen, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volumo here, which throws town of Germany, in Lower Committee and for and flamen, and renders it thinfrom the town of County and in below 1 to 57 sources, a posses of Conscion

in the bilhoprick of Munfter, and capi. I. W. Saxon kings. . It is so miles N. E. tal of a mail diffict, which has the title ct a burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Muniter, and 20 N. W. of Paderboin. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 51.40 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the Lingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is sented on a very high rock, furrounded with others, three miles from the sea, and seven N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E.

lat. 39. 20. N.

STROUD, a down of Gloucestellhire, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on a river of the fame none, over which there is a bridge, and on whole banks are feveral fulling mills. The houses are generally built with flone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a conflable, and four tything-own, it lies one church, and about 500 houses; bot the dierts are narrow, though most-1. paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town and its acylibourhood. It is it miles S E. of Glowerter, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8 W. lit. 51 42. N.

Scunley, a village near Colne, in William. It is supposed to have river out of the runs of a Roman colony in its neighbourhood, where Roman coms

ue often found.

* SIUFK, a town of Upper Rungars, a charkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and fiver found in a acichbouring mountain.

SIUITHURN, a town of Germany, in the encle of Snahia, and hibject to the doke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is fated near the frontiers of the canton of Schad haufen, 35 miles W. of Conffance.

1 on. 8. 24. F. lat. 47. 45. N.

SIULWFISSENDURG, a very diong to vis of Lawes Hungary, and capital of Thekendegeway. It had the title of regales, or Mayal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. lvis been feveral times taken and retaken . by the Imperialitis, and has been in the hamesof the house of Austria ever since 1,638. It is scated on the river Raufiza, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 16x N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 45. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorfetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is feated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome flone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an angient cattle near it, which was the feat of the l

of Norchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2, 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

Sturgard, a handiome, populous, town of Germany, in the circle of Sua-" big, and capital of the durky of Wirtemberg. It is furrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is unpollible to make it a fligg place. There is an ancient caltle, with a rich calmet of currenties, and on the lide are very handsome gardens. The streets at # narrow in the town, and the houles generally of wood; but there are fine houses. and wide straight flicely, in one of the fubinos. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-floufe, and a famous col-It is scated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E. of Baden, and fr N. E. of Straiburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lit. 48. 50. N.

SUARIA, a circle of Germany, bounds ... ed on the N. by the circle of Francouia, and that of the Lower Khair; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Altace, on the S. by Swiderini; and on the E. by the circle of natana. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtenburg, or Wittembers, the margiavate of Baden, the principality of Hover-Zolicin, that of Olitingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishopicks of Augsburg, Conflance, and Cone, with feveral ab. begs, and free towns, which fee in their

proper places.

BUANA, OF SOANA. Sec SOANA.

* SUANES, a people that unliabil the mount one of Caucafus, between the the critism Tattais, and the kingdoms of Imitetia and Carduel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of this mount oncers. In the fummer they come to work in Georgia, and teturn back at the beginning of winter.

* SUAQUEM, a town of Turky in Africa, and capital of a beglerbeglic. It is feated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a fmall tiland, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gon" to decay. Lin. 37. 55. B. lat. 19. 55. N.

* Subblaco, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Napies, with a callie. It is feat. nd on the river Teverone, 33 miles E.

of Rome

Sudbury, a town of ruffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is feated on the river Story, over which there is a handfome bridge into Effex. It len is two members to parlis nent, and is governed

common-countil. Here are three very fentl of Sir Thomas Sudbury, beheaded in the time of (Niver Cronwell, There is here alle a Prefbyte, an meeting-houfe. This town is supposed to have been forenerly much larger than at prefent; it now confilts of about 900 houses, and shout 5000 fouls. The freets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine leat here, which is now converted into a workhouse. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and says, 'It is 14 miles S. E. of St. Edunadibury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 50. E. lat. 32. 11. N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden 11 Offrogothia It is to miles S. of . Norkoping, and go. S. W. of Stockholm.

Lon. 15. 56, E. lar. 53. 19. N.

SUDERMANIA, OF SUNDERLAND, & province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy; hounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the penmilita of Taring on the S. by the Baltic Soa; and on the W. by Neria. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is the 'most populous part in Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers merals; and Nicoping is the capital town.

SUFZ, a town of Africa, in Fgypt, Feater at the N. and of the W. gulph of the Red Sin, called the grigh of Sur, and has a caffic and a harbour. It is feparated from the Mediterranean Ses by on ifthmus, '125 miles oreit, which joins Ana to Africa. It is furrounded by a tandy country, and is without water. . It confifts of about 200 houses, and is tery much crowded with people, when the Furkish galleys aretve there. 1160. eyer, at other simes it is almost deferred; and the harbour is too hallow to eding thips of great burthen. Some think it the antient Polidina, and other Allinoc. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lin. 32145-6. lat. 30. 2. N.

Suproce, an Laglish county, 50 miles in length, and og in brendlig. bounded on the W. by Cambridge Quie; on the N. by Nurfolk; on the S. by Esder and on the E. by the Caranta Ocean. It contains 34.420 houles, 254,520 inhabitusta, 575 parither, 28 mart ct-towns, and fends to members to parliament. The pic is generally acroleioms, but the for it various, on the Line.

by a mayor, feven aldermen, and 24 | fmall hills, which yield hemp, peafe, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Edlex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all forts. There are manufactories of feveral Kinds, particularly all forts of broad-cloth, finffs, and course linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Onle, the Waven y, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwel, or Cippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blvth. Ipiwich and St. Edmandibucy are the principal towns.

* SUGLIMPSSA, or SIGEIMISSA, s province of Africa, in Bubary, and in Biledulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by the procince of Dara; on the E. by Retel, on the S. by the kin dom of Tolllet; and on the N. by Mount Arlas, It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the tame name. It abounds 'n dates, and has corn and other finits, befides mines of iron, lead, and antime ".-It is leated in a plun on the river Lies The government is in the form of a com monvealth. Lon. 5. 5. W. let. 20 40. V.

SULIY, a town of France, in Orles. pois, with the title of a duchy; feated in the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. ot (): leans. Lon. 2. 26 E. 47. 40 N.

SUIMONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hitters Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and is leated on the river 'or ', of miles S. W. of Chien. Lon. 14 5. L. lat. 42. 0. N.

* BULTANIA, a confiderable town of Afia, in Perfia, and in Irac-Agena, ou the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very magnificent marque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is feated on a large plain, 225 miles N. W. of lipahan, and 50 N. W. of Calle i. Lon. 51, 53. E. let, 36. 15. N.

SULTSHACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the hoders of Crangonia. It is a ballionic place, has a fine calle, and belongs to the dake of Neuburg Suitbach. Lon. 11. 56. E. 14. 40. 98. N. It is romile: N of Amberg, and 32 N. of Raufbor.

*Seer khe k.c. arown of Germany, in Brilliam Belonging to the mar milite of Baden Dourench, where there is a handfritage good wine, eight miles S. W. ct Friboner Lon. 7. 90. E. far. 47. 54. N.

countil is freedy, and there are legeral Ses, and one of the three largest of the

₹.

founds illands, lying to the We of the penintula of Malacca, and the illand of Bornco, and leparated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is whout 750 miles in length, and 173 in breath. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the lea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally, -build their houses upon poils, to secure them from the yearly inundations, a The Linglish have several forts and factories on the W. coall, the chief of which is Bencooken, which is now built live miles up the country, the place where it fined formerly being very unwholelome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough ioit. The thief commodities exported · from hence are, pepper, caues, and gold-The chief grain here, as in most of thele parts, is rice; and they have allo fugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocus-nuts, times, citrons, oranges, milions, and pomegrumes. Achin, or Autheen, is the most una reable place for trade, and hes at the N. W. and of the illand, elephants. are very picetiful here, and confequently their teeth, which are bought up by the rice hants of Squat. The inhabitouts on the has could are chiefly Mahometans; his facte in the inland country are l'agans, a , 11, butterplat morthib is not certainly horan. They are all of a black complexion, with long heir, and have not the bed character in the world for honelly.

*Some 1, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 d.g. of S. Int. The inhabitants who live upon the coall are fliong, large, and very imperflitious; but the inhand parts are very

little known.

Hungary, feated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube; subject to the house of Andria. It is 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 23. E. Ist. 48. 4. N.

SUNDA LALANDS he in the L. Indian Sea, near the Straits of Straits. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

in the illand of Aalen, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It is leated on a sire, called Sonderburg-Sound, is miles E. of Flentburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenant. Lon. 10, o. E. 1st. 14. 51. N.

SUNDERLAND, SeeSubermine in.
SUNDERLAND, a lea part town of Durham, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the feathore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its

E. of Durham, and off N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. tan 54: 56. N.

Congo, which lies along the river Zaire.

It is well watered by rivers which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of feveral metals. The capital town is of the fame name. Lon.

17. 55. E. lat. 4. 30, S.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Marche of Brandens burg, and in the territory of Sternburg. Of lare its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing flate, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

Rhine; hounded on the N. by the liver Rhine; an the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Ilaffer, on the S. by Franche Comte, and Potentry; and on the W. by Longin. It is subject to France.

in the kingdom of Naples, and in the connery of Mobile, with a callle. It is feated at the fource of the river Tamara, at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 17 nules N. by W. of Benevento.

NURA I, a les-port town of Alla, in the prevince of Guzurat, and in the penintula on this lide the Gange. It was built in the year 1060, on the banks of the river I apa, the then mart town being in another. place; and when the Englilli removed from it to this, others followed their example 37 in a few years it became a large place, and is now laid to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very confiderable; for from 1600 to 1705, the fevenues ariling from the enfloar-house, and other things, amounted to 162,500 pounds. In this city there are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahamatans of feveral feths, and many forts of Genteer, of which the Banyans are most numerous. Thefe are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or furveyors; but there are very few handicraftimen, except taylors and barbers. It is taid there are 85 different feels smoon them, who never out with each other. There are also Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Papille, and preach up atoisling as the bell guide of humen life. They live upon sime, leldom speak in the sizuers, and extend their charity even to birde and bealls s.but it would be endfeld to take motific of all their diffarealizing, authingrent coremonies, on-

by we must not forget the Perfers, of which there are a great number about Surar, and theadjacent countries. They were banified tiom Perha in the ferenth century, because they would not change their religion. I hey never marry into any other religion, which keeps their complesion almost as fair as that of the Europeans. Belides thele, there are Irws and Armouign Christians, who are all great merchanes. The fields about Surar are all plain, and the foil is ferrite, except towards the fea, which is landy and barren. All forts of prositions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in-Enrope. They have various forta of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their fotchs, the but hew deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houles are large; and there are catavanlarus and miriques. The French have a little clared near the old. English fictory, where they keep a few. Capachins, who practice furgery without a reward. The English and Durch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good underflanding with the officers of flare and justice. The affairs of the E. India company are managed by a prefident and council; and the former lives in great Iplendor. The Mahometan women are always beiled when they appear abroad, and their diefars much the fame as the men. The Cepton women are hare fored, and then lega, are bare up to the kuce. They bave several gold and filver more on their notes, cars, kgs, and toes. Surat, together with the aimsel, was taken by the English in April 1750; and attriwards eeded to them by the Great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, and 373 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 28. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

Strain Air, a country of S. America, in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch ferilements there. It extends about 25 miles along the river of Surmam, and abounds in feures, fish, game, and frogular animals of different kinds. They have fugar, cotton, schaeco, gums, and dying woods. The woods are fall of monkeys, and it is faid there are serpents go feer long. The papital rown is of the fant panie.

Alia, in Japan, and in the illand of Napuon; calling of a province of the fame, name, with a called where the emperors formerly resided. Land 189. 5. E. lat. 39.

ty, 30 miles in length, and of in breadch; bounded on the E. by Borkline; and on Suffer; on the St. he Bullite; and on

the N, by Middlefex. It contains 34,220 houles, 205,322 inhabitants, 140 parithrs, and 11 market towns, and fends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholefome, and temperate, but the fail is different in different places, the failedle being barren and full of heaths, but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are Guildford and Kingflow, the affixes being kept innermes at one place, and fometimes at the other.

ferland, in the canton of Lucern, feated on a finall take, formed by the river Ser, five miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys hand-

forme privileges.

Sy's, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the Willy the Ocean; on the N. by Mount Adas; on the E. by Gefula, and on the S. by the fands of Nomidia and bus. Taradam is the capital town. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, lugar-caues, and dites. In the mountainous part the inhabitents are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

Sus A, an amount and firing town of Halv, in Predmont, and capital of the marquidate of Sufa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of M. Jult, and a transphal arch erected to the homout of Augustus Cafar. It is feeted on the river Dona, among pleafant momentum and bilts, and is called the key of Italy, because it is the principal palfage out of France into Italy. It is go miles N. W. of Imm, and 25 N. L. of Brianzon. I on. 7. 24. F. 141. 45. 20. N. It was taken by the French in 1734, but rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSTIAL, a town of the Ruffian cinpire, and capital of a duchy of the lane name, with an archbilhop's tee. It is lante with smod, as are most towns in their parts, and seared on the river Cleima, occurries N. Es of Mosenw. Lon.

busses, an lengtille county, So unites in tength, and an in breach, bounded on the S. by the British channel; on the W. by Hampshite; on the W. by Surry; and on the E. by Krot. It contains, 21,540 houses, tog, ago inhabitants, 312 partities, 17 marker towns, and fonds 20 members to partitioned. The air is often thick and longly, but not unwhitestome, watch it be in the low marker town. The soil in the initial middle is such and breather, which renders.

the

the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has feveral iron mines. The fea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the fea-shore is full of banks of fand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

town of Perlia, and capital of Sulillan, but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is feated on the river Caron, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51.

19. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

SUSTEP AN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and duchy of Juliers, feated two miles from the river Macfe, and 128, of Roermond or Rule-mond. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 10. 56. N.

bounded on the E by the German Orean; on the S. by the flure of Role, and on the W and N. by Strathnavn and Canhoels. It is a mountainous country, and fends one member to par inment.

*SULKI, a town in the territory of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's lee, leated on the river Puzzu-lo. 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12.

25. L. la. 40, 10. N

Strion, a village in Cambridgelline, S. W. of Ely, and 14 miles from Cambridge. In 1694, here were ploughed up leveral small old coins, three filver plates, three twisted rings, and a plant one. There was a baxon inscription on the plates, but not legible

SUFTON-COLEFIFIE, a town of . Was with him, with a market on Mondays. It is feated in a fine air, but in a barren foil, and is but a finall place. It is 94 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 111 N. W. of London, Lon. 1. 49. W. lat.

52 39 N.

Sti ABIA. See SUABIA.

SWAFFILAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday t. It is feated on a hill, and is a large well-built place, full of inus and fhopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one quaker's meeting-house, and about 800 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is \$4 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 91 N. F. of London. Lon. a. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

Swalk, a river of Yorkhire, which rifes on the confines of Wellmoretand, and running S. E. paffes by Richmond and Thrulk, and falls into the Oufe.

minions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where this receive and deliver their merchants of Surar, being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lou. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 18. N.

-SWANSEY, a fea-port town of Glamorganflure, in S. Wales, with two markets, . on Wedneidays and Saturdays. It is commodifully leated on the lea-thore, where the river Tawey discharges itself, and is by the Welch called Albert Tow. It is a large, clean, and well-built town, having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Briftol and Worcetter. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Combridge, and 205 W. of London. It is governed by a postreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, two chamberlains, and bu or 70 commoncouncilmen. It has an old cause, two churches, and 400 houles, with broad paved fireets. Lon. 4.0. W. lat. 51. 88. N.

Swine N, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Dinish Lepland, and the Occan; on the S, by the Baltic Sea, and the gulph of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagate; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350, in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently colled Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the fame ; . for on the fide of Mulcovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and at the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is feated, the fpring and autumin is leave to be perceived, for the winter continues mne mouths, and the lummer during the remarking three. In winter the cold is excellive, and in fummer the heat is almost, insupportable, the air being serene all that tune. Notwithstanding this, the Swedeslive a long while, and it is not uncommon to fected people at the lame table, whole ages make up 1000 years. Those places that are hi for cultivation have learce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which realon they till the ground with a lingle ax, and one fervant may readily manage the plough. For wont of manue they burn their superstudus wood, and firew the allies. on the ground, to render it fruitful; however, this practice has of late been forbid. All their rocking quite covered with flowers in the lummer time, and their gardens

blottoming, because the lost stat and to pay the lama roll as other nations for a regetation of places, but yet the up to the up an Laft India company at Gotten-les pears, cherries, applicate, melous, and hurges and as that bethour is washout the range. rapes, have non to prope a tafte as in the rore fouthern commission. Their dame his nimite are bories, cows, hoge, goate nd thees, In the spinier time funder as les carge, that the inhabitants are obliged to nuharch sheir houses to ducit cheir cattle. With regard to the wild boalls, there are karte wolves, force, wild tars and longer cla. In winter the louis and murrely beone grey, and the hater as white as Thow There are also cite and rem deor; They lave feveral forts of lowls, and partridges, suodcocks, and falcone, in great pleney. The filver-mines are 300 yards in depth; ind though they are rich, yet the prople who work bem have leave whetewith to ubliff, when the king's dutice are paid. The mines of copper are engedingly good, and they get large quantities out of them. thery year, tho bot to much as furnierly Lakewite the tron mines yield a great deal. of reon, and they afailly exchange them for the commoderate of foreign countries. But fince the Swedes have had manufactor ries of their own forcign merchandlers have been prohibited; which has reduced the iron to to low a price, that those min work in the mines ben fraven get chough. to live upon. The Sweder and not apply to navigation till the year these when their velicle had liberty to puts thro, the Sound. without paving any toil. The yall quantities of the Sweder romandities blought bere by the English, but them upon thinking of reade a and mov they have a great property was an expense of the control of the contr shey are obliged to pulse. Some of logical water, inches the series the formation of the series the formation of the series of t formed Liverna, pumper was the gr

ive plenty of feather. The acces of early beliden to land their velicle were obliged Sound, the more handizes brought from the Fall Indies come duty free. The inhabitanes are of ambuilt rendirention, and able to tuffare the burtlett fabour. much more possibed than what they were; and bate feveral public febools and colleger where ares and ferences are tought. Their houses are generally of a god, with. very little are in their confirmation. roofs are covered with furf. on which their goats often food. There is no country in the world where the women do fo much work; for they till, the ground, thich the corn; and row the boats on the fea. egovernment of Sweden was always momarchient, and was formerly elective, but, dalienwards became beredingry. But after the genth of Charles XII in 1718, the "taics of the kingdom began to recover their anciem rights, and cletted the hufchand of Ulrick Elconora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave sof Helle. The faiber of the prefent king was olected in 1748, who was of the houfe of Holdein-Lucia. Arthe lame ume they cro-chablished the authority of the allembly of the States, which confift of 1000 gentlemen, 100 ecclehaffics, 1,50 burgelles. and about 250 pealants. The whole counitry is divided into 25 governments, whole governors are called Land Horlding, and promite that they will guve on according to whe swedifinlaws, reduced july a body in rygo, and conform to the infirmations of the Line, as offo to quit the province when number of artifle and workmen as well the king that command them. The Swedes Germans at Scotton, who are as it were profess the Evangelical religion, and will naturalized among them, and their many factories are now in a prerengend condition. They have one archivelop, and leven to the profess the part one archivelop, and leven to the profess to profess the Evangelical religion, and will not the profess the Evangelical religion. the king thall command them. The Sweden

forme callie, where the king refidest. The cathedral is a Supert Members and in the lake may it there are an loris of fifth. It is to miles S. of Within and 37 S. M. of Luhook is subject to the strke of Meckhair burg. 1 300, 41, 14. L. lat. 53.44. D.

Sween look, a town of Turky att Extope, feated on the river Minney of the confines of Servin and Bolova, 20 bridge S. W. of Reigrader Flory 19: 32 by law

44. 48. /N.

SWIERON, a town of Willihire, with a market on Mondays. It is known at the top of a bill, near a rich vale, and the boules are wall built with flore. It is 28.4 miles Noof Salifbury, and 83 W. of Lon-Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 80. No.

SWITZ. See SCHITZ. . SWITTERLAND, OF SWISSER LAND; a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyroi; on the W. by the Franche Comte; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black S. by Savoy, the Milanele, and the provinces of Bergamalco and Breffiano, Len about 225 miles in length, and 63 in breadths and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with frow. There are a great numbber of lakes and rivers, and tome very lett tile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. Swifferland is divided. into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Luncity, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug: Friburg, Soledre, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Balle, and Schaffhaufen. Claris and Appenzel contain both religions. All thefe cantons are to many for publics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and bladerwald, which begin to thirbw off the Authrian yoke in 1 gob. The mounrains of Swifferland, commonly called the Alps, att a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Nichterrangan Sea. possible for a man to trave from one of the other, has ignored would be about not one of the other, has ignored would be about not not one of the other has ignored would be about not one of the other has ignored would be about not one of the other has ignored beat not one of the other has been about the other has been a and extend to the Adrianic rand if it were Caribus, and come Many of Rose special bars of F. C. of Startes, Lot., 2012, 37 leading on the state of the shirt begins in the commerce of th

lakes are thate of Confiners, Coneva, Las cerd, Zawes, and New Chatel. The man confiderable rivers are the Rhines A Rhone, the Aar, the Rucs, and the Inc. The principal tiches of Swifferland confidence of excellent pallures, in which they brief and fatterrelien musica. As they leave dut their cattle right and pay on the moune rains, one would think they would be devoored by the wild beatter and wet it in quite dibervise; for when the heeves perceive a bear or a wolf, at a diffance, they torm thenrelyes into a chicle, and are resdy to secerve the eventy with their hurns. As for the grats, and themory grate; they feed to flocks on the mountains, and in lides; and when any dangerous animal draws nest a fignalitie given, and they wil ger into a place of refuge, where the lavage bealte usre not come, " The intabitants are all firme robuit men, for which read Forest, and a part of Swebia; and on they fon they are generally chasen by feveral, nations for the mulitary fervice, and even the pope has his hwill hunds. The women are sucrably handlome, have many good dustities, and are in goneral very indultrions. If he persons former short old manner of threis, and me confort to live upon milk, butter and the firme there are louis of the mountaineers who pover have any bread. Air secount of the feveral. canting, and their dependencies, may be fren in their bider.

See Zwoll. SWOLL

SYMONDEBURN, I WININGS IN NOV. thumberland, whose restory is one of the most valuable in the News Erestand. In 1733, a Roman alter was discovered in the wall of the old kitchen. The caule was delifeyed by the chuntry people in their vain refearches after troubore.

SXEACUSE, an indicine, frome, and lamous city of bicity attitue Wal de Note. with a billion's tee, and a new lates with bour delibered by a fortier sale. This

to appropriate to the Tourse of the principal state of the principal

by a. The Turks divide it into three teghybeglics, namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damaicus It ab u di in uil, coin, and leveral losts of futs as well as peafe, beans, and all kings of polic and garden flutt, but it would produce mitch more than it divin it it were well suttingted, for there are the finest planse and pallures in the world. The in brancs have a trade in hik, comblets, i d fait Dimakus, by the Turks called beh in, is the cipital town

SYRISM, a large town of Alia, in the Fift Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, ferted near the ten Longo. 40 Flat.

1' ,0 N.

Set LCA . town of Pelish Pentila, in the palage are of Culm, wated on the river Vi 18alı Lon-19 II k 141 48 14 N and the said

TAATA, a town of Upper Laype, L about a mile from the river Nik It is the residence of a sovernor, and there are a great many currous remains of milguity. It makes a handlome ifpe trance to those that full along the river, and is so, miles S of Ca. 1 Long 31 us I lat 96 30 N

* LAHACHASAM, I town of Afia in Nitchia in the country of Bosoc, other v is called the legicibishic of Maintaba among the mountains, feated on the river Ad us, nest us fource, about 50 miles

above the town of Adena.

* 7 ABAGO, the most foutherly of all the illinds in America, is himsed in 11 N lat 110 miles, 5 of Barbadocs, and about the fame diffance from the Sharith Mais it is about to miles in kingth, and ricin breadth. It has a fruitful fort. well a stered with numerous iprings, and capable of producing lugar and great thin elle that is railed in the Well kidings as also furnished with several base and ercele, very consumments for all kind of thepping. It was pedre to Great Breisin! au 1763, but Artifried to the krench by the treath of peace in tagg.

Tanago, an elland of America, in the Social the Bay of Pagaran Its about 1 Your miles in length and three in breadth. and is a mountainage place, abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniand Lun Bor 16. W. let 7 30. 5.

TIBARCA, an Mind of Africa, on

S. and on the W. by the Mediterraneant Genorie, who fill for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tours. Lon. 9. 16. L lat 35.50 N.

> TABALCO, an island of N America, id Ner Spain, and in the government of Tabalco. It is formed by a river of the time name, and by that of he Peter and St. Paul, heipp about 90 miles in length, and to in breadth. It is near the bay of Compeachy, to miles from the fes, and

160 & W of Campeichy.

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*TIBISCO, a province or government of N America, an New Space, bourded on the N by the has of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by the presince of Chips, and on the W by that of Guixaci It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breath, and is very fertile in chocolite-nuts, in which its chief reies conlikt. The air is ex trees in moril, and there are shower every day to mine rionths in the s it

I tril-Mot wints, a mountain of Airea, it is the molt welfern cape or promontors in that part of the world. and is near the Cape of Good Hape the bry at the toot of it is called the Table-

Bıy

IOR, a toan of Bobemis, in the encl of Bre'in where the Hulates we e forth ed, and like their chief. It is 19 nules 5 of Prague Lou 11 56 L lat 49 20 N

IAGRICALLY, a province of Alie in Freb, I mg on the feuthern flore of the Caspian Sea counded by Astrilad on the

L sud Ghian or the W

* TALHA, a town of Bohemma, on the confines of the Upper Palstinute, near the forest of Bobemis, seated on the mice When I on 13 to E lat 49 56 N

IAL CHIER, a town in the W Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on I luifdays it is noted for the great plenty of little flone dug up near it, and thei is a large Ranc bridge over the river Wart It is none miles S. W. of York, and 188 V by W. of London, Lon. 1 12. W. lat. 53. 58 N.

TADMOR, See Paimira.

* TADODIAC, & Settlement in N Asperieta in Canada, with a harbour. It is kased or the rever bt. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the erver Saguent. Lon 68. 29. W. lat. 48. 6. N.

IAPALA, OR TARALLA, a town of Spain, in Marriette, with a calle, scated on the river Cidazo, in a country produoing good water, is toiler S. of Pamthe coast of Burday, belonging to the priuma. Lun. 1. 26. W. lat. 44. 29 N.

TAPILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emp. ror of Morocco, bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and I remeden; on the L. by the Bersberies, on the 5. by the defere of Barbary , and on the W. by the Linguous of Frz, Moiorco, and bus. is divided into three provinces, Das, Saro, and Just. It is a mountained landy country, but produces a little wheat and but cy by the fider of the rivers. The inmabirants her upon camels field and dates, and they breed horles to fell to foreigners. I her have also offriches and dromedances, which lift will travel 100 miles in a day I'm Arain live in tents, and the Betthe ries, the present inhabitants, dwell in til liges Tafilet is the capital town, which -15 a tridia, pluc, with a calle, and fested ou i recet in a plan, 910 miles of Ec, ad 275 S E. of Morocco Ion 5 4, W lat 28, 2 N

* In will, a large town of Alrica, in the kingdom of Moro o, and in the province of Sn. A preat many Jewalise is re, who carry on a confider ble trad li is fested in a fe tile plain, go mil strom the fea, and 37 S of I undant Lon i' W lat of 23 N.

the kin, 'or or Alerers, and province of

able, is but is now reduced to a village.

It is famous for being the birth place of

St An uffine

the court of the king of Yemen, with a call on a mo neur that commands the town I on ye 6. I. lat. 11. 50 N

in t c king from of Na, le, in the Latther

W2B1dY

the domain sof Morocco, and in the kinedon of Tablet, feated on the tiver Drus, with a frong callie flanding on a mountain. Los 6.43 W. lat. 27.10 N.

Spun, which has its source in New Careful, on the confines of the Lingdom of Arragon. It runs through Old Castele, passes by Toledo, from whener it proveeds to Alcantara in Editemanura, when entering Portugal, it washes hanterein, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lishan, and to miles field lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This is ver is called Tepo by the Portuguese and was sorrierly samons for its golden lands

* I ARGORA. . See Orterous,
*I argora or a see of the final that of

the Sandwich Islands, lying off the fouthwell part of Mowee, from which it is differe three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the foil feems to be fandy and batten. Between this and Mowee her Morotinne.

the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is feated to

the S. of Albunt Craruan

* 1) 10 H, a town of Alia, in China, and in the province of Chiangli, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lun. 114, 41, D. lat. 27, 38 N.

of Dornock 12 miles N. of Cromutty

TAINTON, a village in Gloucellerfline, four miles S. E. from Newent, fix trom-Minchel-Dean, and feren W. from Cloureller. In 1706, there we's all ore four d here, from which the rehn is extracted gold, but not enough to answer the expense of separation

in the province of Quargii, and in that part that belongs to the king of Youquin.

Los 107 15 L 141. 20. 10 N.

and in the private of Nankin, ketted on the it it king I on 117. St. E. lat.

Chicane, and in the territory of Samtonge; fened of the river Charante, 30 1 1453. E. of Rochelle. Jun. 0. 40. W. lit 42 46. N.

with a harbour, Jo miles S E. of Non-

TAILONG, a fliong city of Alia, in China, and in the province of Changli.

cipy, feated on the could del Prefiche, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon 11 6. L.

lat. 42. 80. N.

I AI AVE RA, a town of Spain, in New Ciffile, with a fait, leated on the river Tapo, to a large valley abounding in corn, frame, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S W. of Midrid, and belongs to the arch-bishop of Toledo, Lon. 4 1. W. lat. 39. 41 N.

dure, in Spain, leased on the over Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badegoz. Lun. 6.

34. W. lat. 38 34. N

nochairs, an S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock.

TILIARD, a town of France in 1184punt, and in the Gapenzons, feated on the liver linearce, 47 miles 5 of Grenoble Lou (- 20 b lat 41. 28 N

Talking it, ingradiently to Dorchester is his on the in adabout suo house, with I ver ' fir is "i seh are brind, but body pared, and love anut at vii

"lat 40 t, a 'oun c' l'ance, in Guicote, d in the teritory of Suite tonge, with the title of a principality, and a intall hathour, it ned on a pemp fula of the Court who, as mite, b. I. of Santes, a deco 9 W. of Paris. Lon 0 50 W lat. 45 3- N.

* I AMAI & IF DA, a lown of America. in Terra titing, in the governit of be Murths, funted on the rise '11 1 lena, and belus, s to 'pat I to , t

45 W 121 9 6 N

* TAMAR, a niver of Lugland, witch runs from N. 10 3. 11d divules Commail from Devo ill r

at pricely the same tel was any Africa, on the could of Country nea butta Leone, where there are all far sof reficiliments, as well a. go' land elephor to terth

* I MARA, B HOUD IT \Ge, an tac rilard of bocotine, hough ear the main of the Red S t, ville that por 11 11 ferred or the N could of the Almit LAM

12 .5. F IH II JO N.

* IAMARAC 1, se ip with Lot Stath-Am t a, in Bratt, how led on th V by the capraint up of Pin what on the E by the N Se to on the 4 1 betainsheed, and on the W he the lapuyas re an illand of the lame name, is par med from I erra hera by a narrow chinacl, and which is cight tother in length, and hve in hie dith. There is a good harbo it, whole entrance is appended by a culti-

Lon 33 D. W. Lat. F. ra. S.

Tivet, a town in Castordiare, with a 56. L lat. 23 85 N market on Tuesdays. It is pleasant to need on a rever of the time name, which with ats beauches almost buround to, and over which there is a bridge. It confilt of une large fireet, in the middle of which is the Tradreadth. On the N coull there is a market-place i and there is a famous fracichuol anu a finali halipital. It is Ye nules E. of Children, and 45 W. by N. of Isonwon Lan. at 35. W. Mt. 51. 46. N.

China, and in the programs of Jeung to ted to an agreeable country about de L -- I in haves and lakes. Loop and 35.

lat 25, 46, 26, 26

many, as Thurspies, built by Ming Pepun, the father of Charlemagne It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is ne a the riter Uniterat

LAMWORTH, Ayoun of Swifford hore, with a market on Simila is. It is ple iinti lette on the sver Tame, and en the torders of Warn schings. It is a need good corporation, and fundering the there to parisamous. It is eight both > 1 cr Liunfeld, and its v W of Long w. Len 1. 38. W lat 50 40 N

TANAIS. SEL BOY

Tiving, anterettomlards, w' tiles in the contured to court ! leads, is the territory of the ion, on the Monteriat, palles 1, Quers, Albi Ali. and Ale and a faller, atto the mer Po, I til be'ste Ve'n 1

I A MARITAN, a out of Alu, 1) the the in of the , captil of a process of it I me name, this S W tim Lor 98 of 111 11

free or, atomnof " migh mital undere, icitaen t' rici 1 , where till the the till of th / Luban lin 8 o W lat 29 26 Kg

TANITE VIII, Atomnot A 10, m N Arobott', let I on the incre in 19, where the Lan lells have a to the the . ded at to to a laste with of he rf 1 ale tah ted by Youtha te, a d the eth a te Mundangers the little et all et In the inchest and the last ret tound in brut t tount, eight high, the wil a chrost dir, clas and the c sering ! I we a be -ni c, male either 1 In voi pilmitto leat is It is pleaters is he red b, the water fide, and is a out half a rule in length. It is about go railes lost fames lort

TIVD , a town of Alia, in the Last ladres, in the kingdom of Bengal, featand on the call how of the street Ganges, too miles N. W. of Daces. Loo 87.

TAND IY be an effend of Afa, and ou. of the most cafferly of the Philippine . It is isparated from Manilla by a nerrow freit; and a say miles in length, and two ppicales, which there and flamer. If helodys to Spain. Lon 104. 36 L. Mr. 12-36 N.

I AN BERRICO HEER WOOM OF Germany. " TAMERON, at them of Alia, in him the efficience lipper Saxony, and old hims, and in the presence of John Marche of Brandelling, It is not a large place, has populating and force of the electore bave kept their great in an old critic here. It is feeted on the river * TAMMISH'S BOW, 'a touch' of Cor- Tanger, where at falls into the Elbe, 24

miles N W. of Brandcoburg, and 28 N I of Madgeburg 1 on, 13 30 E. lat 54. 16 N.

TANGLER, a fearport town of Africa, in the kingdom of her. It was taken from the Moors by the Por upack in 14-1, and given as a down to the princets of Portigal, who married Charles II king of England, but he did not think it worth the expense of leaping, and there is en 1683, he crifted the works to be like up, and wither with a partition. It is furly rested 230 mills to be been bounded.

5 0 W lat 1. 10 N.

like ut, a knodom of The in Clanese inter, bo red on the E. by Chine on the S. by the ampdom of Ava, on the Withhe dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the P project the Core to Khan of the Calmacks. It is disvaded into two part, Langut Proper, and Libet, the lifts the pre mone of Dalar I at la, the to create percell of the Tar-He is to red the or as a Gud, being it a whit to know the ficies of the hait, unther cem fice l'prisof in-He reces es all diatopylin hori, then for lanens firing spon as a'ter, in a v ry tandro a pigodi, which flat de on mount? at 1 lie lake es no bids no , to o is purs his hard on (really the the une, after which the less we their In ar forgreen After this pointiff dies, the, belie " he apprire , in it a rew body and market in felt by own

I in jank, a true of Alia, in the Enfi Indies, and on the conflict oremandels. It is capital of a prosumed of the fame name, bor ided on the N by Gin, in, on the S by Marica, on the E by the fex, and on the W by the kin, domnate Madu ta, a) I is one of the best countries in the last Indie — The town is tented on a branch of the river Civen—and the French, Dance and Dutch, Five factories in the — Lon —9 7. L lat 10.30 N.

South tea, and on, of the New Hisbridge. Capt (ook is, here some time in his incond votage to the South Sea. The incond votage to the South Sea. The incondition are a frame people and sor and holpstable. Then are seal are books and arrows, fings, feesie, and class. There is a volcano in the island, and the foil is very fertile in the troppeal from and forest time. The coast also abroadly in fib. I his illand is figured in 19. 30 S. lat. and 169 48 El ton.

"TANGR, Ethink kingspoter of Afia, to the Left Judick, and on the rout of Malabar; bounded by the formulars of the Samount and the less and is those a miles know It is a wholesome think country.

*I to (), the lanther much the like Fraunch ly Islands, an the boat to be us, at thous to regues in circuit, iii a height lufheier t to be teen it lesen i It ian som t anchorage on the rotth well hid though the wart is frict and Inacialia near the thore, ictital iprings are found mland, and a finull fricam of good water, which teaches the lea when the live 1941 199 the fouth-east flor rifes tre coplout n in great anequalities ammediately from the lea, to that the plains id i cadeus. of which there are some of great extent, he all on the north-well hide, and being dorred with tulus of mes, intermixed with plintanors, and interfeeled by paths leading to every pire of the ille, they form a be nutril lane frage the 1 4 141 VY 12 1

Fronking, alia pottown of Sicili, in the Val di Demina, i sied on a rock a finali distance from the iça. I' is 88 miles S of Millier

rica, in Peru, and in the chocile of Plu ; a miles long, and 3" broad.

on this lide of the Ganges which ture W through the kingdom of Can hais, and lasts much the ice a little below Surat

" i l) tha, or intry R, and IAlivar 801 a, the namered two tribes of American I vinces, +1 Bi shi When the I rench attempted to be tile on the coaff, they we tit flart 1 shed, and to ther men nor wemen could be how he to we restments by ity means. Their bodies were junted of I write shour especially black, and the lan of the nur w scut pretschole on the top of the bead, but he hand they wore it lung. I hey had all holes in the e under lips, in which they put a green flone. The women had long hair, but to boles in their lips, lionever, their each nest bored, and they put white bones in the hish a were at first reported to be grants and menearcis, but that it found to be faile

TARAKTO, a les pont sown of Italy, in the Lingulom of Wiples, and in the Forra d'Otrario; a strong and populous place, with an irebbishap's see, and the title of a principality. It is leated in a pennisolit, and is defended by a strong calles but the harbour is thus kind up, which has hurt it very shack. This town be given harbout to the spiders called transmiss, whose bute is not to be called transmiss, whose bute is not to be called but by danking.

of Orranto, and 140 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. 1st. 40. 85. N.

TARAGATILA, a rown of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Tablet, feated on the river Dras, with a fortified calle, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

TARARE, a town of France, in Lyonnois; leated on the river Turdive, in a velley, and at the foot of a mountain of the fame name. Lon. 4.43. E. lat. 45.52. N.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well-built calile, and a chapter composed of 15 canons, seated on the river Rhone, in a pleasant fertile country, over-against Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TARAZONA, a trong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 140 mries. N. E. of Toledo, and 127 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1, 26. W. lat. 42. 10: N.

TARBER, a populous town of France, in Gascony, capital of the county of Bigorie. It is a bishop's see, has a calle, and is feated on the river Adour, in a place, 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 118 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. o. g. E. lat. 43, 14. N.

TARENT, a river in Dorfetshire, which rifes in Southampton, and gives a name to several villages it passes through in its way, so where it falls into the Stour.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county; bounded on the N. W. by the duchy of Savoy, and Fanshigny; and on the S. E. by the duchy of Aoste, and the county of Maurienne. It is a disagreeable barren country; full of dreadful mountains; Maurien is the capital.

kingdom of Fez, leated on the lea-coast, with a callie built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful filhery, and it is leated in a plain lursounded by mountains and duck forests full of mountains. It is accounted a defart; but there are good wells and fine passures. Long a so. W. lat. 35-20: N.

TARGORODA Town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Muldavia, 30 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26, 29. E. lat. 40, 49. N.

of Tucky in Europe and capital of Wa-

miles S. E. of Hermanstadt; and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 45. 45. N. Sce Tracovisco.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalufia, and in the diocese of Cadiz, with a casse. It is a poor place, with sew minabitants, and it scated on an eminence on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar, Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 30. o. N.

TARKU, a town of Alia, in Persia, and capital of Daghestan; seated on the W. coss of the Calpian Sea, 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* TARN, a river of France, which has its fource in Gevandan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban...

* 1 ARO, or BORGO-DI-VAI-DI TA-RO, a duchy of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; and capital of the territory of Val di Taro; feated on the river Tato; no miles S. of Borgo-Donino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

the mountains of the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. croffes Parma, where it washes Campiano, and Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, and proceeds to discharge itself into the Po, below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in Morocco, and territory of Sus, seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. go. o. N.

talonia, feated on a hill, near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a viguere, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

".TARBAGONA, an ancient and firong there of Sprin, in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bithop's lee, and an university. It was built by the Phornicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Bomsos. There are many monuments of antiquity here, pamely, medals, tofciptions, and the roots of magnificent buildings. It is now furrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is also descuded by regular works. It is wither to large nor to populous as it was formuly i for the the there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not shore 300, which we all built with large fquere Bones . It corres on a great trade, and is feated on a still on the Mediterranean Search's country abounding in corn, wine, on midelaxe It is 35 miles N. E. of Toriola and the E. by N. of Madrid. Lon, 1 18 8 William A. N.

TARSUS MANY COLOR TERASSO, and in Caremania, which thinks part of Natolia,

with an archbishop's fee. It was this expital of Ciliais, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is feared istar the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35.

55 E. lat. 37. 10. N.

I'ARTARY, GREAT, a large extent of country, making the third part of Alia, being about 1500 miles in lingth, from E. to W. and 1250 in breadth from N. to S. It 19 feated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently a illed Scythia, whose last king was named Ungham, and was conquered by a rebel named Chinges Khan. He founded a rew Lingdom, which has fince been called Taitary. Linopean Tartary, as well as I arrary in Turks, lies near the Black Sea, and Mulcovy Lattary, is near the Calpin Sea; Affaire Taitary of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which ferve to determine the fituition of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga, or Wo're, the I milea, the Lena, and the Amou It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country, for different authoragist a diffrient deleription, and their fore we can unly the a notice that the Mulroviers pullife a large part of this country lying bound it e first Oby, and the Climite petiels that part of Great Tertary a seless Separated from Coupley a wall. This being premiled, we may diside il is country into three parts, which are Ruftin Lertary, Chinefe Tartary, and Indep no nt Tarrary Ruthan Tartary has no fixed beands, but it may be near 1,00 mil s in len, h from E to W, and 750 in bit dil from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into hiberia, whose inhabitants are called Officele, and who are a lavage valabond propic, whole principal town is Narim. Tungula is another part, which lics near the Jamilea, and Janifetkoy is the capital town. Jakutta, or Buratta, lics near the rivers Lena and Angara, and the capital is Jakasikoy; the fourth part is called Orkotte, which lies it ar the eaftern lea, the river Amer runs thro' M, and Oc. kotskoy is the capital town There is another part litely discovered, catled Kamfcharks, which is contiguous to great Tar tary, and lies on a first into which the river Amur falls. Chinele Tartary, is leparated from China by a great wall, and is about 730 miles in extent. It is divided into the reflers and welters; and that ware of it near the wall is without inhabituate. It was formerly inpposed to be Gathay, whose capital was Cambala, which is now well known to be Pring This is divided into it veral parts, which are all monitioned in meir proper places. Ladependent Tarrary

comprehended all that part of it which belongs neither to Rusha nor China; and is . composed of several kingdoms, namely, Turkellan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of l'angut. In ger neral, the l'arters are a tobuil people, have a good conflictation, and capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, thore chips, large whithers, and notes even with their faces. They are dextrous in handling their fabres, and thooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of dumeflic affairs. They are pagans, and have a pontiff cilled Dali Lama, taken notice of in the article FAN-GUF, which fee. As for the several lefe divisions of the Tartais, they are taken notice of in their order.

TARTAS, a towar of brance, in Galcony, and in the territory Albert; huilt in the form of an amphitheatte, and on the fide of a bill, upon the river Midonze, which talls min the Adour, is miles N. E. of Dax. Lon. o. 48. W. lat. 43. 50 N.

TARUDANT. Ser TARODANT.

TASSENG, an illand of Denmark, bra tween shufe of Finonia, Langeland, and Arroe. It is leparated from the former by a natrow canal, and contains a few towns

and villages.

T'ASYO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulph of Contella It is about 35 miles in citcumference, and the capital town is of the ame name, which has a good harbour, and few ral caffles. It was formerly tamous for mines of gold and quarries of beautrial marble.

TATTA, a town of Affa, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Studa, otherwise called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, about three miles in length, and one and a light in breadth, and has a large caravanfary at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horfer. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between Latta and Larrbundar, are earried by councie, onen, and horses. The adjacent country is almost level, and over-grown with thinbs and buthes, wherein the rabbers lath to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus. or Sind, from whence there are cangle out to bring water to the town. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has caused to severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it is that city only. They have manufactures of file and cotton; and they make chintz very fine and cheap, as illocurrous enbancts inlaid with ivory. The Portuguele had formerly a church here, which a non abandoned, and the Gentoon here all ce toleration of their seligion. Int. 71.5 L late 24.

Three, with meries or bridges. It is feated on the over Bare, near the place where it fills into the Within, and in a fermi country. It is but a final place, and was formarly of note for its callie It is no miles S. L. of Lintoln, and 127 N. of I one on 8 W. lat. 59. 6 N.

TALASTES, Trown of Sweden, in I'mland, and capital of the province of Tavalle I, I sted on the recreation falls
into the lake Wana, 50 miles N. W. of
Borgos, and to N. k. of Abo. The province 1, how ded up the N. by he Bothma, on the heavy Great Savolan, on the
5. by Navland, and on the W. by Proper
I inlied and Tall Bothma. The princepal commodity is stone.

Taubi r, a tiver of Germany, in Frantonia, which tiles in the marquilate of Anipach, and vulnin N. W towards the confines of Swahin, pales by Rotenburg, Mariendel, and Weitheim, where

at fills into the Mains

Pomerella, fested on the river Verl, and miles N. W. of Culm, and 45 8 W of Munching It has greatly fail rea by five and by the war Low 18 3 L lat 53 38 N.

LAVERVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Galibria, frated on the river Coraca, so miles It of Nuaftro, and 70 N E. of Regno.

Lon. 16 44. L lat. 39. 11. N

town of Portugal, and capital of the piotown of Portugal, and capital of the piotown of Algaroe, with a handfome taffle,
and one of the best harboars in the kingdom, defended by a tort. It is seated in a
ful plain, furiounded with m
from where a stream proceed
river Gilson, between Cape Vincent and the
first of Gibralrae, 100 miles W. by N. of
Lon \$7.50. F lat. 35.18 N.

Takkus, a great chain of the

TAVISTORE, a fown of Describing, with a market on beturdays. It is feated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and wat once a flourthing place, famous for its fintely about, which is divided into tenements. It is full a large place, and well watered, there being a brook summing theo's every fireet, and over the river is a flone bridge of five arches. It has two alms-boules, and lends two metabors to parliament. It

įΩ),

W. by S. of Lundon It also gives the title of margins to the eldest fon of the duke of Bedford Lon. 4. 12. W. lat.

50 35 N.

TAUNION, a town of Somerfeell ire. with two markets, on Wedneldiss and daturdays It is pleasantly hoted on the river I one or I hone, among mridous, and the river is navigable for barges i ithin three miles of the town, where there is a handlome bridge, and it had once a callle, now in ruins It is a haidfure, ne it, well-built place, with spacious streets and two parith churches, and las leveral large woulden manufactories It is reckoned the hit town in the county, and hends two nembers to puliment It is -1 mies N I, of Ixcrer, and 110 W by S of oudor I on 3. 17. W lat 50. 59- N

TARREON Drin, as it is subgarly ralled, for trivale of I miton, is a trut. for 30 miles about, lo huntful, to use their phiase, with the zun and zorl alone,

that it needs no ma mre

I LORYINA SIETAORIINA.

Bretign, I sign the most hold city of Morles the record to the need by a city of the first of the 18 40 N

et orite ite, att and the, in Perha, and a routed of A lee witzan was lormerly the copred of lene, and the applicable or the limits , for it contains 15,000 houtes beliefe mir v ti parate thops, and their coo,000 it his I. is about the miles in circum-Dif Inte terence, and carries or a brodigious trade in culian, cloth, filks, gold and filver broorder, fine turbana, and they reen leather Their are 300 carmailirit, and 210 nicitation Some travellers suppose it in he the ancient Echatuna, but of this there It is leated in a delightis no certainty ful plain, furiounded with mountains, from wheree a fluam proceeds, which runs thro' the city. It is u, nules & L. of Nacktiven, and 300 N W. of Ifpahan.

TANKUS, a great chain of riountains in Alia, which beging at the ordern part of lattle Carumania, and extend truy for into India. In different places they have def-

few or names.

Lack or Lake of Tay, in Braidabhin, and tunn n. E through Athol. It afterwards turns S. E. distribute the flures of l'erth and life from Anglis, and then talls into the Firsh of Tay.

* TAYONE,

TAYOAN, a town of Afri, and rapital of the island of Formula, lying in the I'h nete Sea, with a hathom on the westere fish. Lon. 120. 30. I. lat. 13.

fir up town of Abr, in China, in the product of Chaif. The emperor for merly resided here; and se is agreeably seated among the mountains and hills. Let 111.55. F. lat. 38. 5. N.

" I all the Bell, a province of Africa, in Biledungered, and in the middle of the Zur, or Defort, it contains there in ill towns, and has a great many primetic.

* Iteressa, in incunt town of A fir t, in the king dom of Punis, and on the connucs of the kingdom of Algiers. I here are resortal remains of artificial, and feated at the too of a noun up, 125 miles from the acc. Lon. 8 , L. lit. 34. 51. N.

of a province of the fame time. It carsection a good tale, and is to the long the
to of the of the mountains of Atlantains.

Lon. 4. 55. W. 1st. 32. 50. N.

at 1 authorities true it to the Medicina

Triblineups, a four of Germann, in the cur'e of Wettohiler, capital it is construct the film name, with a office his it on the limit in 1707, and 18 12 in 185 > W. of Officeburg, and 19 N. J., of Manter. Lon. 8, 2, 1, lat. 52, 11.

Africa, in the kingd m of Moro-co, and in the positive of Sus, feated in a fine plant, on the river Sta, and in a country about any in doce and from early about 25 h late 29, to. N

own of N A nersea, is the new format of Galaxa, on the engli of the Soul, See, with a berbout and a lost-fied above, It corrupts feveral handlom chriches and fine houses. Lon. 33. 15 11.

Trook's, an ancient and thorg term of Africa, in the equi mone of Morocce, and especial of a Lingdom of the same many on Biledulgetid. It is the same of a mountain, and the inhabit

tants ate kind to thangers. Lon. 7. 55. F let. =9. 35. N.

"Trevier, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Ma, with in old caffle and a timel bribon. It is fitted on the fide of a nountur, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9. 5. W. let. 30. 4. N.

There is, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and it a province of the same mane, on the coall of the Mediterranean dea, with a cuttle ind a plentitul hibery, so note A. P. of Algress. Lon. 1.5 P. 1st. 37. 5. A.

I tonist, a large and confiderable two of him, in the language of Moneco, and compare of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portugue's in 1517, but they were driven as as foon after. The inhabitants are find to be very holpitable. It is do ted in a personal plane, upon a recer which formulas it. Lone 8, 35. W. lat. 20, 30. N.

* Tener, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Murosco, and make province of Sus, fested in a plain abounding in conn, and where there is plenty of theep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and no from Parulant

Fire, a river shich iffer on the conthe of Connections, and converge callwind divides the country of Dutham from Yrikibine, and fall into the German Crean Balon Stockton.

A THIFTAP I, in incient, large, and ft ong town of Aires, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of fremeers, is mile, tromathe city of that ince. There are a girll many mines of non-in-its terms tors.

Livits, thousame, fling, and confid rible town of Perria, and capital of the mhabitants are should ell Ge striz Chin isas, bein 1 20 Jo in number, and are Georgians, Arm mant, Papills, and a fer, Ma' ometan. It carries on a confiderable trait in fors, and there are hinds fine terrars (1 white houses, and raise vald to, he pt in ed d dider. The Miles. meters lave no moliques here, for fear of of what to it' ibit it is; but they bace a large raille, whole garrelon are all Perfians. It is leasted on the tiver Kar, at the fert of a mountain, too union N. W. of Genous and ing W of links Lon. 45. 15. E lat. 43 80 N.

"TREAT, a toun of Afri, in China, and capital of a processor of lisping. In the restricted of this place there sie a fort of worms, which make whose was lake

that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. L. lat. 31. I It. runs. towards the S. paffing by Wara-

TEGAPATAN, a few port town of Alia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and near cape Comorio, where the Datch have a factory. It is go miles S. L. of Lon. 75. 80. L. lat. 8. o. N.

* TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name, to the E, of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the defort of Saharah. It is remarkable for mountains of lakt. Lon. 6, 30, W. lat. 21. 40. N.

* Techui, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus; divided into thece parts, which are a mile diffant from cach other, and may curtain about 400 houses. It is leated on the rever Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

Thatfo, a town of the Grifons, which gives name to the Valtelina is leated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudino and Tiranno,

eight miles from each.

· TEGORARIN, a large country of Africa, in Baledulgerid, between Barbary and the delatta; bounded in Zeb on the L. and Segennetia on the IV. It is faid treonian so towns, and about 1,50 villiges. The inhabitants carry on a great nade to Rubary and Negrociano, and are very civil to firangers.

" TEGOVARIN, a territory of Africa, in Barbaty, and in Biledulgerid. It con. turns 50 callies, and above 100 billages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the steat delari Sahatali.

* Tegles,, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Almorco, and the province of Hea; feated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are lad to be great thieres

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea, bounded on the I pregnable: however, it was taken by ca; on the E. by Schaulon; on the S. by I ing to feveral thouland bombs in 1716. by the Red Sea.

of the river lieigue. This is the place hat, 450 272 N. where the Dance art landed, and where · they committed freerst ourrages. It has I Negroelands beamed on the N. by the 29. W. lat. 50. 324N.

rifes, in the Carputhing mountains, on the fifther of Bire. The inhabitunes are quite. conduct of Timilitatin and Red Ruffle. I waknown to the Murupeaus.

den, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube, marthe Titul, fome leagues above the mouth of the Save.

I't LEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the State delli Prelide, with a linal harbour, and a flieng fort. It is feated at the month of the brook Offa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

TELECIA. See TREMECLN.

TELGRIN, OF TELGA a fown of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is leated on the S bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

TELLECHERRY, a lea-port town of Alia, to the pennifula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coult of Malabar, where there is an English failury; go miles N. of Cahcut. Lon. 74. 20. E.

lat. 11. 2 N.

Thirse, a town of Germany, in Moravia, leated on the frontiers of Bohemio, at the louice of the liver Teya-Lon, 10 0. E. lat 49 0. N.

* Linindeiver, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algier, leated on the Mediterianean fee, to miles L. of Algiets. Lun. 2. 34. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* Thmeden, aprovince of Africa, in the kingdom of Fer; bounded on the N. by the river Omminaby; on the E. Ly that of Buriograms on the S. by Mount Atlan; on the W. by the Straits of Gibjultur; being about 75 miles in length, and so in brendth; and one of the most forthe countries in Birbary; but the mhabitants are proud and lectious.

LEMESWARY, a connderable, important, and very thong town of Upper Hungars, and capital of a county of the tame name. It, tormerly passed for im-N. by the territory of the the riff of Mer. | prince Engene in a dry feafon, by throwthe territory of Mocha; and on the W. I I: is feated in a morals, which renders it inaccellible; unless they are in want of * This who wait, or Timbe Part fam, to miles N. E. of Belgeade, and a town in D. vonihise, feured at the mouth 1 50 S. E. of Budi. Lon. sz. so. E.

* Tempans a kinghum of Africa, in no market. It is is mirles S. of Excter, 1 liver Nigers on the E. by the kingdom and also W. by S. of London. Tion. 3. Fut Wangria, the fielder of Zen, and the kingdom of Daumas on the S. by the TRUSK, a riser of Hungary, which kingdom of Wabus and on the W. by

, the Texas

* Trainches, a finally but populant town, in the kingdom of Morocco, finted on a very high mountain; from whence proceeds a imail tiver. The inhabitants at a trud of bavages, and very puct-

* I happin, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the terrieny of Ukermark, on the confines ct the middle Marche, near the lake

Do Lite

I sursborn, a village in Bedfordfi ie, near Great Barford, between In oldinade and haton, a little below the conflux of the Oute and Ivel. It is a will accommodited town, and was turnerly noted for a caftle and a Danith

1 Manck, a' i part town of Kuban, on chiadian Intuv, in Alia, teat don the b couft of the lea of Aloph, 20 and I . et the strates of Kassa. Lon.

31. c. 1 11 45.0 N.

* IINACERIA, OF IEN ASALERIN, an "ner ne a d popular s town of Airs in the Is her, it in the kin form of tion, capital of a province of the fame is i fated on the ti es Lentletin, in a contrary abnorming in all the necel tain of life. Lon, 58. 0. E. ldt. 11. 50 N. her TANASSERIM.

TILDURY, a town in Worcester thine, with a muker on Tuckdays, It is feated on the river Teme, which divides Wort Beithite from Shopine, 15 miles W. by N of Worcester, and 130 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 13.

W. Ist. 52. 10. N.

Tiker, 1 ha-port town of Pembrokefure, in S. Wales, with two marke's on Wednet lays and Saturdays. It is ichted on the isa thoug, where there is a e manualion, barbour, or road for thips. Its a thir was demolstach in the late givil was , since we sen, this place is failen to It is to miles E. of Prembioke, and any W. of London. Lon. g. g. W. Lt. 41. 42. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedinort, and capital of a gointy of the time narie, firsted on the siver Boga, 20 miles S. W. ut Cont, and sa B. of Torin. Long. 45. R. lat. 44. 20. N.

That vos, a celebrated illing, in the Archipelago, lying on the coul of Adonerc, a presurce of Naroba; to the S. E. of Lemads, and to miles from the tiruse est lastitudes. It is no wiers in length, and to m breakly, and its mucadific which is the both in all the Lindent. Nothing has rendeled this illand more in I virons in antiquity, than the fiege of Troy, which might have been feen from hence; however, those are no ecipains of ant quity now. On the eaftern fide of the illand is a pretty large town, forted at the font of a monit in, with a fine har-

bout, commanded by a calife. II NERIF, an illand of Africa, and one of the Canaties, being the most confiderable for tierten, trade, and extent. Lifes to the S, of the island of Salvipel, so the W of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the illand of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and to in breadth, and abounds a wine, L'ifferent for vol fruits, cattle, and game, One put of this iffer d is incounded by inaccessible mountrine, and there is one in patticular, colled the Pike of Fencist, which may be feen 100 miles off, in a char day; it laing one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a fugarlost; however, recording to Dr. Halby's officeations, it is no more than two miles and a quimer by h. This island 19 labjer to enthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one that (Pilipyed Several towns, and many thouland people. The teborious works in this illand are chickly prilorinal by mules, hories being for co. and releaved for the use of the efficers. Oxen are also much employed hire. Hawks and perrots are natives it the illind, as allo imalfows, it is gulla, partificity canory-hirds, and hirch-hirds. are also lexards, loculta, and threether four forts of dragen fire The ser and climits are semulably herlinial, and particularly adapted to alter I relief in phthefical complairs. By ich ting at deficit thought. in the ifficult, it is in the power or day not to procure it is a tentperalate or in is may be ben finted to his confirming the mir positions where the mand and falubico , on he may alcered till the rull becomes intolerable t hut ro per in, it is hed, can live corntortably within a mile of the perpendicus let height ut the jake after the month of Legista is the capital town. August Lon. 15. 1 .. W lat. 18, 10 V.

* Teverise a turn of America, in Feirs Liting, this the grover inent of th Marthu. Francis on the title Magnetlena, soo wiles how hi. Maina, Lon,

74. 1 72 W. 186. 4. 4-, N.

* TPNETS a town of Africk, its that kingdom of it morten, and capust of a provides of the sinc prine, with a frong

fort; scated on the side of a monntain, | bitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 28. 45. N. four miles from the fea. Lon. 1. o. E. | See Atmes.

lat. 36. 2c. N.

* TENEZ, a province of Africa; bounded on the E. by that of Algaria, on the W. by Tremecen, properly to ealled; on the S. by the mountains of Atlas; and on the N. by the Michien i nean lea. It abounds in corn and cutte. and the inhabitants value themselves up on then courage.

* TENEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, very advantageonfly fulled, on a declivity of a part of

Mount Allas.

TENGCHEU, a town of Ala, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generaly a fleet of Chinete thips. Lon. 116.

50. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

TENNISTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Sell. teniein and Schambach; five miles from Erfort, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Impelialifts, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENTERDEE, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays. The ftcepie of the church is noted for being a handlome and lofty building, which before Goodwin fauds appeared was made the of as a heacon to direct features. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 36 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 35. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

TENZEGEZET, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, feated on the top of a lock, at the toot of which runs the liver Telma. It is on

the road from Fex to Tremecen.

TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid; scated in a country abounding in daws. upon a river that proceeds from a not

ipring.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Faither line alto a great number of birds of para-Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality; feated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Turdi-37. N.

Upper Perigord, and in the diocete of Sarlat, with a Benedictine ablieve fear to much pains to procure a livelihood. ed on the river Vizere, over which there I it lies a little to the W. of Gilalo, and is a handfome bridge, to miles from Sar- I roo miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 129. 0. lat., Lon. 1. 194 E. lat. 45. 5. N.

Western Mands. It is very fertile in 10f Dutch Planders, between the two

* Teaca, an ancient town of Africa, in the kragdom of Morocco, feated on the tives Onimitahi, 25 miles from Azamot, in a tertile country.

TERGOWISKO, the capital town of Walachia, in European Turky, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanitadt. Lun. 25. 56. E.

Jat. 45. 45. N.

TERRE, a town of Afia, in Circaffia, where a prince relides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is scaled on a river of the fame name, in a marthy place, a long mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Telis. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coaft of Sicily; and in the Valdi-Demona, with a strong castle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine agreduct, with feveral handfome buildings, 'It is feated on the mouth of a river of the fame name, in a territory abounding in corn, and good wine, 67 miles N. R. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Paleimo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

" TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's fee, and the title of a duchy; feated near the lea, 32 iniles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

TERMEYDEN, a fmall but firong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flan-

ders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an island of Alia, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocos-nuts, binanas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There dife. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish much game. But it is of the 110, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and as N. I greatest note for being a spice island, E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. | which produces cloves, and is in the possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants * TERASSON, a town of France, in lare Mahometans, and lowery indolent, that they wonder may one should take. B. lat. a. o. N.

* TERCERA, one of the Azones, ord . TERREUS, a finall but firong town wheat, and contains about 20,000 inha- ibranches of the river Scheld, fire miles

Trone

from Axel, and feven from Sas de Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

l'ERNI, an ancient and confiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a history's fee. The cathedral is a magnificent thructure, and the place may contain about 12,000 inhabitants; however, it was much more confiderable formerly than it is now. The famous extract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is feated in an island formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is the residence of a sangrack, and was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jenera, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 43.

1. N.

France, in Artois, ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 2. 38. W.

lat. 50. 36. N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's sec. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air, and seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, in a very sertile country, 46 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

the most western and largest island of the New H-brides, in the South Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north side of it, the isses which he along the south and east coast, form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 165. E. lat. 16. S.

Taxable Puzco. Under this name are comprehended feveral islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volume on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forster says, in his wayage to the S. Sea, the climate does not appear to be so rigorous and temperations as it is

represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon. the lower grounds and illands, that were theltered by the high mountains, Mr. Foriter found feveral forts of trees and plants. and a variety of birds. Among the trees. was Winter's buk tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the fixe. of imali chemies, which were very well tafted. In fome places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ip cies of duck, of the fize at a goole, which ian along the lea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow hill and feet, and a few white quill-feathers. At the Falkland Islands it is called a loggerhead-duck; among the birds are also plenty of geele and falcons. The rocks of some of the illands, are covered with large mulicla moils, the hib of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are thort in their perions, not exceeding five feet fix inches at most, their heads large, their faces broati, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noles very flat. They nave little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and beimeared with train-oil. On the clim they have a few straggling short hales instead of a beard, and from their note there is a contant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole affemblage of their features forms the most loathiome picture of milery and wretchedness to which human nature can politibly be reduced. Those which Mr. Forther save had no other cloathing than a imali piece of feal-skip, which hung from their houlders to the middle of the back, being fallened round the neck with a liring. The seft of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour feems to be an plive brown, with a kind of glota, refembling that of copper; but many of them dilguise themselves with fireaks of red paint, and fometimes, though feldom, with white, Their whole chargeter is the ftrangelf compound of flupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly an feals fieth, and like the fat only part moft. There is no appearance of any subordies nation among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brittes, than that of any other nation. ...

Qq ≥

TERRA

"TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, tying herween the ifland of Trinidado, and the ithmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andriuna, Venezuela, Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Carthagena, Terra birma, properly to called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Ciranada Comana, and Caffelladel-Cro, which

See in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darten, is bounded on the N, by the N. Sea; on the E. by the gulph of Datien; on the 8. by Popayan, and the S. Sea; and on the W. by the S. Sea, and the province of "Veragua. It has in the form of a ciescent, about the bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N: Sea to the S. Sca. It is the Ahmus which joins N. and S. America, and the clief towns are Panama on the S. Sea, and Porto: Bello on the N. Sea, Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards liere, there are a great number of native Americans; who have preferred their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pais in the rainy fraion, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which functimes rife confiderably in a night's sime; and traveliers are often obliged to get upon trees, to fave themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarle han, black eyes, and no beards. Both fexes paint their fking with feveral coiouss, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their notes over their anouths; but the women have a ring banging in the fame manner, which paf-Les through the griftle of their noice These they lay and while they are cating. They all in general wear flrings of reeth. thells, beads, or the like, hang. ing from the neck to the pit of the linmuch. They have several animals proper to this part of America, and a few ble; and the inhabitants are faid to be tigers, but no lions, as some have affert- very civil to strangers.

ed; nor are there any in all America, "A same, a large river of Italy, which

guiph of the fame name. Lon. 9. 35. E. Jafter falls, into the Po. fat. 41. 3. N.

market on Saturdays. It is feated on the a firong citadely feated on the S. Downs, not far from the fea, 24 miles couft, which ferves to defend Amfter-E. of Chichesters and 33 S. W. of Lon- dam: it has also a large commodious don. Lon. e. at. W. lat. 50, 50, N. ... harbour.

TPRROUEN, a town of the French. Nethorlands, in the province of Artors, feated on the tiver Lis, fix miles S. of St. Omer's, and five W. of Aire. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

TERUEL, a confiderable town of Span, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bifliop's ice; frited in a large, pleafant, fertile plan, watered with Ricanic, planted with gardens and fruit trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadaiquivo and Albanbia, 75 miles S. W. ef Satagoffa, and 112 F. of Aladad. Lon. 1. 0 W. lat. 40. 25. N.

TERVERP, a town of the United Prounces, in Zeal and, and in the iffe of Walcherm, with a prefty good harbour, and a tine ailenal, lubject to the prince of Orange. It is leated on the N. E. coaft of the illand, four nules N. E. of Middieburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 36. North.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Silefia, and capital of a ducky of the fame name; furrounded on all fides by a morals, and leated near the source of the over Viltula. And at a little diffance from it is an old cultle, feated on in iminence, where the ancient dukes relided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant School. and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen fluffs, and Hangary wines. They make pietry good fire-aims, and brew excellent beer. which they call magnotz. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppass, and 65 S. W. of Lon. 18. 17. E. lat. 47. Cracow. 52. N.

* TESECHELT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the fource of the river Technost. It is furrounded by a craggy tock, which renders it impregna-

except an animal fo called, which is That its fource in the Alos, and on Mount more like a wolf than a hon. . . . Gothard, and sums through the country TERRA NEUOVA, an ancient town of the Grildina, and the Maggiore; of Italy, on the eastern coult of the island, then running 6. E. the part of the of Sardinia, feated at the hottom of a Milanefe, is wather Parts, and a little

TESARL, an illand of N. Holland, TERRING, a town of Suffex, with a | at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, with

TETBURY, atoms of Gloucestershire, with a maket on Wedneldire. It is terter on the edge of the county next Withire, and is a pretty good place, with a handlome market-house, and a c "diderable trade: the market is large iot corn, cattle, cheefe, malt, yern, wool, and provisions. It is 23 miles E. N. E. of Britist, and 99 W. of London. Ean. 2. 8. W. lat. 51.-36 N.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference; it renders the towns that are lent-

ed on it extremely ple dant.

TETUAN, an occent and pleafant town of Africa, in the Lingdom of Fiz, and in the protence of Habits. It is pict-· Ty well built, and the inhibitants are about 15,000 in number, who call themfelves And ilutians, and almost all speak Spinish; but they are great pirates. Some fay there are 30,000 Moorish inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houses have no window, towards the freets, except little holes to look out at; for thefe are on the infide towards the court yard, which is furrounded with gallenes, and in the middle generally a fountain. They ar two fforms high, fiat at the top, and the threets exceeding narrow. The dreis of both fever are much alike. but you can fee not unit of the won in the firets, except then even and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at bonie, they wint each other from the tops of their houses. Howcv 1, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no scrupte of thewing . their faces, when there is none of their countrymen meat to observe them. wear bracelets on their aims and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. have very fine eyes, and forme of them becutiful fkins; and their vest is open betore, from the bosom to the warft. The shops in the city are very fmall, being without doors, and the matter, when he has opened the flutters, jumps in, . and fits crofs-ingged on a counter; the goods being dispoted in drawers round about him, and all the customers fried 1 121. 20. 5. N. in the freet. It is feated on the river Cus, three miles from the fea, and has a cattle which commands the town, It is to miles N. by W. of Fc2, and 28 S. E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 35, 27. N.

TEURART, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fezy seated on a mountain near the l river Za. It was formerly one of the most important places in Africa.

* TEUZAR, an ancient and confiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Briedulgerid, divided into two parts by a tiver. It carries on a good trade, and is feated in a country abounding in dates.

I I WKSBURY, a town in Glowcellerflure, with two markets on Walneflays and Saturdays. It was formerly noted for its monastery, and is now a large handfome corporation, containing about 500 houles, with a magnificent chinch. It is leated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a co ton manufailtory, and fends two members to pailiament. It is to miles N. of Gloucelter, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52 0. N.

TEXEL, a town of the United provinces, in N. Holland, feated at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour, and a flrong fort. It is feated in an ifland which'is feparated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Ainsterdam. Lon. 4. 51.

E. lat. 53. 8. N.

TLYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, helonging to the archbishop of Prague; 52 miles S. W. of that city.

Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

Trak, an ancient and confiderable town of Africa, in Bubary, and in the kingdom of Fer, and capital of the province of Cari. It is well inhibited, and the Jews carry on a confiderable trade here. It is fatted on a finall river, in a fertle plair, 40 miles E. of Fez; there is a mologe here luner than that of Fez, being half a rule in cusumference. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* Texauco, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, fested on the lake of Mexico, 19 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconfiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Corter caused a gamal to be dur, where he built is brigantmes, with which he wanted to carry on the Tiege of Mexico. Lon. 100. 20. W.

* TETELA, a very present town of Africa, in Bailiny, and in the kingdom of Tremocen, with a finili caltle, fitting by fignation. It is fixed on a large thain, abe inding in wheet and barley; 15 miles from Oran. Lon. o. 13. E. ist. 35. 25. N.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of

Garet; Q.93

Garet; seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Metils. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat

44. 40. N.

*THABOR, aftrong town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin; built by Zifka, a general of the Hulfites, in 1419. It flands on a mountain of the lame name, is furrounded with walls, and of difficult access. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 46 S. E. of Prague.

Lon. 15. 6. E. let 19. 23. N.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which riles in Contwould-hills in Gloucestershire, and receives a great many [maller flicams in its pallage, before it falls into the British Channel. It is chiefly composed of the Thome and the Ilis, which last is much the largest, and bears that name till they unite their fireams. It becomes having ble at Lechtade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: thence it runs S. E. to Abingdon, and for to Dorcheffer, where it receives the I hame: From thence it palles by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windfor, and continuing its courfe, wafter Frentford and Richmond, and fo to Landan; then it proceeds to the lea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thome rites in it Tring in Hertfordinire, croll's Bucking handbire. and fulls into the life at Dorcheffer.

THANET, an iffand of the county of Kent, furrounded by the fea, except on the N. E. fide, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconfiderable to what they were formerly. It contains feveral villages, and the featout towns of Margate and Ramfgate.

It has the title of an earldom.

on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contesta. It is 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth, and shounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and filver, tesides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same imme, and his a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon 24. 32. E. lat. 10. 59. N.

market on Eridays. It is a large mavortown, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and N. E. of London. Lon. O. 21. E.

*THERAID, a large country of Africa, in Upper Expr., reaching from From to the Red-Sea. It is the least fertile, and the

thinnest of people of any province of Egypt, being full of defects, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Chillians, who lived here in a foliarry manner. It is now inhabited by Araba, great enemies to the Turks, and there's by profession.

of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time it had 20,000 chariots, and along the fide of the river between Memphis and Thebes, were one hundred flables, each if which would contain two hundred miles. There are now a great many in gorficent remains of the ancient city, which fome travellers have been to curious as to deferibe.

THEBES, now called THIVE, an ancient and cale brate lown of Greece, in Livadia, with a hilliop's fee. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is four miles: circumference, but to full of ruins, that here are conabove 4000 lurks It is now lamous for and the franci i a fine to a of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkilli fathion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become a leard as a flone. There are two or win time best, and a great many G exteller thes. It is feated between two imall rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Adreas, and 980 \$ W. of Conflantinople. Lon 22.40 E lat. 38. 17 N.

freoratus, a village in Heitfordthere, by the New River, in Cheshunt pafith, where was a magnificent house. Iting James 1 Haying here for one night's refreihment, as he came out of reorland to take pollethon of the throne of England, was to pleafed with the leat, that he gave the manor of Hatfield-Regis in excharge for it, enlarged the park on the W fide of the village, with a brick wall ten miles round, vilited it often for the pleafure of hunting in Enfield chace, Epping Forell, &c. and at last died here. In the civil wars, this noble palace was not only plundered, but defaced, it being the place from whence Charles 1. let out to erest his standard at Nottingham. The great park, which was part in this county, and part in Middlefex, is now converted into farms.

*THERMIN, an illand of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the illand of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia, 12 miles in length, and five in breadth. The foil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of filk. Partridges are in fuch plenty, that they may be almost had for nothing. The principal fown is of the

fame

same name, and is the relidence of a Greek ! bishop. Lon. 24. 59. E. lat. 37. 31. N

THERMOPY L.A., an ancient pals, leading from Achaia to I helfaly, now in Lisropean Turky. It is remarkable for the glorious fland made by Leonidas, a Lacedemonian king, who, with 400 men withflood a formulable army of Xerkes; but the former, except one, were at last all cut to pieces.

THESSALV. See JANNA.

THEIFORD, a jown in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. is leated on the river Oule, over which there is a bridge. I he Lent allizes for the county are kept here, and it lends two members to perhament. There is fill a high monut. which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double raimpart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, so al dermen, and 20 common-connect three churches, and one quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houles; the flice is are indifferently wide, but dirty, and only one paved. It has a good free-lehool, and a town-hall. The need, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upwards of 40 churches, and was the billiop's fee; but was defereded in the nine of the Danes! and Saxons, and there are no remains of its aucient monafteries. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 80 N. E. of London. Lon. 0, 50, E lat. 52, 28, N.

THIBET. See TANGUE. . * Fire RACHE, a territory of France, anaking part of Picardy; bounded on the N. by Hamault and Cambrelis; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Luonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois.

* THIERS, a trading populous town of France, in Auvergne, and in Lunague, on the frontiers of Forez. It is feated at 1 the fide of a hill, near the river Durolle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3.98. E. let 45.51. N.

THIONVILLE, a very frong town of 1 lat 18. 22 N. France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenecs, and is advantage only leated on the river Mofelle, over which there is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N. of Meiz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

* THIRENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Auttria, feated near the giver Danube, with a handlome callle.

THERES, or THURSE, a town in the

N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. It is a finall place, formerly noted for its strong calle, and it now lends two members to parliament. It 15 20 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. t. 16. W. lat. j4. 1 5. N. ₩

* I'HOISSEI, a confiderable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a vandlome college; leated in a fertile country, near the river Saone and Chalerone, to miles N. from Frevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat.

46. 13. N.

* I HOMA, SAN, an illind of Africa, lying under the equator, and in eight deg. of Wilongande. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portuguele. It is almost round, and as shout 30 miles in diameters The lost is ferrile, and produces plenty of lugar canes. On the lame vine there are bloffoms, green, and supe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholefome country, great numbers of the Portuguele dying, and few living to a great age. It confills chiefly of hilfs, intermixed with vallics, which are constantly filled with a thick finking fog. However it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and tiner here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Alia, in the penintula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbilhop's lee, and lubject to the Portuguele. It is three miles 8. of Fort 5t. George. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 2. N.

THOMAS, Sr. a town of S America, in Gutaya, leated on the river Groonoko, and fubject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in fearch of a gold mine, for which be afterwards fost his head. Lon. 63. 30. E. lat. 7. 6. N.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburghers. Lon. 65. 26. W.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See

CLARE.

THONOM, a handlome town of Savey. and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handlome palace, and leveral convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but conting under the government of the Make of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 16 miles N.

E. of

E. of Geneva, and 19 S. W. of Lanfagne. Lon 6. 14. E. lat 46 19. N.

THORN, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruffia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an handatic fewn, and thit enjoys great privileges; is large and well tortified, but part of the fortifications, and a great number of houles, were mured ty the Swedes in 1703. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on account of the fludents of the Jeluits; upon which the Pole, lent judges here to try the magnitrates for not inpprefing the riot, who condefined two of the principal magnificates to be beheaded, and feven of the cuivense ofter which the Papills leized on the church of St. John. The Protestants have a handsome college here. It is leated on the river Vistula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 105 N. W. of Warlaw. Lon.

THORNE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkilme, with a market on Wednesdays. It flands in the march land, on the river The tens to the E and N. E of this town are generally a turf-moor. maribes here have been drained, and the ground thereby much tank, by a cut ten miles in length, from hence to Gowle, or

Gowld hall.

18. 42 E. lat. 53. 6. N.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloacetterthere, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 84 miles S. W. of Gloucefter, and 121 W. of London. 31. W. lat 51. 35. N.

* Thorney, in the life of Elv. a village of Cambridgellure, four miles E. of

Ely.

* THORP, a village in Surry, near Fr.

THOUARS, a confiderable town of France, in Poston, with the title of a du chy, and a hardlome rattle, fented on a finites b. W. of Dungilev-head. Lon. 3. bill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris

Lon. o. 15. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

* IURAPSTON, at.wa of Northamp. tonihire, foated on the river Nen, over which there is a handtome bridge. It is but a for all place, but it it is a market on f Tuesdays. It is seven in les N. of Higham-Ferreis, and 75 N. N. W. of London, Lon. 0. 36, W. let. 52. 26. N.

THREE HILLS ISLEND none of the Hebrides in the South Sea, to the fourh

ward of Maricolla.

Tuuta, a town of the Netherlands, in the bilhoprick utilities, lenied on the ni- Livere is its modern sizue.

ver Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 22. E. Int. 50. 21. N.

" I HL LE. SOLTHERN, land discovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. It is high, and mountainous, and war entirely concica with fnow in the beginning of Benruary, which miwers to Anguli in the northern hemitphere. It has in lon. 27. 40. W. and lat 49. 34. S. which being a higher four itern latitude than any land had been found in before, gave occasion for its name.

" I Ht E, a handlome town of Swillerland, in the canton of Bern, with a callle, where the avoyar refides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and leated on a lake of the fame name, partly in a finall island, and partly on a hill. Lor. 7. 17. E. lat. 46. 98 N.

" TAURGAW, a bailiwick of Swifferland, which lies along the river l'hur, bounded on the L and N. by the lake, town, and bishoprick of Constance; on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St, Gaul; and on the W by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest buliwick in Swiferland, as well as the most pleasant, rich, and fertile, being extremely populous. The fovereignty belongs to the eight ancie it canton, who lend a bailiff here in turn.

I HURINGIA, a province of Corman, in the circle of Upper Saxons, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the A. by the duchy of Brandwick, and the principality of Anhalt; on the E by Actina; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Heffe. It is about 75 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; fertile, abounding i . corn, truits, and wood, and watered in leveral overs. It belongs to the duke of Sacon, elector of Mentz, and teveral other petry fovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

Thurso, a fea-po. t fown of Scotland, in Carringle, leated on the fea-fide, filtera

16. W. lat. 58. 30. N.

*TIANO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra of Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it is a mircral firing, faid to be excallent for the flone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14.8. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

Tible R, a great sever in Italy, which rules in the Apennine mountains, and in the Flo ent: 'o.' . It paffer into the territory of the Church, wather Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Chitiz-di-Gallelio, Orto, and Rome, to miles from which it talifacto the Meditteranean Seaf between Officend Porte.

Tickell,

Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays. It had a castle and fortifications, which were demotished in the crist wars, of which some runos remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the honour of Lickhill, which is part of the duchs of Lancaster. It is five miles 5 of Done alles, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon 1.11, W. lat. 53. 27. N.

Fire, near Chepflow, leven miles S. of Colfora, and 25 S. W. from Gloncester. It is a parish to miles in compass, bounded on three sides by the Wye and Severn. At the atmost point of the pursh, where the Wye and Severn divide, are still to be seen, upon the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to Se Tecla, (corruptly called in the maps Treatle) the brill temale martyr, who suffered A. D. 47

TIBLE OF EIT, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fituation is low, and is so called from a well that is faid to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handsome church and a free school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 158 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46 W. lat. 53. 1. N.

Tipor, an illand of Afia, to the Indian Sea, and one of the Molaccas, to the E. of the illand of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate, and to the N. of Mottr. It is 17 unles in circumference, and the air is more whole-force than at I crnate. It produces closes and flax. The Douch are mafters of the illind, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that furround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 120 o. r. lat. o. 30. N.

Betau. The river Wahl wather it on one fide, and on the other it is lurrounded morafies. It is 17 miles W. of Ni megnen, and 18 N. L. of Bois-le-duc.

Lon. 5. 10 L. lat. 51. 56. N.

* TIENCHIN, a large and handlome town of Afia, in China, and in the province of Pexin, with a large fortrefs, and a harbour, where they carry on a great trade. It is feated up an arm of the feateled Chang.

"I I GRA, a kingdom of Africa, in Abi finia, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of bennar and of Baloute; on the E, by the Red Sea, on the S. by the kingdoms of Anger and Bagemdar, and on the W. by those of Sen iii and Dambia.

fource near that of the Euphrates in the

mountain Tchilder in Turkomania, afterwards it iepurates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khufittan from Irac Arabi, and uniting with the Euphrates at Gorno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river patters by Probekar, Gezou, Mouzul, Bagdad, Gorno, and Buzarah.

Eller, feated on the river Thaines, oppo-

his to Gravefend in Kent.

therlands, in the territors of Offerwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloths and flutis.

village of the Authorn Netherlands, in Brahant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the most considerable places in Brahant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is leated on the river Geet, over which there we feveral bridges, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Bruffels, Lon. 5. S. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

Popayan, and capital of a territory of the fame name, which abounds in fruits and palities. It is leated on a small river, which falls into Cakeata, 130 miles from Popayan, and 150 from Santo-fe-de-Bo-gore. Jon. 73. 65 W. lat. 1. 85. N.

I IMOR, at fland of Alia, in the E. Indian Sea, to the S of the Molucess, and to the E. of the illind of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in findal-wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagins, and are little better than lavages; and tome presend they had not the ule of fire many years ago.

Tink; a town of Turk; in Europe, and in Bolina. It is leated on the river fis, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N W. of Spalatio, and 30 N. E. of Septenco. Lon. 17. 9. E.

lat. 44 28 N.

The Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andro, to the N. of Micone, and to the 'V of Nicaria; 17 miles long, and eight brosa. The mehes of this island contills in filk, of which they have 16,000 pointed every year, and the filk flockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are kut here for the ladies. The fortress of I mos flands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains about 500 houles; the proveditor's palace is very poor, and the jefuits church is too little to contain their audience, "There is a billiop's sex of the

Latin

Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or pricits. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raise about 5000 men. St. Nicolo in the principal town. Lon.

25. 24. E. lat. 37.30. N.

TINE, a river of England, which rifes on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. I here is another which tiles on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South I me. These streams unite at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, separate the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and by Newcasse, fall into the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

* TINGTOLSIS, a people of Afia, in the empire of Ruffia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Janifez, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of

the N. Sea.

TINIAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It was visited by commodore Anton in his cruite towards Manilla, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and fix in breadth, and the lost is every where dry and healthy; and being withal fomewhat fandy, it is thereby the left disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are nester and importer than is ulual in their hot climates. The land rifes in gentle flupes from the thore to the middle of the illand, intermixed with vallies of an eafy delcent; and they are beauntally diversihed with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods confilt of tall and well ipread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform tuif, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers, I here are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily catched, and the fielh of both are exceeding good, belides plenty of wild hogs, whole fielh is delicate foud. In the woods are prodigious guantities of cocoa-nuts, with cabbages growing on the lame tree, as also guavoes, limes, fweet and four oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to thefe illands, called thimay, and by the English bread fruit, which the failurs profer greatly to the thip's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about leven or eight inches long, and is fitteft for whe when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the leutvy; fuch as water melon, dandelion, exceping purlisin,

mint, fourty-grafe, and forrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, confiffing of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about lix feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a temi-globe, with a flat furface upwards, and they are compoled of faud and flone cemented together. Add to thele advantages, that the clunate 48 extremely healthlul, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariles from the number of mulkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewife infects colled ticks, which fallen upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their Ikins, but the worlt of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in tome leatons there is little tecurity for a thip at anchor. Lon. 146. E. lat. 15. N.

TINMOUTH, a fea-port town of Northumberland, feated at the mouth of the river
line, nine miles E. of Newcastle. It has
a castle feated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted
with cannon. There is a bar across the
mouth of the river, which is not above
seven feet deep at low water. There are
dangerous rocks about it, called the Black
Middins; but to guide the ships by night,
there are light houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships
take in their loading of coals, and other
things which are brought from Newcastle.

Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

TINZULIE, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgorid, and province of Dras. It is feated on the river Dras, and has a strong state. Lon. 5.43. W. lat. 28 15. N.

* I INZEDA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a-river of the same name, sertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

TIPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, so miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County; on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The fourth parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the north inclinable to be barron and retainables in a sow of

ae mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 15,998 houles, 147 parathos, 10 baronies, three boroughs, and fends eight members to parliament. The river Shure suns through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cathel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Afia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul, but we have very life knowledge either of the

country or the inhabitants.

TIRANO, a handlome and populous town of the country of the Grifons; near tt is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgirma e from all parts. It is ·leated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9.46. E lat. 46. 12. N.

TIRLEMONT. See TILLEMONT. * TIKNAU, a ftrong, handfome, and confiderable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of Polen. It is a large well fortified place, and leated on the river Tirna, five mile, W of Leopolstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg.

Lon 17. 39. E. lat. 48 24. N.

FIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Authria, and part of the bereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, an ' , et it produces as much corn and witte as the inhabitants have occasion for. They I we rich mines of gold, filver, and copper, a . If contains 28 cities and large towns, two hiliopricks, 48 convents, 1230 charches, 3,75 cailles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia confids of a body of fome thou' and men; but they can raile 20,000 when occasion requires. They never change the fillion of their garments, and are an indulfrious fort of people, but very oblimate. There is better hu iting of finamov-goats here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts. Tirol, properly to called, the bilhoprick of t Trent, the bithoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia and the archbithoprick of Saltzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; and on the W. by Swillerland and the country of the Grilous. Inspruck is the capital town.

France, on the coast of Provence, and the most exitern of the Hieres.

"TETICATA, an iffaud of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the fame name, which is one of the largeft in S. America.

* TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Salizburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, leated on the rives Saltza It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to athes by lightning in 1571; but it has been ince rebuilt.

* TITCHFIETD, a village in Hamp-

thire, fix miles E. of Southampton.

TITUL, a fliong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is a fortified place, and it is feated on the river Teille near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwaradin, and 20 N. W. of B. Igrade. Lon. 20. 34. E. lut.

45. 30. N.

LIVERTON, a town of Devonsbire, with a market on Tucldays. It is feated on the river Ex, over which there is a handlome flone bridge; it is a corporation, and fends two members to parliament. It has fuffered greath by fire, having been almost burnt down several times; particuiarly in June 1713, when 200 of the best houles were deltroyed: however it is now built in a more elegant talle, and they have a new church eredled be tubiciption. It has been noted for its great woodan ninnufactore, and is 14 miles N. N. F. of Exceer, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. g. 38. W. lat 30. 54 N.

TIVIO OCCHIVIOIMOUNTAINS, are high hills which he on the border of England and Scotland, where there has been many tharp battles Litween the ling.

hih and Scots.

* TIVIOT DALE, a county of Scotland; bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland; on the W. by Liddifdale; on the N by the flure of Selkirk; and on the S by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river I wiot that runs thro' it; and is fruitful in corn and pattures, and abounds in flocks of theep. Jedburgh is the principal town.

TITO LI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's fee. There are feveral remains of antiquity, and a handlome palace built by the cardinal of Eff; befides feveral more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone. on which there is a fine calcade. There are also agrees number of fine gardens and TITAN, Of CABAROS, an illand of | bandlo, ne fountains. Near it is also a lake

called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are I 16 Fouring illands. It is feated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necellaries of life It is 17 miles N F. of Rome, and 10 N. F of Frescatt. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 41 59. N.

* I'I ASCAIA, a confiderable town of N. America, in New Space, and capital of a province of the fame name which makes part of the audit nee of Maxico. The tithabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards, but it is not I confiderable now as it was formerly, the it is the refidence of an alcade major. It is feated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon ou

1. W. lat. 19. 30 N. TLASCALA, a province of N. America, m New Spain, which extends from the ". to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Mexico, on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea; and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the weltern parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with frow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monker; but no hous, at some geographers fally pretend. The principal town is of the fame name.

TOBAGO. See TIBAGO.

Tonot ski, a confiderable town of the Rushan empire, and capital of Siberia. It is feated on a high hill, of vall ement, at the bottom of which the river Irtis runs; and is inhabited by Mahometan Taitars, and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large flone building here with high watch-towers, which may pals for forenfications, but the houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtis, or little, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Ruffians and divers other nations. The fivers are well lineked with fift; and a flurgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for five flivers. I here are great plenty of all forts of wild beatls and game; fuch as elks, flage, deer, hares, pheafants, partridges, fauus, wild geefe, ducks, and florks, There is always a throng gerrifou by order of the government; and there are feveral thoufand Tarters who ferre on horfeback upon occasions. The Tartara that live round this city for feveral miles are all Mahomerane, but their mufil is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, zerland, deponding on the abbey of 8t.

who ferve as flaves. The Rushare commonly fend their flate prisoners hither It is 800 miles E. of Molcow, and 1000 E. of Peteriburgh. Lon 63. 18. E. lat 58. 10. N.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turky in Alia, and in Natoha, capital of a proxince of the fame name. The houles are bandlomely built, and for the most part two fromes high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, writran old cattle upon each. The fireers are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in the le puis. There are fo many fireams, that each honic has a fountain, and yet they were not able to exanguish a fire which happened here about 30 years ago. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 A measure families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 19 morques with minatets, and a valt number of chapels. The Armemans have feven churches, and the Greeks unly one. Belides the filk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten load, of that of Persia, and make it into howing filk. Their chief trade is in copper veffels, fuch as kettles, drinking cups, fanthorns, and cardlefficks. They also prepare a great deal of vellow I not yele other. Focat ought to be looked upon as the centre of rade in Natolia, for their catavans come hither from feveral parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent write; and it is 185 males W. of Freemer, 128 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Conflantinepie. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat 39 35 N.

* TOCATM 1, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is feated on the river Pau, in a country abounding in fruits and lugarcanes. There are not baths between two cold lprings; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Lon. 73.

50 W. lat. 4. 3. N.

TOCKAY, a very flrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconfiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, infomuch that it is fearce at Vienna itlelf; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines fold inflesd thereof. Some diftance from it are large falt-works. It is leated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teille, 13 thiles N. W. of Great Waradin, and go N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10 N.

* Tokenburg, a county of Swit-

Gal. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the

Upper and Lower.

Tonenham, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N. from Stow on the Would, six from Campden, and 34 N. D. of Gloucester, where is an elegant seat of Vite. Tracey, to which place the sine pointed glass and elegant marble chimney piece wis removed from Hayles.

Todi, an incient town of Italy, to the Pope's territory, and in the diocete of Spoletto, with a bishop's sec. It is tested on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles 5. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

Mue, nine miles E. from Tewkelbury, and eleven N. W. from Stow on the Would. The river Ishourner uns torough It from Winchcombe, in its course to

the upper Avon.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handsome, and trading city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. 11 18 advantageously leated on the river Tajo, which furrounds it on two fides; and on the land fide it has an ancient wall built by a Go'line king, and flanked with 100 It is leated on a mountain, which tenders the flieets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of luperb thuctures, belides 17 public fquares, where the markets are kept. The fineth buildings are the royal caffle, and the cathe bal church; which last is the ticheft and most considerable in Spain. It is feated in the middle of the city, joining to a handfome threet, with a fine fquare before it. beveral of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a fupub steeple extremely high, from whence there is a very diffant profpect. The Sagranno, or principal chapel, is a ical ucitury, in which are 15 large eabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and filver veffels, and other works. There are two mines of filver gilt, fet all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of mally gold, enriched in like manner, There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, confisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The veffel which contains the confectated wafer is of filver gilt, as high as a man, and to heavy, that it requires 30 men to earry it; within it is another

of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endled to take notice of the reft of the riches. Here are 38 religious houses, most at which are worthy a traveller's notice, with many other facred buildings, a great number of churches belonging to 27 parthrs, and forme hofpitals. Without the fown are the remins of an ancient amphitheaue, and other antiquities. It has an aichbishop's ice, has a famous unveility, and feveral manufactories of filk and wool. It is very pleafantly feated, 37 nules S. of Madrid, 180 N. of Granada, and 175 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 30. 50. N.

Toler, a town of the Dutch Notherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the fame name, near Brabant, from which it is reparated by a canal on which this place is feated, five miles N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4. 20, E. lat.

51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a hishop's fee. It is the place where the relies of St. Nicholas are kept, and is feated on the river Chiento, eight miles 5. F. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York.

Tolesnurce, a lea port town of Livonie, scated on the gulph of Pinland, 60 nules W. of Naivi, and subject to Ruffin Lon. 26. 4. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuye, feated on the Rhine, eight miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 51. 66. N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Fri-ul;, 30 miles N. E. of Bulluno. Lon.

12. 50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

rolnin, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, feated on the over Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles 6. W. of Colocra, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 18. E. iai. A6. 33. N.

To Losa, a town of Spain, in the province of Bilery, and cruital of Chipulcoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades in high effects. It is feated in a pleasant valley, between two sivere. Arakis and Orias over which there are two bandsoms bridges, and near them

miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilhon, and 45 N. W. of l'ampeluna. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

Tolu, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena; famous for the fine balfam of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is feated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miks S. of Carthagena. Lon.

75. 22. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

TOMAR, a handlome town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the road from Coimbia to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Naboun, in a pleasant plain, at the toot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat, 39. 30. N.

Tombec, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brahant, eight miles S. of Louvain, and to E. of Bruffels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* TOMBERLAINE, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranche and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, hounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber; on the E. by Casena and Cano; on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Ifa; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houles in this country are built like hells, with walls of hundles plantered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the finer in the city or town of Tombato, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also is the royal palace. There are a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and bither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better fort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanifin. are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cartle, mik, and butter; but the falt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles diffant, and is excelfively dear. The king has 300 harlemen, belides a great number; of foot, who free quently take captives, and foll-them to the merchants for flaves. They will not

admit any Jews, nor suffer any to deal with them. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and expend a great put of the night in that exercise. It is seated near the river Niger. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 15. 25. N.

in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito.

Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 2. 16. S.

TONDEREN, OF TUNDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slef-wick, and capital of a barliwick of the time name, with a strong fort. It is teated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 30 N. W. of Slefwick. Lon. 9. 40. E.

lat. 54. 58. N.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, about so leagues in cucuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the east end, and its greatest length from east to west. The fouth shore is straight, and confilts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole north fide is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and fandy. Here is also the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal beight, not exceeding 60 or so lect above the level of the lea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the feat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary refidence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 184. 54. E. lat. 21. 8. S.

* TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the caftern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagent, and thiefly fublift by grazing, and hunning of fables, whole fkins are very black. They live in huts, compoicd of wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, they take thein down, and let them up ellewhere. They are covered all over with hair and rubhills, and there is a hole to let out the Their fire is imoke left at the top. made in the moddle, and they it all round it upon turts. Both fexes are very frong and broad factul, and they all ricle on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a fort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

Tongeres, or Tongerest, a town of Germany, in the hithoprick of Liege. It was anciently a very confiderable place; but taken and dismantied by the French in 1673. It is seated on the river Jeckai, 12 miles S. W. of Maestricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

France, in Saintonge, feated on the river Boutonne. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45.

56. N.

*TONNAY CHARINTF, an ancient and confiderable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocete of Saintet, with a cattle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is teated on the river Charente, three miles from Rochfort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

France, in Champigne, in the Schnois, and capital of a confiderable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is feated on the river Armanzon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon.

4. 4. E. lat. 47. 51. N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slefwick, and capital of a territory of the fame name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holstein Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes, in 1707, they demolished the fortifications. It is feated in a penintula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles S. W. of Slefwak, and 58 N. W. of Hamburgh. Lon. 9. 10.

L. lat. 54. 80. N. TONQUIN, a kingdom of Alia, in the East-Indics, beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the province of Yunnan in China; on the E. by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin; on the S by Cochin China; and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick fet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatush, and their noics and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarle; and they let it hang down their thoulders.

They dye their teeth black, being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dexterous, tamble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine like, and make curious lacker-works, which are transported to other countries. There is luch a number of p-ople, that many want employment; for they feldom go to work but when fureign thips arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own fulficient to employ themfelves; and therefore one third at leak muit be advanced before hand by the merchants; and the thips must flay here till the goods are finished, which is genetally hive or fix months. They are fo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elle is loft, they will flake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinele are made either of filk or cotton; but the poor people and foldiers wear only cutton of a dark tawny colour. Their houles are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground fluor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a iquare hole to let in the light. They have flools, benshes, and chaps, to fit on, and on the fide of a table is a little altar, with two meente pots thereon, which no house is without. The villiges confift of go or 40 houles, forrounded with trees, and in fome places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, milons, and fallad herbs. In the rainy leafon they cannot pals from one house to another, without wading through the water. They formetimes have boats. in the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20,000 houles, with mild walls, and covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantisies. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about fix feet high, made of brick, which lerves to fecure their goods, in cafe of fire. The principal fireets are bery wide, and paved with fmall flones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, fuch as they are; and near them are flables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is seated at the N. end of the city, fronting the river, and is the belt in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to Brangers; but the great men are proud, hangitty, and ambitious; the foldiers infolent, and the poor thieville. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have feveral; but

the poor are flinted for want of money. In hard times the men will fell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintann themselves. Where man dees, he is buried in his own ground, and if he way mailer of a family, they make a great feelt. The first new much in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great fellival; when thry it joice for 10 or to days together, and fpend their time in ad manter of tports. Their con mon drack as tea, but they make there'cles. meire with areack. At their great entertaman its, they give their vilitants arek, lolard up in a betal laif, dimbed over with lime trade into mortar; they have another great least to May or June, when theat inft harvest is got in. Their religion is Pegamint, and yet they own a Supreme Berry, their id**ols bave hum**an thapes, but in very different forms. They have likewish some relembling elephants and hories, placed in fmall few temples build of timber; There are many pricils belonging to them, who are not allowed the like of wellen, or ttrong drink, the language is looken very much in the throat, and form of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great refemblance with the Chimie. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the time, or like those of China; and like them they write and a hair pencil. They have to crai mechanic arts or trades, foch as touchs, carpentere, lawyers, jointly, thiners, weavers, taylors, poticis, painters, money-thangers, paper makers, workers in lacker, and beli-tounders. The commodities are gold, mutk, filks, callicor, drugs of many forts, woods for dying, lacketed wares, carthen wares, fait, ansleads, I he lackered wate is and woins freds not intraval to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. all these merchanderes, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are in general very poor, the chief trade heing carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported befales hiror, are faithetre, imphor, English broad-cloth, pepper, threes, and great guns. This kingdom is an abhildh monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no there in the government, for the prime minuter is maker of all the treafures and forces in the kingdom: fo that the king is little must than aprilones of thate. The one is called Bons, and the other Chous, who has always a fireing guard of toldiers about his palaces and

many large stables for his horses and elephants. The horsemen are but lew, and those armed with bows and long lances, There are always about or litats. 30,000 toldiers nest his priver, ready upon all occasions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a fort of flatbottomed galleys, which are rive for flate than fervice. The foldiers go all niked, having only a cloth to cover white decency oblig, them to lide; and fome of them are employed in Teeping with and ward, there being a fliong watch in every threet. They have no courts of judicature, and tierethe warrants are granted to apprehend materiotous, who are tired by here is andrates. have various force of per obments, which would take up toors the me to deleathe At their enterlance are facy have a rether toks nor spront, but two treel tticks of the fire of a tohacco pipe. These are feveral connects among them, checky about the court; and they are is ally to procure militalies for know, is, Licy have a great number of connaon burdy-honfes, which are gracially accounted hateful and feandaking.

Tonsette, a ter-port town of Norway, in the province of A contract lested on the Scaggerae Ser, 37 miles. r Andlow, and 30 W. of Prederickness, tubject to Demark. Lon. 10. 20. 1.. lat. 58. 50. N.

" Foundlat, a first iffind to the South Seas, different Ly Capt. Cook, being, many direction, not above five or lix notice. Small as it appears, however, there are mile in it of a conn lerable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almost all ional it, boidred with a white-rind beach. The hills are covered with hillsand, except a few tooks of fin, with patches of trees intellipert to their luminuts. The Mand, according to the information Capt. Cook recover trom fome of the natures, who from the language of Otabeite, is plentifully and ed with hoge and towis, and produce sterical kinds of ferrits and roots that me to be met with at the other manner is it's neighbourhoul. Lon. 270. 32. E. Jat. 22. 24. 5. TOPCLIFF, a town in the N. Rid. ine of Yorkshie. 24 12 45 N. of York, on the great northern with with keeral good was for the one run rent of maveilers. In is thive come a statute in length, and feated in to river Swale, upon a confiderable accent.

E. of Exeter, and formerly the river wat navigable to that places but in war tim it was choaked up-designedly, and row vetiels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Louisman. It is 170 miles S. W. of Landon. Lon. 1. ec. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

TOR, a town of Aga in Arabia Petries, feated on the Red Ses, with a good has bour defended by a cattle. There Mirande-de Dino. is a liandiume Greek convent; in whose garcien are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moles rendered tweet, by throwing in a piece Some think that this town is of woods the ancient Elanar Lun. 38. 45. E. lat.

28. 27. N.

· lorbay, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the couft of Devonfine, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point and Bob's Note. It was here the Prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from popery and achitrary power.

TOREDLE, a town of Italy, in the holiopuck of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. st. 39. E.

111. 44. 56. N.

TORCELLA. See TORELLA DE MICKERIS.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the. turntory of Venice. Itis a fmall place, and thin of people, on account of the unwhalelome air. It is leated in a limit mand, feven mules N. of Venice. Lon.

11. 9. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

TORDESILLAS, a fertified town of Simin, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, when equeen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended ber I melancholy days. It is feated in a country terrile in com and wine, on the riven | fleft of the rein deer. Ducro, over which there is a handlome hridge, 24 miles W. of Valladalid, and I mountains of Morway, profiles the lake of 75 S. E. of Leon. Les 4 56. We late L Course, and Torges Laproark, and fulls 41. 48. Na.

TORGAM, a sound of Germany in Lounof Torner the circle of Upper bearing, with a hand.

fome carrier. The flair cate is built in Bangara in Manualpain, and in the profuch a manner, that a period man with the flair faithful Mounta Dishop's feet faithful the faithful Mounta Dishop's feet faithful Mounta Dishop of Lair and the inhabitant strengthness faithful Mounta Dishop's feet faithful Mountains. To mries N. W. of Lair and the inhabitant strengthness for mries N. W. of Lair and the inhabitant strengthness for mries N. W. of Lair and the inhabitant strengthness for mries N. W. of Lair and the inhabitant strengthness for the flair faithful Mountain and the proand the inhabitants maintain themselves I will be Louisa. The latings to No.

TOPINAMBORS. See TATUTE TELD, an whiteh it is feated. Tris ay miles: Dresion Long 3 9 By let grage No Normandy, with a magnificent calle, and an aller | forted on a riviler near St. Lo, so milet from Coutances, Lorn 0. 40. W. Ist 49.0. No.

> "Tornes, a reser of Spain, which rie, les in the mountains of Avils, in Caffle, croffee the Lingdom of Leon, palled his Alva, Tormes, and Salimages, and talls into the Douero, or Duero, below

TORNA, or TORNAW, "a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the lame name, with a coule, if is a tortified place, and infusted on the river Sayo, upon an enjmence, 42 miles 14 of Callovia; fubject to the house of Auftria. Lon. 20, 43. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

TORNEA, a town of Swellen, in Britis nia, and capital of a territory of the face name, with a good harbour. It is feated on the northernicustrat a gulph of the fame name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of fome trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their fkins and other things, for what they want. It is 350 miler N. N. E. of Abo, and 440 N. N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low; and the cold to fevere, that fomenmen people lofe their fingers and toes. Lon-17. E. lat. 65. gt. N.

TORNER LAPMARK, OF LAPLAND a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland p oh the E. by Kenn Lapmark; and on the S, by the emiph of Bothnin, and Luig Liapmark. There are leveral copper and this mines in this province, with mills and forges on the siver Tornes. The phabitants exchange dried-fift, fuers, and firm, for cleathing, and provisions; they having no come of their own; but they thiefly live upon dried full, and the

EDRNEA, a river which rifes in the Afficial ar a ring my denine regulate of the fame name, at the

by brewing excellent been which they to the commendation in the kings food worker places by means of the right dom, of damps, and in that part called

Tialos.

port town of Spain, in Caralonia, fested near the mouth of the river Per, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the fact of the Pyrenices, famous for a bactle gound by the French over the spaineds, in 1694. It is 47 miles ", by E. et Papping, and 19 E. of Coone, Lon. 3.

18 1 Lat. 41 55. N.

* Lorent KLES, a tow, in Cheffine, which is extent thorought a, none make. It is a much town on a gentle deteent. It has formerly been a becough, and had a market on I neld ye, which is now ditufed. There is nothing with a facility and had a market in morning with the church, but we also of seed mubble in monumental vanion. From hence is a fine view of bertfore, two miles different.

hungdom of Cirangla, with a harbi in on the Manueranean Sen, 45 miles S. W. of Cranalt. Lon. 3, 55. W. Let. 36.

14. N.

logges Novas, a firong and confiderable town at Portugal in Ethemselma, with a chile, flanked with nine towers. It is furounded with walls, and leated on a tetrale plain on the giver Almonde, typic mice N. of the I was and as iv. E. of Lilbon. Lun. 8, 8, W. lat. 39, to. N.

racio a l'incennation, with a handique and well fortified cartle: dested near the fire, ar miles from Laiban, in a country abounding in corn, huns, and good wage.

britale Long 1. 111.W, length in the

territory of Cropped near the confiner of the local contractor from miles IV. of Moutes the no. and so have the confiner. Long the no. is let the total and the confiner.

posterior in the second service of the second secon

in feated on the river Forminge, has a manufactory in stuffe, and is governed by a mayo. There is a none noinge of four arch. over the river, and it is in miles a live of Rushmap's, and roat V. in a or London. It was the to a cocount. I en. 4. o. V. int. cr. 2 N.

derroms, in Smid-Hind. It is level in the S. bank of the inke M her, 23 mile, W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17, 20.

I. lat. 59 00. N.

TORIO A, a town of Paix, in the decive of Mon, and capital of the Lortonete, with a laftisp's i.e, and a road rafile, feated on an evanence. It is fortified in the a nice a nominer, as I may be looked upon is a considerable for the piece. It was taken by the spounds in 1744, but is then by the Spound's in 1744. It is traid on the river Sens a, 28 miles b. F. of Cital, and 27 5. We of Mon, Lon. 3. S. E. ht 45. S. V.

loniest, a town et Spaa, in the prospec of Carrones, with a left que he, a facility werenty, and a codie It to a large place, and distinct into two part, the Old Lown, and the New, loth furrory had with a mong will, and fertial modern fortific, wes, the estthe terminal to the transfer of the transfer of a cited ", and finels bely call. " o times. The entrines into any pites is ever a large has been been a che to t Ema, n'ac held is fore ri. ad and a sile modeln weeks or lest in ! flight with a great number of amenia and triband limites; and by which the entirely charle, the rout coluge of Demoncant, and the convent Athe (.. meless, me promit nomarkable. It is hatel in a con by branch m com and frenis, and abounden - with grit is and inines of miver, how, distuit ". 1 is the tilper of divers co ours, and thines with some of good. They have a great de a of mix at death, and they fine parters water, which telembies posselute. It is leafed party on a plant, and party on a hill. ge ontles S. W. of . Tarragens, and 180 E. of Miadride: Lon. o. 35. L. lat. 40. .

pentry lange and bringhabeted. The E. and is fait of base sugged broken rocks, which beetch a little way out to 1-2; it the end is a large filt pond, where the last begins to keen to it. I here have been so fail of hippa the at a time for tale. At the Wt m. . I fail has hour with implement is and it is built or low

trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortones come upon the fandy bays to lav their eggs, from whence the island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequerted by the buccaneers. It has near the coast of Terra huma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margaretta, and is about 30 miles in cucumference. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 11. 30 N.

Torruga, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island of Fiespamola, where the French buccaneers used to forcefy themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of france. It is shout 80 miles in cucumterence, and has a very tate harbour, but difficult of accels. Lon. 73. 10. W.

lät. -0. 10. N.

Tosa, a fea-port town of Spain, in the province of Caralonia. It is a small place, but extremely firong, feated at the buttom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where reffels are fieltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a fleep hill, which advances into the fea. On the top of the hill perfer the fea, is a though citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon.

2. 54. b. lat 41 42 N.

10. CANFLLA, a town of Italy, in the termony of the Pope, and duchy of Califo, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12.

35 E flat. 42. 29. N.

Totages, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is fest ed on the rever Dart, on the detect of a hill, and was tormerly fortified with a cattle. It consists chiefly of one broad poted fireer, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayou as aldermen, and a recorder; has one office, about 300 houses, is about a mire long, and has a manufactory of serges. It is an index S. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50, are North.

Foul, a considerable town of Prance in Lerrain, and capital of the Toulois, with a hilbon's fee. There are two Benedictine above in the fuburba, and the cathedral is a very handline firectore. The hilbon has a feminary here for fludents in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552: It is fested on the fiver Mofelle, in a place, almost fur-

rounded with mountains, so miles W. of Nancy, and 167 5 E. of Paris. Lun. 6. 22 E. lat. 48.40. N.

Toutak, an ancient, frong, rich, and pepulous town of France, in Prorence, with a famous harbom and a bithup's fee. It is one of the belt places in Provence, and covered from the porth. ainds; is the principal town for naval ffores on the Alediterianean Sea, and fork tified with Rionz walls, defended with billions It has two moies, each of 700 pices in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the thips. There are always men of war here, as well as other thips s and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arien't on the fide of the quay, are magazines full of naval ftores. The cathedral church is temarkable for its high after, and two fine chapels on each tide, where there are feveral fiver thrines for with precious flones. There are lover if other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are cought every thing that regards the land of few forvice. The harbout is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is feated on the Moditerranean den, 40 milis S. E. of Aix, 30 S. Er of Muferlies, and 170 S. 5. E. of Piris. Lon. 6. g. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

LOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal cores of France, in Upper Languadoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbullop's 18e, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an aculemy of bolles letties. It is feated on the typer Gronner, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large from bridge. It is very laigh, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The freets are very hand ome, and the syalls of the city. as well a the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church flands m a large square, admost with a fountain. It has toversi fine churches, and the chair is very magnificent. The large Reeple cortains one of the most famous belis in France. There are several other ekutches and convents, too numerous to , mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capital, is very magneficent. In the hails are the pictures of all the principal magistrates, and in one are the statues or bulls of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable personed. In other rooms are the pictures of all the memorable events in K: 3

which this place had any concern. It is a fin feafed, near the river Rhone. The Japlace of some trade, and is leated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 87 miles 260 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E.

lat. 43. 35. N.

TOURALME, a province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orleannois; on the 5, by Berri; and Mon the W. by Anjou and Poitou, river Lore runs through the middle. Is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by feveral tivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, for pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

-Tour DE-Roussillon, a lown in Rouffillon, feated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* Tour-Du-Pin, a town of France, in Dauphiny, so miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a berony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in tuins.

TOURINE, a fown of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5.0. E. let. 50. 35. N

* Toux-LA-VILLE, a fown of France in Nurmandy, and in the diocele of Cousances, leparated from Cherburg by a river.

TOURNATEIS, 2 country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Schold, on the confines of Hainault. Tournay and St. Amand are I

the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handlome and confidered able town of the Authrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournaylis, with a bithop's fee. It is defended by a grong callle, is a large trading place, with feveral fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good florkings. The cathedrai church, and the abbey of St. Marting are very ungnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1,00, but ceded to the house of fortified. It is but a small place at pro-Austria by the treaty of Utreent; though I lent; but has a handlome church, and is the Dutch put in a garrison, is being one 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N of the barrier towns. It was taken by the W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. French in 1745, who demolithed the for 52. 4. N. tifications. It is fosted up the river Schold. Towrow, a which divides it into two parts that are of Yorkhore, & E. of Tadeafter, famous united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Life, for that bloody build between the forces of

fuits have a famous college here, with a very handlome church, and a well furnih-E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and I wil library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280-8: by E. of Paris. Lan. 4: 50. 1st. 15. 6. N.

*Tobawos, an agricultown of France, in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, feated on the river Soutie, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a femous abbey, which has been feenlarized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 13 miles S. of Chalon, and 200 S. by W. of Paris, Lon. 5. o. E. lat. 46. 34 N.

Tours, an ancient, large, handleme, rich, and confiderable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbithop's fee, a mint, and an illustrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and advantageously leated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, and is particularly noted for a filk manufactory. The metropolitan thurch is one of the largest in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a turious clock, and a library full of manufcripts. The callie of this place confiffs of feveral round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which ferves for a prifug. It flands at the cod of the bridge over the Loire, inpported by 19 arches. The mall is one of the longest in France, and is on the fide of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Oricans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon.

Touse RA, & rown of Africa in Barhary, and capital of Biledulgerid; feated in a country abounding in faces, and depends on the Lingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10. 55.

TOWERTER, or TOURSTER, 2 town of Northamptonthire, with a market on Tueldays. It is leated in a valley on a finalliriver, and was once very firongly

TOWTON, I Village in the W. Riding go S. W. of Chent, and 125 N. or E. of the figures of Yolf the Labrager, to farel
APARE. Lot. 2 at E. In to 2 at the figures confilled of the condition from the figures
In Gulony, and 12 Aparting see, to allo in the pool fell of white the Were nublemen,
Lomegno.

Lomegno.

To Union a temp of France, in the Chapter which was the more critical,
poverfunction of the condition of the chapter of the chapter in the pore critical,
poverfunction, on the title of which the town no quarter, will be obstinued their fines, and fone
knountain, on the title of which the town no quarter, was to obstinued their fines.

ten, hours. The ploughmen sometimes turn up arrow heads, spear heads, broken javelius &c. in this field.

TAACHERBURG, a town of Gormany in Suche, and on the borders of Poland; fested on the Barich, 12 miles N. E. of Wolow, and 26 N. of Breflaw, Lou. 17. 15. K. Jak. 61. 80. N.

That a loak is cape of promoutory of Spain, in Andalufia, feated at the corrance of the fireits of Cibralian, go miles S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. S. 1. W. Lit. 35, 11. N.

* TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archimitop's ice, thought it very imaliand thin of people. It is feated on the river ! Maura, 82 miles S. W. of Adrianopte, and 112 N. W. of Conflantinople. Lon. 96, 18, K., lat. 41, 15, N.,

TRAJETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Execut, built on the ruios of the ancient Minturua. There are the ruins of an amphilicatic, and an Thucduck, and it is feated near the mouth of the river Garigliann. on the Mediterrapean Sea, as miles N. W. of Capus and so S. W. of Venaltro. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41, 20. N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Valdi-Domona, leated on a high mountain, at the fource of the river Trians, as miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Mellina. Lun. 14. 80, E. lut, 37, 46. N.

TRA-LOS-MONLES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard? to the other provinces of this kinggomy? the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Estre-Dayto-e-Minho and Brits: and on the Si by Bura, and a part of the kinghoup of Lieon. It is fortile in which and oil, and capital nown.

a sule of this place, and a great purpose of success former suite country round about It is 50 miles R. S. of Pachurg. Lon. 17. 50. E. 10. 10. N.

I Lungary, between their one pulling the populars sown of the contribute of car is Turcle. Arva, a joint and branch in Delmain, with a bishop's fee of wache Turcle, Arva, Sielia, and Marie

1.25 J 3

* TAARCON, an aprical town of Porturns in the province of Tra-lot-Montes with the sitie of a ducing, and a pandlome caltic, which ferves as well for ornament as defence. It is felted in a ploudent fertile country as miles from Pinnel. Lon. 75 o. E. lat, 40, 44, N.

TRAKI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Maples, and in the Territdi-Bari, with a firting calle, an archbithop's the and a barbour. There are very handlome houses, and it is the usual reisdence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed times the harbour has been chooked up with mud. to be levied on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles W., of Bari, and 195 N. by E. of Naples, Lon. 16, 26, E. lat. 41, 46, N.

TRANQUEBAR, a fown of Afia, in the penintula on this lide the Ganges, and on the coall of Coromandel, with a fore and a factory, belanging to the Danes, and where they exter on a good tame. It is lested at the mouth of the river Caveri, 140 miles S. of Fort St. George: 1.00. 79: 57. E. lat. 10, 44, N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexes to Hungary, and bounded on the N, by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Muldavia and Walacma; on the S. by Walaching and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hispary. It is furrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not useren. The minabitants have as much corn and wine at they want them felves, and there are rich mines of mole, whence it has its name. It is bounded one lilvar, lead, copper, quickliver, and lugh. It has undergone various revolutions, hite it now belongs to the bottle of Authors. The inhabitarite ato of feveral fores of religione, as Papilla, Lutherani, Calvinille, abounds in cattle. The river Douro, di- Sacinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, vides it into two parts, and Miranda is their and Mahometans. It is about 162 miles in Iguata, and a 50 in breadth. The addis-TRANCHIN, atomost Upper Hungary, Thistration of allians is conducted by ye and capital of a county of the tame same, persons; manely, three Roman Catholies, lates handlome place, and il lexited on the latest Latherane, three Calvinities and river Wass, over which there is a bridge of three Societions. The militia is commissed wood. The Jelaine chareful a hondlime of by the gavernor, whose commissioning the first the callie stands to high that the more important or Transitronia if the nice. There are the difference of pear 30 bulgars of Christophens. It is divided nice. There are the march bulls with a late freeze family and counties, and counties, and is substituted by mineral proper state causers reasons, and counties, and is substituted by mineral proper state causers reasons. citient, and Liverstram. Honorises is The capital sower

wood, and to the ife of Box, with mother! of flone 'It is not very large, but fivong and populous, and is 15 miles E of Spalatio, and ey & E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17.

52 E. lat. 44. 0. N.

I RAPARIS OF TRAPANO, BYOWN OF Italy in Socily, feated on the W. fide of it. in the Val-di-Mizzra, with a harbour and a cafile. It is fe ned in a fir all periolula, and built in the fir n of a fickle; is a read ing place, and the harhour defended by a fore It is famous for its full works, and filheries of tilanies and co.at, it is 25 miles N. of Mazara, and 45 W of Palermo. Lon 19. 96 F. lat 22 10 N.

"TRAPPR, a town of Alia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malahar, in the kingiom of Conran, between Dama and Baragar. It is leased on a river, and the

inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPETOND. See TREBISOND.

"TRAPPE, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the diocete of Secr, in a large valley furrounded with mountains. The Monks are famous for of ferving the rules of their order, and kerping perpetual blence.

TRAPBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the I ower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, feated on the river Molelle. It is no important place on account of its fortrels which is leaded on a mountain, and whole cannon commands the passage of the Moscile, and prevents vellels from evicing the palatinate. It is a: miles N E of l'reves, or Triers, and 88 S W. of Cablentz, Lon 7 7. E 1at. 49 35 N.

* THAVANOOR a kingdom of Aha, in the East-Ir dies, in the penintula on this fide the Garges, and on the coast of hist. har that Cape Con orth It is tounded o the N. by the nominions of the Samo rin; on the E by the kingdom of wirduff;

and on the 5 and W. by the fea.

TRAVE, a tiver of Germany, in the ! circle of Lower Saxony, and nuchy of finl. flein, which runs from W. to E, and paffes by Seegberg, Oldefler, Luberk, and falls into the Baltic bea at Traremund. ..

TRAVENUAD, a fleng town of Ger. mouth of the river i rave, on the Baire. . Sea, and have light hould for the guid-Bon. 10, 80 54 1. N.

THAM. - See Francis

Traum; near it are fprings of filt-water, and three miles from thence there are Dawns.

. TRAUN, a river of Germany, which rifes in the archb.thapi.ch of baltzburg. and palles into Aulicia, croucs a take of the lame wathe, and it receives the Bgor, the Alm, and the Corns, after which it falls mile the Danube between Linux and Mathaulen.

" TRAUSSAN, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocefe of Nar-

conne.

I KAY GUERA, a town of Spro, in the kingdoin of Valencia, near the confires of stalonia, go miles S. of Toriofa. Lon. 0 30. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* TREBES, a town of France, in Languedor, and in the diocele of Carralonne.

" TREBIA, a river of Italy, in Linns bardy, which rifes in the territory of Genot, waites Bubio in the Milancie, and afterwards falls into the Po a little shore Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the conful Sempromus, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by thosis in this river, which mistortune has rendered it lam us.

TARBIGNI, of TRERIONA, a townet Purky in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a helitop's ice. The inhabitants are partly Furks, and parily Greeks, and there are some Paprils. It is seared on the guich of Venice, and on the liver Techenika, 14 miles N. of Ragula, and 65 S. E. of 'paiatio. Lon. 18, 11 E. lat 43 4, N.

" IREPISSIACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, iraird on the river I arento,

shout ave mires E. of Callano.

I as a 150 vn, a large, populaus, and firong lown of Lutter in Alia, and in the province of Jemeh. with a Greek archbithop's lee, a harbour, and a castle. It is texted at the lout of a very fleep hill, and the walls are fourre and high, with battlements. They are built with the rumant present Aruflures, on which there are inicriouons but not legible. The town is large, hut and populants for there are move worms and gardens in it than houses, and many, so the citcle of Lower Saxony, and there but one flory high. The calle is lessin the ducky of Hulliein; feated at the first on a flat rock, with detelies on therein. A he harbour is at the suffered of the town. and the male but the the Genoele is almost more of Brigg, and it to the Labora, Editoria. It flatides the Black Sea, 104 ers. It is the miles N. E. of Lubrok . miles N. Warm Eterrum; and 440 E. of Continuinople. Lips. 40. 18. S. lat. 40. MAN HOLL

TRAUMENTAL TOWN OF GERMAN TARRITE ... TARRITE ... TARRITE ... Marce on the Tiver Moravis, on the transfers of Bolicatio, and

Kuiss

feated on the rur lelaw, where there as a manufactors of Coth Las Perist t reland. It is at mil . S b. of later, and 50 N W. of Badwitz. 1 on. to. 12; K. lat. 49.

* FRINKILT, a town of Garmany, to Silefia, in the dat a of O do, with a very . Let greeners. Near it is the combilities of a foft glav, or flone, which "." mirethately form into call lact ill kinds; and to, being expeded to the and a more as hard as it they had been baked. It is to miles N of Breliew. 1.on. 17 15. L. lat. 51 1, 1.

" I REPCASTIE. a village of Bracknothinge, in S. Wales, to miles W. of

Breknock.

TREFURZ, 110 va of Germony in the . -muck of Upper Saxon, and y Herle, with a carlle. It bely any to the cheffor of Men /, and is hated near the river Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 51 8. N.

· Parcar xov, a town of Cardiganfluer, 1, S. Wales, wan a market on I harlda , leated on the river I wey, is a cor peration, and has a handiome church is 1, miles S. E. of Aberitturb, and 209 W. by A. of Landon. Lon. 3 56. W

lat. 32. 13. N.

I's rouns, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is feated off a creek by l'almon h Haven, and is much d. cased, though it fends two members to pastianient, and is solutiled by a mayon, the raintal butgents, and a judice of the quarum. It has no church, and only about 1 37 house, poorts built, and the Breeze are broad but int parid. It is 41 miles l' he S. of Plymouth, and 21, W. by S. of Louian. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

* Ireculat, a town of France, In Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's less, and a fa ill baboar. They can your a good trade in corn, liax, and paper; and it i trared on a perintula on the lea, for titles N. L. of Breft, and Loo W. of Para; Lon.

3. 14 W. lat. 48. 51. N. .

a Kinda

TREIELL"PG, aka-port town of Swe den, to the province of "chonen, frated on. , the Baltic Sea, go mil as h. of Cogemagen. Lon. 19. 266 E. lat. 55. 20 N. 1

* TREMBURN, a province of it ries, in Berbary, and in the kingdom of Miner, bounded on the Nabe the Messes general Sea; on the Kady a province called Africa; on the S. by the defart of Sahara's, and on the W. My the kingdom of Per. Line above 370 miles in length, and 175 in breath à se per, instant, and mountainess; extents on the W. Mide where there stemptelles to The subout Tak town of France, in Non-

abminding in corn, from, and pofferer. the capital town is of the fone name, turininged weit treng wall, and inhathere is poor Are's Moors, and Jews. Let 1, eq. W. 14 '; 43. N.

' I'm Milis, tim as a of the allards of Italy, in the kine form of Napacs, and in the gaigh of Vence, 1; mile from the could of the Carition at the The this expensespri are carled Capt to t, St. Nation, and St

. I + ! + HO.

* I " k would ", a one of iteme, m Porton, and in the doc he of Penger; I action the river Bennath, a rath hom Pointie. Los. 1. to. F. Int 45. 4). N.

FREME, At wood of on the mitatalong, and in the marginture of N sarra, leated on the river Northern Pallers in, and remarkable for a great manger of the bet-

ter fort of rehabitant.

I at . 1, an incient, ha ello ne, perulous, and could's bleest, of the many, an the Trenting, with a inthop', i.e., whole bithop is a lovereign, and a prime of the cusper, under the protection of the haria vi Auftita. It was formerly a feer importal city, and is famous for a consect held bere. which began in 1,44, and ended in 4 .4; It is driended with fome fortibeations, and the bridge's palice is a third the city, which is differentiated with timplets, and tianked with bailtons. It is leated at the toot of the Alpa, in a pleat " fertile valies on the mor Acige, 6; miles N. W. of Venue, and 200 \. W of Rome. Lon. 14. 27. L. In. de ii. N.

TREST, the pubernick of, or I'P .. N-TINO, a country in fact ning among the Alps, while divide state from Co. con v. It is bound them the N. by the I mat, on the E. by the latting a rill thanks, on the S. by Vicci tites, the Veronik, Bulesand and the Lake me Garda; and on the W. by B. terrio and the Lake d. Garda.

I sent is the count of to vie

's & h. r, riarge uve in Figland, and the moltenia a bloomer the Lanco lt rdes were in ton, below Moon toil, in the Montant, of Stations there, and rans S. I. by hen aftic-unit - Line, I an where it pilit compagn that court and enters Derbilbite, wite F 1 1000 . 15. palles by Bo con, near North hear and close by No ank give through Amenghazafare. Thene at co same att house ationally is, the constitution coupling our els come fines of Liecolnibure, and basing poor 1 the river Unic and inverse wince to the is called the Hu ther, and fails mu the Leutmank Ocean below livil.

R t 4 mately, mandy, and in the diocele of Rouen, with I feet of their council of war; but afterwards a harbour, and a Benedictine alibey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the eircle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a minimisciory of nockings and woollen flutis. It is feated on the river Regs, near us mouth, on the Balue Sea, 43 miles N. L. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 54. to N.

IRFSLN, or TROSA, a lea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland, feated on the Baltic Sea, 25 miles & W. from Stockholm. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 59.

o. N.

TREVES, or TRILR 1, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated city of Grimany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbelhoprick of the lame name, whole archibithop is an elector, and allumes the title of arch chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor It has an univerlity, feveral remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany; the most remarkable is the cathedral. is built with fuch large flones, that lome would fooidhly have it to be the work of the devil. Treves has greatly fuffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, not can it hold out against an enemy. It is feated on the river Moleile, over which there is a handfome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It's reckoned one of the molt aucient ciues in Germany, and is so mites N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, and 150 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lun. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the electorate el, a province of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the eleftorate of Cologne; on the E. by Weteravia; on the S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lonain; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is shout 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different, It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have infered greatly in the wars , with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Mofelle, the tail is fruitful, , abounding in corneling wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other

Party.

* TREVES, 'a fawn of France in Agjou, fored on the river Loire, with the

title of a barmin, and a callic.

* Treverighting a frong town of Poland, in Monten Volthima, leated on the river Pottlinences at miles below Kiene. King Stephen Baroregave this rown strike Rolleck, and no trong Grandenid. Lion. Course, to be the later at state,

the Polanders took it from them, and coatinue to be maliers thereof.

IRE VA, a town of Iraly, in the Pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lou 11. 51. E. lat. 42.

64. N.

* TREVICO, a rown of Italy, in the . kingdom of Naples and the Farther Principato, with a bishop's fee; it is 17 miles

E. of Bent vento

TALVING, a flight town of Spain, in the province of Biliar, and in the diftriet of Alars, with a cindel. It is hard on a hill near the river Apuda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittera. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat.

48. 48. N.

TREVISO, or PREVIOLO, anancient, handlome, large, and flrong city of lists. and capital of the Marca, or March of I reviland, with an archbelhop's ice. It had formerly an university, which was transterred to Padua. It comains a great numby of handlome buildings, being the relidence of many noble families; is of pretty large extent, indifferently fortified, and leated on the river Sile, so miles N. W. of Venice, and &5 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 10. 25 E. lat. 43. 44. N.

TREVOL X, a city of France, and capital of the principality of Dombs, with a parliament. The parliament-house, the chamber of the treasury; the mint, and the governor's house, are the most remarkable buildings in this place. It is leated out be lide of a full, on the over Scane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris,

Loni 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 67. N.

"TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Helle, and capital of the country of Ziegenheim, fented on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 unles N. of Marpurge, and 32 S. W. of Callel. Lou. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 50 N.

-I'mized, a town of Italy, in the Milaseto, feated on the river Adds, on the frantiers of Bergamafeo. Lon. 9. 25.4.

Lat. 45. 45. N.

TRIANGH, a house of France, in the part of Verfailles, over-mainly the menageneral It is a little presty palace, buile in an execulent take, and whole archite cfure and ornaments are nerv foc. The gardens are alto-very pleaffint.

*TRIBESERS AND AND MORE CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL many, in Pomerania, on the huntiess of the ductry of Mecklenburg, with a caffic. It belongs in the King of Sweden, and is fented near the river I which of miles from

TXI

TRIEST, a finall, but flrang.and and cient town of Italy, in Ithria, with a hithop's lee, and a harbour on the guiph of Vicinia Line beautifully liturated on the lide . ill, about which the sineyards form a ic carele. Its extent is not very large, and the liveets are narrow; but there is a large fquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is spacious, but not good; because it is open to the well and touch west wands. The inhabitants have a good trade in lait, or, almonds, from occ. brought from Lauback; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. The cathedral and the Jeluits church are the two belt huldings. It belongs to the house of t Audirus, and is leated on the lide of a rock. on a bay of the lame name, eight unles No of Cabo d'Illria, and So N. I. of Venice. Lem. 14.4 E. lat. 45. 56. N:

TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is a small place, ag miles W. of Hertford, and 31 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51.

46. N.

ŝ

TRIVIDAD, an island of America, in the N. Sea, toparated from New Andalusia; in Terra Firma, by a strait, about three miles over. The foil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tohaceo, and fruits; but the arr is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and two the I reach in 1676, who plundered the island, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles 1, length, and 45 in breadth;, and was discovered by Childopher Columbus in 1478.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, and on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, because the re is no other harbour on this coals. A mile and a half from hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell, because it is commutable cutered with a thick moke, and emits flames from time to time; believe, sudemits so frong a smell, that no one cause to come near it. It is rounilet S. E. of Guatimala.

Lon. 89, 30. W. Lat. 12. 50. No.

of Granada, feated on the river Magdeland, 58 miles from Santa Fé. Lon. 73. 15. W.

Ta said, a small fortified town of Italy; back, which increases to much, that some in Montherat, subject to the hipg of Surthink it will chook apiche harbour, which dining. It was taken by the French in it two miles W. from the town, and is 1704, who shoodened it is 1706. It is made by a round piece of land united to feated near the river Po, eight miles N. W. Feare Europe by an althous. On each fide is

TRIERS. See TRAVES. ... Service of Culab and 25 N. E. of Turing Lon. 8. TRIEST, a finall, but firging and any 1 80. E. 125. 45. 26. N.

Enti-Indies, and in the thank of Leylons feated on a gulph of the fame name, on the call fide of the illand, 100 miles N. E. of Caudy. Lon. 81. 52. E. tat. 8. 45. N.

TRIROLI, a confiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the lane name, under the protection of the Grand Scignior, with a callle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who fettled the kinglits of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1651. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now tome trade in flutts, fattion. corn, oil, wood, dates, utirich feathers, and thing, but they make more of the Christian flaves which they take at lea; tor they either fet high ratiform upon them, or make them perform pli forts of works. It is feated on the coalt of the Mediterranean. in a landy foil, and furrounded by a wall. fire and be other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. E. by S. of Tunis, and 570 E.S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 51. N.

Tarrow a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, loanded on the N. by the Meditertanear Spa ; on the S. by the country of the Beribusiesa on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamia; and on the E. by Egypt. It is shout 905 miles along the lea coaff, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are places fruitful; but that towards Egypt in a landy defurt. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic; govaraced by a dev. . He is not alsolate; for a Tuekish balbaw resides here, who reocives his authority from the Grand Seign nior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The day is elected by the foldiers, who make no fumple of acpoing him whee they pleafe.

The Poll, an ancient and confidenable town of Asia, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near fixty thousand, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handlome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them, It is defended by a good ciradel, with a gandlon of Jamianea. Before it is a sand-hank, which increases to much, that some think it will check up the darbour, which is two miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Tegra Europaby an ishmus. On each fiele is

a bui-

and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phenteia, whole mhabitants were to famous for naviposition in the early ages of the world. It is the rehdence of a balling, or languack, who alks governs the territory about it, where their are a great mumber of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a fish manufactory in the It is 120 miles S. of Scandaroon, and 97 N. W. of Damaku. Lou. 30. or to lat 34 30. No.

TRIOTING OF TRIQUINA.

TRIPTIER.

" I H 151, an island of N America, in New Spain, and on the fouth coall of the hav of Campeachy, to the W', of the island of Port Royal, from which it is he parated by a very narrow channel. It is her I lies in length, and aimoft as much in breakh, but hot mhabred.

TREETENIO, a town of Itely, in the kingdom of Napics, and in the county of Molefe, with a billiop's fee, leaded on a hell men the river frigno, or I rmo, 15 miles is of Bogano, and he h. of Naples.

Lon 15 37 L. lat. 10. 50 N.

I'men i s, atoward lialy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well forufied and populous, and lented at the four of the Apanimes, on the i-ver Chilmu, ge miks N. E of Behevento, and g. S W. of Mentredonia. Lon. 15. 15. E. Ist 41. "1. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a lown of N. A. merica, in Canada, and capital of a govern-The inhabitants ment of the lane name. are such and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American favages, before then lettlement at Montreal It is 55 miles S. W. of Quebec, and leaved on the river St. Lauterice. Lon. 71. 20

W. lat. 45 35. N.

Thork matown of Polime, in Lachuania, and capital of a palitina e of the fame name. reserved by the tiver Niemen, and divided imo four governments, named after four sowne, Traki, Gradna, Kouna and I ida. The Mufcovires took and almost rained this place in 1665. It is femen on incocellible morafles, sp miles W. of Wilms, and 75.N E. of Grodno. Lon. 95. 13. E. In. 54. 40. N. The palitinate is bounded on the N. he Vilna and Samogiting physics by Vilne; on the S. by No. voeredecks und on the W. by Poulochia and l'entha. Them are all palatinates, exrept the laft, still a still and a " FROM, SE. OF SHATTAUER, ATOMA of Grany, in the Millioprice of Lings.

a hulwark which have each 100 Janifaries, I and capital of Haffry, on the fros tiers of Brabant, with a famor Benedictine abher, 14 miles from Nine friedt, and 27 S L. of Lonvanie. Lu.r. 5 22. E. lat. 50 48. N.

> I ROPLA, a town of Itale, in the doni of Vaples, and in the lattice Conbi -, with a bilbop's ler. It is a liandfome finall town, well but, and very populous, and feated us at the lea, on the top of trees, from whence there washering prospect. It was hill runed by an earthquake in 16 8, and is to myles V W. of Accordia, and 15 N. by F of Reggio. Lon. 16. 24. L. Int. 38 42. N.

TROPES, So a ke-portion not France, m Proverce and in the diorete of freque, und a chadel. It is feated on the bay of Commande, on the Middle Manera Sca. 13nules S. W. of Fr. jus, and jat. of Marfalles. Lon. 6. 11 E. lat. 13. 16 N.

I dop. Ad, a town of Germans, in Sifelia, and capital of a duchy of the lame name, with an incient calife. It is a large, hardione and there town, and one of the principal in S lelia. The Proflam become maters of it in 1711, but it was reflered to the quen of Hangary by treate to 1717. It is leased to a pleafant plath on the rivers Oppa and Molus, 40 miles N. by L. of Ofmutz, and 70 S. F. of Brettew. Lon. 17. 10. E. lar. 30. 1. N

TLOW BRIDGE, a town of Whillere, wit samailet on Siturdats. I is fired on a bill, and is a town temacable for clothiers. It is 23 nules 5. W. of Mailborough, and 98 W. of London. Lon.

2. 6. W. lat. 31. 19. N.

IROTE, an ancunt, lair, rich, and confiderable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place are imprifed at the largeness of the threets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The eatherial is a magnificent gothic firmfure, and its figure is adorned with figures in relievo. The front has three large gates, upon which is a fquare fleeple, containing one of the greatest bells in France. There are other remarkable charches and convents, among which the church of Magdalen is moted for its very high Beeple; the town-houle is a handlome Atructure, and over the gate is the fistue of Leurs XIV. 10 white marbic, very well done. The walks about this place are very pleating, especially the Mail, which is on the remparts of the town, between two some of frees. The inhabitaots carrying a confiderable arade in linen and phobles. cloth, share were and mercery and it is a bilkop's loc, has frireed abbeyn a públic

abrasy.

library, a mint, and an arcient castle. It is furrounded by pretty strong walls, and is seated on the river Scine, on the side of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 30 miles E. N. E. of Seus, and 20 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4, to E. 1st 48, 13 N.

of Afia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years fiege, the time of which is not certainly known; but to ne think it was 1300 years before the birth of Christ. There are so many of the ruins full remaining as to show where it should be as 30. E. lat. 39. 40 N

TRUGILIO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and ter entors of Venezuela 120 miles S. of the Lake of Marsiaibo, and subject to Spain.

Lon. 7. 40 W. lat 9. 46. N.

bridgethere, two miles from Cambridge, where levels Roman antiquities have been found fiere are full the rums of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in The Miller's cale.

markers, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

In the or of the chief toward in the country, and is reated on a branch of Falmouth Haven, which is here divided into two stranges, handlone, and well inhabited, fends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tip. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paided. It is yo miles W. by h. of Exeter, and asy. W. by S. of London. Lon. 4-55. W. lat. 50-16. N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, taken from the Moors about the middle of the thirteenth custory. It is seated among mountains. On the lide of a hill, at whose top there is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid; and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 5. 88. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

of S. America, in Para. in the sudience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Francis, in 1,558. In its territory where are above 60,000 mative Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is feated in a country aboundary in all things, on a small river next the South Semi-where here is a harbour, non-miles from Limit, Long 78.85. We lated, 2. S. Fa was all of which and the South from Limit, Long 78.85. We lated, 2. S.

in New Spain, and in the government of Handuras, feated on a gulph of the fame name, with a good harbour. It is very frong by fitnation, being built between two finers, and turnounded by thick groves. Lon. 85. 50 W. lat. 10. 20. N.

* Ischutekl, a country fituated between the eattern extremity of Aha and the N. W. coall of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of mematives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is contined them to their deer, with which their country abounds. I bey are a well made, courageous, warlike race ot prople, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Ruftiaus have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and, though they have lold a great number of men in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpole, they have never yet been able to effect it. Low. 191.49. E. lat. 66 g. N.

of Atta; bounded on the N. by the detart of Cuchin Clina; on the S. E. by the lea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambodia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the transmisgration of the foul, and have a particular veneration for hot les and elephants. Some say they look upon Confuciut as the greatest man in the world, and that they observe

his doctrines.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Contaught; and county of Galway, with an archbishop's fee; on which require force call it a city, but it is now reduced to a finall village. It is so miles N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* YUBAN, a rown of Afia, in the East-Indies, and one of the firongest in the shand of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 111, 51. S. lat. 6. o. S.

France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Agde, with a bashwick and a Benedicane, abbey.

Tubinors, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sushis, and the lecond in the duchy of Wirsemburg, with an university, and a handfome firong calile, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications conflict in a simple curiais of walls, with a dry discharge febroal, defigued for young princes and nublemen, but it is now that up.

† Bete

There is first a large house called New Baue where a certain number of fludents in law are lodged and hostided gretis. In the sown house is a very corious clock, which deferrer the attent in of travellers. It is feated on the green Necker, in a country abounding in come and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stungard, and 50 E. of Strafburg.

Lou 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 30 N.

Tucuman, aprove coof S. America, m t'araguev, bounded on the bi. by the provinges of Los-Chicas, and Chaso; on the E. by Chaco, and Bunderla-Plata; on the S. by the country of Chicumus and Parapra; and on the W. by the bilhop, rick of St. Jago. The air is but, and the earth fandy; however, fome places are fruital enough, and the original natives have a good charafter. The Spaniards possels a great part of this country.

Tucuro, a town of S. America, in Terra Firms, in the government of Veness urla, and in a valley of the fame name. A caser rams through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the fori abounds in fugar canca, cution, 'and all the neerstanes of life. Lon. 69. 2. W.

let. 7. 31. N.

TUUDINGTON, OF TOBBINGTON. a town v.! Bedfordfhire, with a fmall masket on Saturdays, alongst distred. It is ferred under the hills or downs, in a good fort, and is but a fauth place. Is is five miles N. W. of Dunthride, and 35 N. W. of Luman. Lan. v. 32 W. lat. 54. p. N.

That Lan a handle was and confiderable town of Spain, in Nature, and capital of a merindada, with a callie Lis inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and adorned with feveral handfonic limetures But as it is hated on the confiner of Na varre, Caffile, and Arragon, a great many Criminals take refuge treie, t vavoid punth-It flands on wherever boro, over which there is a handform bridge, in a country that produces good want, 43 miles N. W. of Saragoda, and 110 M. E. of Madrid. Lou. 1. 10. W. he 42: 9. H.

* Turka, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a slughe of the fame nuroe, in Mufronic Raffle, with a frang caffle, femed on a full at the configurate of the rivers Wedge and Tourse, ye forles N. W. of Moltowi Lone 355- 450 Et late 66. 44: N.

the ducty of Parastored on the St. to that of Rostowy on the S. to that all Man cow, and that provides at Strongs to State the Own desired (or withing a bish

taken by the Russian in 1486, who mitted it to their dominians.

Talair, a confiderable town of France. in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limobn, with a beliep's low. The cathedral church is famous for its Recple, which is very high und curious It is feated at-the confluence of the rivers Corteferand Solan, pertly and mountain, and partly below it, to a country fusiounded with mountains and precipiers; and the inhabitants are accomised a curbulent fore of people. It is 37-miles S. E. of Lines. ges, and 62 S. W. of Clesmont. Lina. 1. 42. W. lpt. 45. 23, N.

TULE, a town of Germany, in the circle of-Austria, near the Wienar-wald, or wood of Vienna, with a bilhop's for. It is feated near the river Tula, in a pountie. abounding in cura and wine, 15 miles, W. of Frenna. Lon. 16 6 E. det. 48, 14. N.

" Tunen, a town of Alia, in the Russiau empue, and en Siberia, seatre en the river I am, 125 miles W. of Tobolfkoi: " Almust all the inhabitants are Tartars, and carry on a good trade.

TUNBELDCE, a town an Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is leated on a hranch of the river Medway, over a buch these is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is mak noted for its mineral Iprings, which are fout or live miles S. of the town, but in the lame parish. There ere now snany, good buildings in it, and tine accommodations; electively at the time of displing the waters, which is 111 June, John and August. Thore steal the catteringoments and disserbons here, that use to be met with at Buth or Scarborough. They have also a chapel need, where diwas intrick is performed twice a-day. I be town is as mile Na W. by N. of Ric, and go S. B. day S. of Lundon. Longo. TO En late Bloode No son in the

TONGERANG, A bandome and tomone town of Afra, in Chinas Cate at housener abounding in all the necessaries of life ... Long 14 Boys E. Jak 87. 3. No.

* Tuncount at Alia, in China, and capital of the province of Su-TURGUSTARE TANEBURY. Terra Ferman and to the more kingdom of the Granada, and capital of a prosings of the And the state of the empire of the party where there are upder the Russian bounded on the N. and W. by the second of the State of Laurelle. white name. It is feated on a high mous-In the State of th

TE HAR a larger and polaberated town to

donn of the fame name. It is leased on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, abbut 40 sniles from the place where the famous city of Carchage flood. It is in the lower of a long fquare, and is five miles in sucumbrence, with to large fireers, five gates, and 35 molques. The houses are all built with Hone, though but one flory highs but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with fevetal firong towers. It has acuber disches mer bastions; but a good citedel built on un commence, on the We lide of the city. Without the wallt are two fuburlis, which connun 1000 houses. Within the walls are toyogo families, shid above, 2000 stade [mens thops. The divan, or council of Rate, affembles in an old palace, and the dry is the chief of the republic, who re-Adecabered The harbour of Tunes has a very narrow charance, through a finall. canal. In the city they have no withe, but what is kept in cilierus, except one well, kept for the balhaw's ulc. In 1728. the French came before this place with a large foundron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of fome expenses that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promiting never to molest the French, any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the few 175 N. W. by N. of Tripoli, and 380 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 36, 44 N.

Tunes, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripolis on the Si liv several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algers, and the country of Elab; being 200 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. 10 S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the failer and fon, one of which was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the value of both. From this time it became a republic, under the procection of the Lurks, and pays a certain tribute to the bulbaw that rebder at Tunic. The air in general is healthy, but the feel but the wellers warn is the most finale. because it in reserved with rivers. The environs of Bunisare very des, appearing account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Araby oblige the inhabitants to four their backey and the in the fillings, and to inclusortheir gudens with will . Figurery, there are plonty of crimen, he morn, ortages, dates, grapes, and other | They pain for the richell the higids in the

fruits, Thore are alle plive-trees, roles, and opporterous plants. In the woods and mountains, there are lions, wild becare alliches mankies, comelevas, sor bunks, burgs, physiants, partridges, and other has of Jaude and beatls. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilearbar, Maguela, Magerada, and Laps. The form of goverument is ariflexistic, that is by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the dogget of Venuce. The members of the diean of council are chefen by the day, and he in his turn is elected by the distan, which is composed of foldiers, who have more than once taken off the der's head. The ballion is a Turk, reliding at Tunis, whole bulinels is to receive the tribute, and protect the republic t the same mon revenues are only 400,000 crowns a year, because the people are nery proofnor can they fund above 40,000 men into the fields por no muse than is men of war of the line to feat even upon the make extraordinary occasions. There are generatly about 12,000 (hillian flayes in this country, and the jubalutants carry ou # great, trade in linea and modica-cloth. In the city of Tunns alone, there are above 3200 clothers and weavers. They alfo have a trade in boules, olives, oil, foap, and offrich a eggs and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine coileges for fudence, and 86 perty tenouits. The principal religion is Mahametrusfius but the inhabitants contil of his. 1.54 Turks, Arabs, Jows, and Christian flaves. However, the Turks, though fewell in number, domineer over the Moors, and steat them little better than flaves.

Toroute. See Toroute, * Turkensissississis towns of France, in Upper Allace, was the steer Colmar, tomarkable for a mid my amond here by Torenin, over the Imperant in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Luimar. Lon-7, 26, E. lat. 48. 5, N.

LILEGIANIA, a prevince of Torky in Airs. formerly called Ammenia, at least the welfern parteo. It had that name. It in the coffeen pures is how indifferent for his Lounded on the N. by Georgia; on the water of water. Tomas the middle, the L. by Erican and Adirectors; on the S. mountains and william bound in fruits I by Limbeck; and on the N. by Natolia. This country is divided into four beglerbeglies, or general governments, which are thole of Karr, Emerum, Van, and Tchildir. THREOMANS, a people of Alia, digited into reo branches, one of which inhabit the weltern part of Turcomania, between the rivers Euphrance and Tigris, having the Curds and Georg and on the E. 工事的

Torkilb empire, and dwell in fields under I large and well-built, and has a great numtents, removing from one place to another, for the take of pattures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, confilling of camels, theep, and goals. I he other branch dwells near the Calpian Sea, and are all good horienien, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tartara.

TURENNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Lim Jin, with a callle; frated on the trontiers of Querei, 42 miles S. of Limoges. Lon- 1. 30.

E. Int. 45. 9 N.

"TURIX, an ancient, populous, firong, handlome, flourithing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the lovereign relides, with an archbishop's fee, a strong eitadel, and an university. It is feated-on a vall plain, at the confluence of the rivers Duria and Po. It is one of the handlomest places in Italy, but the sir is unhealthy to the autumn and winter, on arequot of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built, and the fireets are fireight and clean, being walhed by an aqueduct. The two largest fireets are the New threet, and that of the Po, which are enlightened in the winter time. I be houles are handlonie, and all built of the fame height. The dural palace confills of two magnificent firucrures, joined together by a gallery, in which are feveral flatues, All focts of arms, she genealogy of the dukes of Navoy, a reprefentation of the felefial figns, a royal library, and many other eurichities. Belides these two structures, there is the palace of the prince of Cargnan, the holpital of St. John, the feminary of the Jelinis, the royal holpital, and the nutropolitan charch of St. John; wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jolus Chrift. I bele are all superb firucenres. When the plague reigned at Marfeilles in 1780, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin; infomuch that there are now allowe 54,600 inhahitants, and 48 churches and convents. Turit is very well fortified, and estremely firing, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then belieged it a long while to no purpole. The citadel, which is flanked with five. ballions, is without doubt a maller-piece of architecture. There are very line walks on the samperts, which require swo bonz so pola cound them. There are also very fine gardens on the fide of the river flog and the house commonly called an Change is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poble people. The ordings of the academy is very in feldom extends it to those that live a pra-

ber'of ancient interiptions. In the royal horary are 10,000 manuferipts, helides go,boo printed books; when the laft king diedica present of 7000 was made to the university. . It is charmingly leated at the toot of a mountain, so miles N. E. of Genon, 65 S. W of Milan, and also N W. of Rome. Lon. 7.45 E lat. 45 5. N.

TLARY, a very large empire, extended to part of Europe, Alia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greatest in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turky in Europe is divided by the mountains of Caffaguas into N. and S. . The N: part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Bellarabia, Creatia, Bolnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania or Rumois The S. part contamn ancient Greece, in which are leven large provinces, called Albania, Fpirux, Macedonia, Jarna, I tvadia, the Morea. and the illands of the Archipelago. Turky in A fia, comprehends five large parts, namely, Natolia, Geo gia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, Suriflan, and Syria; fome reckon Arabia and Armenia, but thele parts have little dependence on the grand Seignior. In Africa they possels Egypt, and a fenall patt of Abylittia in Barbary; there are also other countries in Afia and Europe, which they are not maffers of alone, but conjunttly with other princes, and Confrantinople is the capital of all I urky. See each article. In general the Turks are very luber in earing, lovers of refl and idlenels, and confequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; bender, the frequent use of bathing cannor but weaken them, and render them effeminate. Their behaviour with regard to women is known to all the world, for there is nothing but their poverty that lets any hoends to their wives and concubines; the' indeed their wives properly to called, are no more than four in number. They are charcialde towards firangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation fuffers advertity with greater patience than they. I be Grapd heigmor stabfolute mafter of all the goods and modelhous of his lubjects, informuck that the tare att little better than Haves. The stella me Bunes are God upon Karth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Dispoter of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Vizier is the chief next the Emperor; but it is a danger ... out when, for he often depoles them, and takes off their beads jult as he pleases; sed here it may be oblinived, that chough the Grand Seign for has fuch productions power,

THE

vate life, for their may remain as quickes in any other part of the world. At theoreinonly observed, that his hallings, covernbre and others of flate, are the chridren of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased; however, this is not to univertify true as it was thinkesty. The In.ks have siwave they much rous amure or foot, the chief of which are the Januaries, who have been bred in the Seraging and has taled military unicepline tom then intance. Of thefe they have elways as one, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The telsgion of the I mike his great atherty to that ut the Jews; for they believe to one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews allumed Moles to be. I her obtore the imerules in cating and drinking, and they hold hoge held in great abhorrence as well as the lows. The chief-difference coulds in abintrons, bequent prayers, and repeated bathogs; for with regard to plus raine of wite, they are very much side, only the lews conform on a great meadure to the cuito n of the country which they inhabit, in that seignet. We shall lay non thing of the trade in general, here are in fo extensive at consider that he mute different in diff. real parts. However, we may otherwe, that the lu is themselves are not very indulinate, doi that the monrous Cheminar and Joan that live onen; 'item zie ment nathri it to traffic and mer bring 11. Grand Seignini's c inpluymet ... that revenues and I am talients and to be duties on merchanders, beines a capitation tag on all Chrismans within his domestice.

lands, in Campiona, built by Honry IV. duke of Br. bans. The Spannards were defeated near this plant by print. Maurice of Naffau, in 1618. It is the chief place of a lordlup, belonging to the boule of Naffau. Lou 3.6. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

in Goldony, between Lander, Lower Ac-

Tunit, in jown of Links in the Balilions ta, leated on the typer Rine, eight index from the gulph of Farence, with the sitle of a ducty. It made in a S. W. of Bari. Langue 5. 50. E. Jane 16. 50. E. Jane 16. No.

Tuscant, a forereign this of Italy, with the titlesof a grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Baldeneferthe Moderate, and the Paragrams on the Salay she Modificeronean Seas on the E. by the duchy of Listing, the Pergeno, the Occidence, the Paragrams the Occidence, the Paragrams the

the duchy of Callin; and on the W. by the ice, the servicery of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa; being about 150 nules in tength; and 100 in breadth. It to watered by leveral rivers, of which the Arno is the thief. There are feveral mountains, in which are found mines of divers forts, inch as tron; alum, and vittol. They have allo quarries of marble, alabalier, and porplacty, befoles but baths and mineral waterse. Many parts of it are fruitful su coin and wine, and produce plenty of entrons, manges, pontegranates and other fruits I he inhabitants are lovers of peace, apa ply themselves to trade, and have ettablished divers manufactories, particularly of liks, Aufa, time carthen warr, and gelt leather. They me much vilited by foreigners, on account of their politimets. and became the Julean language is the purell in all Italy, This distry is divided into three-paris, namely, the l'incentito the Priano, and the Sitniele, to which tome and also, allouds. I he talk duke of I ulgany, of the house of Medica, died after which, by without, the treaty of Lundon, cancluded in 17:18, the emperor Charles VI. promised Tuleany, na a fiof of the empire, to Don Carlos, sefant of Spain, as being the nearest male herr. But that prince, impatient to become matter of it, thinged the Liorantines in 1792, to pay from bomage, before the death of the grand dake, and without the confert of the em-A war heing kindled in Italy, Don t arios became mailer of the Lingdoms of Auples and Sierly; and their pollethen was continued to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tulcany, in layour of the late emperor of Germany, then duke of Lor-Jan , and which was coded to lern as an route a ent fur that dueny, which he had given up to France. There as now kept a council of regency in Infrany, who have the administration of affairs, and is rome led of faveral members. musi sevenue of this country may be about 300,000 fender, but the lowerign connet I adabove 30,000 men into the held, and at lea he has no mose class 30 gallies, which he is obliged to keep to defend thus coursesy against the Tuckish pirates. The revenue arries from a tenth part of the Treative value of coery house, the tenth pare of all estates time are lold, the groundrents of the houses in Legiorn and otherplaces, aight per (ci), out of women's foed tutors when they are married, and him ibilienge a head on all castic that are fold : . · belides

belides which, there is almost a general

TUTRURY, a town in Staffordling, with a market on Locidays. It has a large cable, which lood on an alabation hill, and was demolished by Henry III. but there are leveral ut the towers, and a fmall part of the wall, flell remaining, which is very thick. John of Caunt Duke of Lancaster, afterwards buile the gatchouse and walls about it. It is attabis time a good old house, walled all sound, except on the fide of the hill, where it is to fleep that it needs no fortification, and yet at is enclosed with a firring pale ... It has a profped to the E over the rivers Dote and Trent, as far as Novingham, penger many other peautiful and exceptive profects. At is 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 184 N. E. of London. Loon 1. 400 W. 10, 53.0. N.

in Sushin, and in the duchy of Wittem-

papulousespropolitis, straite E. todies, in the papulous and the district the district Certon, where the Dutch have a factory, is to so miles N. E. of Cope Company. Long 76. 40s E. lat. 8 765 N.

THE FOR D. STANFOOD A OLINGBAM Suite, with a market on Mondays. Assertanted in a clayer fool, and a a good imaginate, and a politions. It is an miles of the same of Newson, and 137 N. In IV. and London. Lon. C. 80. W. 1st. 63-16. W.

It is a sown of Spain, so the supplient of Galicia, and on the fromters of Portugal, with a billion's for. It is forecompell with fitting walls; and good companies, and is well-furnified with a titlety because it a frontier jawn. It is leasted on the sup of a mountain, near the siver Minion on a dissipation fortile, and well-cultivated country, where there is applicing the be feen but pardent, or tarity, venerated and corn-holds; fix miles S. of Compolicita, and 251 W. of bladrid. Lon. Role. W. lat. 48. 4. N.

TWEED, a river of Section, which divides the laire of Meta and Translate from Northumberland in Logians, and falls in to the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweenale, a three of Sociality bounded on the N. by Lothian in the E. by Men and Translate; on the S. W. Achandale, and on the W. by Clyddar. The principal toyons Pechlem

TWEEK, See THEEA.

TWY TORD, a village in Seeklant, at miles E. of Reading.

Hadischus, with a firing raille, and where they have a mile. It is feated on the river Narew, as miles N. W. of Bielik. Lon.

23. 40. E. W. 03. O. N.

Afia, and in fivrile, as also in that part formetry called Phoenicis, once a place of exceeding great crafte. It is also famous for
a their fithe which does a fine purple, and
was thence called the Tyrian dyo. It is
now nothing but as heap of venerable
ruins; but has two harbours, that on the
N. fide exceedingly good, the other of
choloul up by this mins of the city. The
country about it is naturally good, being
watered with pleasant forings, but is now
neglected. It is 60 order N. W. of Danielcus. Lon. 35. St. E. lat. 93. N.

Ty k No W. a town of Upper Hingary, and in the palatinate of Trenticion. It is a large plate, well fortified, and 30 miles N. E. of Paellang; tabjed to the boule of Auffria. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48, 33. N.

TYRORIS a country of Ireland, in the province of I lifer, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonders; on the E. by Armagh and Lough-Neigh; on the S. by Fermanagh; and out the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but solerably fruitful; contains 12.089 houses, 30 parithes, four baronies, four boroughs, and lends to members an paritisenant. The principal trace is Dungengon.

provious of Na Janiand, and recessory of Alburg, with a Ettadely Seaged on the guide of Limbord, as incled N. W. of Giburg, and M. W. of Alburg, and M. W. of Alburg, and M. W. of Alburg, Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 56. 54. N.

Proper Posteria, persente a per Sangar, to April, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 31 April 20-121. 80-12 N.

emple in the kingdom of Afrecen, fruied coulde river Velice about 140 miles N. W. fram Advanture han 40-25 E.

town of company of the process of th

V. L

rating of Team, and in the state of Flethe, with an Augustine abbert

" VAAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and diocele of Coutances, hue miles from Haifleur, and eight from

. A Ste Late

VALRES, a town of France, in Rouel de, with a histop's fee. I tile better than a village, though called a city, and feated at the confinence of two imail rivers that fall into the Larn, a little diffance off. It is go miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. s. 55. In lat. 43. 57. N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Helle-Callel; scated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Heffe-Caffel, and fullect to the landgravate. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

VADA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tufcary, feated on the Tufcan Sea, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 30.

E. lat. 43. 15. N.

· VADO, a fea-post town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort; three miles W. of bavona, and 24 S. W. of Genoa. Lon.

8. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, feated on the caftern bank of the lake Veter, near the river Motala, about 32 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

VAENA, a town of Spin, in Andalufia, feated at the fource of the river Caltro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova, Lon.

3. 50. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dischy of Wiltemburg; scated on the liver Neckar, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 3. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* VAISEAUX, the ifle of, a imall , ifland of N. America, on the N. coaft of Louisians, between the mouths of the Millifippi and the Mobile, with a small

harbour.

VAISON, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the Countat Venaillin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is feated on a mountain, on which there is a caftle, war the river Oreze, and the rullis of ancient Valion; which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 19 thiles N. E. of Orange, and an N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. .E. lat. 44. 25. N

V.AL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W. of Maefricht, where a hittle was fought in July 1744; hetween the airied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French herded:

by Marthal Saxe. The alties were obliged to retreat, but the French loft more

men than they.

· VAL-BI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is to called, because Mount Ætria, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occationed superstatious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it with a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made not long ago, are 300,342 in number. The capital town is Mellin i.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province in Sicily, and is so called from a town of the lame name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the values of Demona and Noto; and on the other fide furrounded by the Ira. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the

whole ifland,

* VAL-DI-NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily, fo named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the fea.

· VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monaftery of Italy, in Tulcany, and in the Apennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Flurence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11.

30. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

VALAGE, a territory of Swifferland, 2 pleafant valley extending from the fource of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva; about go miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which femarate it from the cantons of Bein and Uris on the S. by the duchy of Milan, and the Val-de-Aoft; on the E. by the mountains of Forch; and on the W. by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The inter Rhone runs all the length of this valley, dividing it into the Upper and Lower, and then croffes the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterrancin Sea. The inhabitants are Romar Catholics, and of a tawny complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called bronchocele. Those who speak German resemble the Swife, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are uli naturally hardy, enterpriring, grave, levere to enemies, and stable to grangers. The hir is not very healthy on the fides of the Rhone, but much better none the mountains, while whole is hibrest to the extremes of heat and colds and for-

A secondary

rounded on all fides by very high mount tains covered with life and ice, which never melt. However, the foil is fortile in toin, wine, and all forts of fruits; and that called mulcuding wine is in very high effeem. There are also mineralwaters, a great deal of game, and fome nines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 parifies, and feven communities, and Lowce Valuis's c parifies, and fix departments, called Baniers. There are good pastures on the lower part of the mountains in the fummer-time; and their harvest continues from May to October, according to the different fituation of the places.

VALDIVIA. SE BALDIVIA.

VALLKENBURG, OF FAQUEMONT, 2 town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limbuig, eight miles E. of Machricht. Lon. 5. 53. E. lat. 50. 52 N.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, feated on the river Walno, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Effeck and Peter waradin, yo miles N. W. of Belgrade; fubject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 52. E.

Jat. 45. 35. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with she title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; "on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the .W. by New Castile and the kingdom of Muscia. "It is shout 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spaint for here they enjoy always a perpetual lipring. It is watered with a great number of threams, which render it fertrie in all the nocessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, filder, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil; and much more gay than in, other parts of Spaint and the women are. more handforne.

" VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and ca- | loop city of Reance, in Dauphiny, and piral of the province of the fame wame, commonly called a kingdom. It was large place, containing about 12 poo of Augustine cause. It is divided into honies within the walls, believe those in the city and rowns both which are feated the fuburbs, and in the plantine gamens con the backs along Rhone. The rown houses within the walls, belites those in round about it, which amount to arech the laine humider. Leis an grabbillion's for and has an ambatic producted in a second control of the second Noty the fire agreement of the

Spanisrds. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and also the most gallant. "The city is very handforne, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine fiructures. The cathedral church mas a freeple 170 feet high, and one fide of the client is incruited with alabalter, and aborned with very fine paintings of scripture kistory. The high altaris covered with filver, and lighted with 14 filver lamps. The moves fity confins of leveral colleges, and the joints have one of their own. The palace of the Viceroy, that of Chita; the monaders of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the grienal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are baltions along the walls, and likewife a sectain number of brafe cannon. It is a very populous place, and has feveral good manufactories of cloth and lik, carried on with great fuccels and industry, for even the very children are employed in spinning filk. There are several remains of antiquety; and it is charmingly feated on the river Gundalvir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the fen, where there is a harbour tto miles N. by E. of Marcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelons, and 160 E. S. E. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterbosough in 1703, and lolt again two years afterwards. Lon. b. 10. E. Mt. 19. 23. N.

VALENCE D'ALCANTARA, OF VA-LENZA D'ALCASTARA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Effremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an old entile. . It is furrounded with walls after the amique manner, flanked with four or fige fmall baltions, and a few towers; is very firong by lituation, being built upon a rock, near the rivt. Savar, so miles S. W. of Alcantara, and No N. of Badajor. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat.

\$9. 26. N.

PALENCE, a confiderable and popuexpital of the Valentinois, with a bithoug for an iniversity, and an abbuy is wareful with leveral forings, and is emoldled withdouble wails and tale pares. The city is built on a platform, and the Rivers are marrow and grooked. Howwe deshive is one large fireet, which waits the fire Equare, the horse the cathedral change Bands. There athlerers other chardles nore addicted the rest themselve after the californ levelet. The calleges are

inconfiderable; but there is a physic gate den full of rare plants. It is so miles in N. by E. of Vivieres, and 335 6. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

Blassis, and in the election of Blass, feated on the river Nahon, with a hand-some castle. Lov. 1. 41. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

VALENCIA, NEW. 2 town of 8. A-merica, in-Terra Firma, feated near the W. end of the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles S. W. of Posto Cavalle, or Cabela.

Lon. 65. 50. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

VALENCIBANES, an ancient, flrong, large, and confiderable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citagel. It is divided into three , pares, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen-fluffs, and the other of very fine hoen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a firong titadel here. It is feated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almost runs sound it, and makes it a Lind of illand; belides which there are very handlome fluices. It is so miles W. S. W. of Moss, 17 N. E. of Cambray, 45 S. by W. of Ghent, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 50. 81. N.

* VALENZO DO MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-de-Minho-c-Duero, on the frontiers of Galicia; feated on an eminence near the river Minho, three miles S. of Tuy.

Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

* VALERTINE, a town of France, in the territory of Cominges, the pallage or plual road into Spain. It is nine miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. o. 47. E.

lut. 43. 1. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Viennois; on the E. by Diois, and the bailiwick of Baronnies; on the S. by the Tricollinois; and on the W. by the river Rhone, which feparates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or Valentia, a fireng town of Italy, in the Mochy of Milan, capital of the Lomeling and integet to the ling of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and remises in the wars of Italy, and it leaves of Elimentain near the river Po, on the leavest of Montferrat, it miles L. of

Cafai, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. &. 36. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

Anjournois, with the title of a duchy, to miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. No.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an micient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a principality of the fame name, with a bifhop's fee, and an univerfity. It is furrounded with firong walls, embellished with handlome buildings, large public fource, piezess, and fountains. It se large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad flicets, and large high houses, adorned with bal-The market place, called El conies. Compo, is 700 paces in circumference, furrounded with a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another fortare in the middic of the city, forequaded with handlome brick boules, having under them prezzes, where people may walk dry in all wra-Within these piazzas increliants and tradelmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the fame height, being four flories; and there are balconies at every window, of frongilt. In the whole there are 70 monalieries and numeries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings relided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which flill remains, is of very large exicut, tho' but two flories high; within are line paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the fime manner as that of Strafburg, Belides this there are feveral other places which a traveller ought to vility not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizent, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public figures, which we have not room to deleribe; and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is furrounded with 130 churches, chapein convents, and holyicals; and that the town-houle flands on one of the fides. The boule of the inquitstion is an odd fortof a firefture, for there is no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with mardens, orchards, vincyards, mendous, and helds. It is leased ou the rivers bleurys and Plinergs, their the Dourge 42 miles 3. W. of Burgos, So S. R. of Leon, and 94 N. by W. of Middle Lab. 40 acr Wo les, 43, 50 21, 4

of N. America, in New Spair, and capital of the governments of Mechanian, with a bithop's fee. It is leated near a great lake, 120 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 1. W. Int. 19, 54 N.

tica, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's fice. Lon. 27, 40. W. lat. 13. 17. N.

VALIABOLID, a lown of N America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, ticar the coast of the gulph of Honduras I on 88.00. W. lar 19 D. N.

tice, in Petu, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes.

Lon. 75 5. W. lat. 6. ". S.

"VATIAGE, almall territory of France, in Champagne, bounded on the N. by Chalonois and Potrode, on the E. by Barrat, on the S. be Balligny, and on the W. by Proper Champagne. It is full of value, all oneds in readows, and Bar-fur-Anhe is the capital town.

Normandy, in the diocele of Rouen, with a calife, at de Bouedicane abbey, 10 miles N by W. of Caudebee. Lon. 1. 2. W.

lat. 49. 46. N.

VIIII NGIN, a town of Swifferland, and capital of a county of the fame name, lying near the take of Neufchatel, and is a little republic, under the protection of the Ling of Prussia. It is 25 miles N W. of Bern. Lon. 6 40. E. lat. 47. O. N.

Tourance, and in the election of Tours, where there are raineral waters. It is four rules N. W. of Tours, Lon. o.

41. L. Iut. 47. 5 t. Ne

VALLERY, St. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vinicux, at the month of the liver Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is so miles from Abbeville, and one hurdred N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade.

Lon. 1, 38. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

of France, in Normandy, and in the tervitory of Caux, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 195 N. W. from Paris.

Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 89. N.

in Dauphiny, and in the Grainwaudan, with a priory, seven miles N. E. of Tournon. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 19-10. N. E. VALNA, a sown of Spain, in Anda-

N. America, in New Spair, and capi- Cordova.

mandy, and in the diocele of Containers, leated on a brook, eight miles from the fea, and 158 W. by N. of Pens. Lon.

1. 26. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

aVAIOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Ille of France, with the title of a dichy. It is bounded on the N by Southennois, on the B, by Champagne, on the S, by Bric and the Itle of France, and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood, and Creffy is the capital town.

VALONA, a nown of Turky in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's fee. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it atter they had suined the fortifications. It is scated on the sca coast near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 41 4. N.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is feated in a valley, on the coast of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72.

14. W. lat. 33. 3. S.

* VAIRAS, DI VAURAS, a town of France, in the Comtat Vensishin, in the dependence of the pope, 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois Chatesux.

France, in Bugey, of which it makes a tird part. It was teded to France by the

treaty of Lyons in 1601.

VALS, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, leated on the river Ardesche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral springs near it. It is three miles N. of Aubenans. Lon. 4. 26. E.

lat. 44. 48. N.

VAITEIINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. division of the country of the Gistons. It has at the entrance of Italy at the foot of the Alpa, and is very considerable on account of its being the past between Italy and Germany. It is divide into five builtwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy greativileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

VALUERDE, a town of Spain, i Effremadura, on the frontiers of Portuga feated in a pleafant valley, eight mile from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz. Los 6. 30. W. Int. 98. 34. N.

WALNA, A sown of Spein, in Anda- VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, luffa, feated on a high mountain, near the province of Beirs, near the frequie

of Eftremadura, 27 miles N. W. of Alecantara. Lon. 6. 19. W. lat. 39.44. No.

VAN, a town of Turky in Aha, and its the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Perlia. It is a populous place, and defended by a cullle, fested on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine fangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the called Lon. 44-30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

VAN, a large lake of Tucky in Afra, which force travellers fay is eight days journey in eigenumference, and others four. However, it is certain that it receives feveral rivers and has no discharge, and that it abounds with excellent fish.

VANBRUGH'S FILLUS, In Kent, near Mais hell and Blockheath, to called from Sir John Vanbrugh's cretting some buildings in a peculiar talle, rescubling a forti-

lication.

* VANDALA, the duchy of a country of Ducal Poncrans, bounded on the M. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by the defatt of Waldow; on the W. by Cassubia; and on the E. by the lordships of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and at much in breadth. Stol-

pen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the duchy of a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburgh. It lies between the bishoprick and duchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stocrock and Stargard, Regat Pomerania, and the marquifate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and seven in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Gustrow.

wanter the rivers Villula, Elbe, and I rave. There were feveral emigrations of thele people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits, particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalufia. Here they fettled, but were given away 31 years after by the Goths.

in Champagoe, with a cause; tested on the giver Barle, 15 miles from Troyer.

Lon. 4: 80. E. lat. 48, 16. N.

Holland, fituated in the South Sons, first efficavered by Talman, in 1642, willted by Capt. Furnesses in 1773, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. See HOLLAND,

AND A LEADING POPULOUS, and an-

with a bilhop's see, and a harbour, seared advantageously for trade, on a canal by which it communicates with the sea, three miles distant. It is no notes E of Blaves, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 47-59, N.

which has its fource in the county of Nice, palled by Guillaume. Entrevaux, and Brock in Prowence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, three miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from

Italy, as fome precend.

Breffu, feated on the river Am, with the title of a marquilate; 4 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Breffe, Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

ergue, and in the election of Ville Eranche.

* VAREND, St. B.town of France; in
Porton, and in the election of Thouars.

in the circle of Weltphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, seated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishoprick.

Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, feated on an eminence near the siver Allies, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon.

3. 31. E. lat. 45. g2. N.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Hulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour, leated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black-Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, and 145 N. W. of Coustantinople. Lon. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

tonge, and in the election of St. John of

Angely ..

diocole of Auxerre, 32 miles from that eity, with a calle and collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavarra, and in the territory of Munich, with a callle. It is furrounded on all fides by high mountains, and the castle flands at the extremity of the sown. It was fireugathened by the Austrians in 1743, and is fured on the river lan, which almost furrounds the town, as miles & of Munich.— Lon. 12. 15 E. Sat. 48. 10. N.

pigne, and one of the principal of Val-

lage, fenied on the river Plaife, to miles N.W. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris, Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48, 27. N.

* VATAN, a town of France, in Berrie feated in a fine plain, eight miles. fiam, lifoutiun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 1.60. E. lat. 4%. 2. N.

WALICAN, See RUMB.

₹ Vauco i zures, na ancient town of France, in Champagne, and an Ballegni, · Containing a collegiote chargh, with a dean and to canons, a convent of the Annunciades, and a priory. It is feared on the fide of a hill, at the foot of which, is a fine. meadow, watered by the river Mente. which pallos near the town; to miles W. of Toul, us S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Peris. Lon. 5. 40% E. lat. 48, 86. North.

*VAUGLEUSE, the name of one of the fined (prings in Europe, eight miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amoust of l'estarch, and the beautiful l

* VAUD. a diffriel of a territory of Swillerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the Take of Geneva to rhole of Yvendup and Mesati; It is the most pleasant and lettile country in all awillerland, its inhabitants are robull and good foldiers, but very indolent,

* VAUD. ALES, A foun of France, in. Augergue, her miles from Illaire, and

240 Som Paus,

Lauta.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lerrain, in a county of the fame name, with a callle and a collegiate church, lested in the most territe country for corn in all Lordin, 15 miles R. E. of Toul, and 18.S. W. of Nanci. Len., 5. 57. 4. 141.

48. 26. N., VAUDOIR, the Valleys of lie in Picdmont in Italy," N. of the marquilate of Sa. luxto, the chief town to winch it become And inhabitants are called Waldenies and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant of Lyons, who exposed the fuperlitton of the church of Rome in 1160. Being binished from Erance be came here! with his delipies, whose descendants have finites & by W. of Bristol. the fame avertion for popery; and apun' that 'account have undergone very fewere ! perfecutions.

Lorrain mear the firong forting of Sac. Lauris, butle by the French, It is leaved lapric Lon. 105. 56. E. lat. R. 25. No. on the right Sire, 50 miles N. E. of Nan. ci; bill is now simply ruined, box but Upper beknny, and in the duchy of Paroc-35. E. let. 49, 28, N.

VAUGES, See VOIGES. * VAUR. See LAVAUR.

" WAUGISE a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers.

"WAUVERT, a town of France, in Languedoe, and so the diocele of Nilmes.

Une DA a confiderable and populous zowa of Spain, in Andalulia, with a firong callie, leased in a fertile country, abounding in coru, wine, oil, and fruits, cine-Spilly fign. It is five miles N. E. of Bacca. and 15th S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3.18. W. 14. 37. 46. N.

UBERTHE CEN, a free and imperial city of Germony, in the province of Furthenberg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they lend to Swillerland. They are partly Roman Catholica. and parly Protestants; and not far from bence are very famous baths. It is leated on a high rock near the Lake of Conflance, 44 miles N. of Conflance, and so S. W. of Pfuttendorf. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

UBES, ST. OF SETUBAL, a new fown of Portugal, in the province of Effremadura, with a good barbour, defended by the fort of \$1. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient betobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zedsen. It has a fine fithery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in falt, for which it is ngted. . Molt of the sorthern countries of Europe fend thips hither to be laden with falt, which they either carry home, or lend to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being furrounded with walls, with nve ballions, and two demi-ballions, on the fand fide, and two ballions on the fide of the fea. It is feated at the and of a plain, ting wilds in length, extremely tertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded? with line forests of pines, and other trees s and within are quarries of jaiper of leveral colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine politic. It is a mailes S. E. of Lifbon, and 50. W. of Eypra Lon. 8, 54. W. lat. g8. 29. N.

. * Value, a village in Somerlesshire, 10

USY, or PULO URY, an illand of Affa, in the K. Indian Sea, at the entrance. of the bay of Sing, so miles in circumfe-FAUDEL VANGE, a town of France, and richting good water, and plenty of wood. It is to miles from Pulo-Con-

. DESERNUND, a love of Germany, in Tanta. It is feated well for trade, being

built on a bay of the Beltic Sea, called the Great Holf, 25 miles N. W. of Steeling Lon, 14. 12. E. lat. 36. 39. N.

. UCE FIETD, a village in Suffex, eight

miles N. of Lewes.

UDENSECT, a town of Ruffin, in Siberis, fested on the S. E. fide of the Lake Belkul, on the road from Tubolihoi to China, 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tubolikoi. Lon. 96. 30. E.

lan: 53. p. N.

confiderable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital at l'muli, with a firong citadel. It is a formels of impartance, and the town contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is feated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lifenzo, so makes N. of Aquilera, and 55. N. by E. of Vemae. Lon. 13 3. E. lat. 46 9. N.

Ye : It r, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and hishoprick of hlunfler, pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Ofnaburg. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 52 54. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eaftern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It passes by Maria, Niewsluys, and falls into the Zuider-Zee.

*VECAT, a river of Germany, which has its fource near Munster. It croffes the counties of Stenford and Bentherm, and entering Over-like, palles by Haffelt and Swartfluys, foon after discharging itself into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

V z z z, z town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and ru the life of Walcherin, with the title of a marquilate, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and three miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 2.40.

- L. lat. 51. 35. N.

Venice, on the coult of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherlo, with a hishap's fee, a good hurhour and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populate island on this chest, and abounds in wine and lisk, and has some small horses in high elemen. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-side, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arbs, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 24. 58. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

WE ILLAMM, a town of Italy, in Philipson most, and in the marquifate of Sala, featal push eminence mear the river Doffit, 12
miles W. of Turin, and 12 N. of Fig.
acquire Lami 7. By E. Ist. 45. 7. N.

vertejo, feated on the river Anhalouse, with a good caffle near Fronteira, to miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 7.34. W. lat. 38, 47, N.

Vair, Sr. a firning town of Germany, in the circle of Authra, and in Carinthia, with an old callle, and one church, feeled at the sonfluence of the rivers Glan and Wunjeh, eight miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 00.

E. 121. 47. 1. N.

VEIT, or VITO, ST. a strong town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on a mountain, near the guiph of Venice, on the consinual of Croatia, where there is a harhour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo d'Istria. Lon, 14, 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N. See Fil vi.

the court of Terra Firms, 160 miles N. E. of St. Marths. Lou. 71. 23. W. lat.

13. 30. N.

VETAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S, by Gevaudan, and on the E, by Vivarez It is full of high mountains, covered with fnow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle.

VALUENTE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and cucle of the Lower Rhine, with a fireng castle, and is the chief place of a county of the same name, lac-rounded by the archbishoprick of Triers, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It as feated on the E. side of the river Moscille, 15 miles N. F. of Triets. Lon. 7.

Vi Li IR 1, of VEI LTTR 1, an ancient and handlome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Napley, and is the relidence of the bishop of Othia, whose palace is magnificent. There are large squares adorned with fine foundains, and a battle was fought here in June 1744, between the Austriaus and Spaniards. It is seezed on an eminence, in miles from the fea, eight S. E. of Albane and so S. E. of Rome, Lou. 18. 66. E. lat 41. 46. N.

Africa, in the kingdom of Ice, and in the by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. province of Etell, with a harbour, and harbour, and hardome callle, where the governor resoluted hat As. 24. N.

**Vette. Dr. Gomes A., a town of Ice, and in the province of Etell, with a harbour, and hardome callle, where the governor resoluted hat As. 24. N.

**Vette. Dr. Gomes A., a town of Ice, and in the province of Etell, with a harbour, and hardome callle, where the governor resoluted hat As. 25. 1. N.

**Vette. Dr. Gomes A., a town of Ice, and in the province of Etell, with a harbour, and harbour, and

in the kingdom of Granada, with a calle, leated in a imper plan near the fea, 14 miles.

S 4 4

N. E. of Malaga, and 32 S. W. of Gra- | the Upper and Lower, and produces all nada. Lon. g. 24. W. Jat. 36. 42. N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Caftile, with a firong calile, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 40.0, N.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sciavonia, feated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and bo N. W. of Policga, Subject to the house of Autria. Lon. 16.

50. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* VENA, OF MONTI-PELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniols, on the confines of Illria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They are part of the Julian, or Pannonic

Alps of the ancients.

VINATRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoie, with a billiop's fee, and the title of a I maintair. It flands near the river Voltarin, of miles W. of Capus, and 43 N. of Naples Lon. 14.19. E. Jat. 41. 82. N.

VLLAGORIN, a territory of France depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphin, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of imail extent, but pleafant and fertile; Capentras is the

capital town.

VINANT, St. a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artors, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be laid under water at any time, which as its chief delence, and is ay miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 30 E. lat. 50. 98. N. ". "

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the tame name, with a drong caffle, where a garrison is generally kept. It is feated on the river Elfara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent treat. It is 35 miles E. of Balbaftro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41, 38, N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the condition of Picomont; with a hilhop's feet eight miles from the fee, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 18. E.

Int. 43. 42. N.

". VENDOME, a confiderable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictive abbev. It is feated on the river Lone, 30 miles N. & of Tours, and by S. W. of Paris. Low J. S. E. lac. 47. 50. N.

* VEXUOUS; of she duthy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanger, bounded on the N. by Dunday on the E.

the necessaries of life.

VERLAIDENTALE, apleature houle of the king of Surdinia, three miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria. It is not quite brushed, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marrie of all colours. Near it are the houles of private gentlemen, which form a ffreet. Lon. 7. Au. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

VENERUELA province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the fame name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the S. by New-Granada; on the W. by the province of Kio-de-Hacha; and on the Ed by that of Cumana. Near the lea coalis are very high mountains, the tops of which are buffenbut the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich palluics, lugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are alfo plantations of chocolate nuts, which are exceeding good, and gold is found in the lands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of rowns as any province of . America, belonging to the Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracarbo, by

a narrow firant.

· VENGEONS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the discrete of Secz, as

allo in the election of Mortague.

VERICE, a city of Italy, and one of the moli rick, eclebrated, and confiderable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the fame name, in the Dogado, with a patriorchate and an university. flands on 78"little illands in the les, according to the common account. The houses are built upon piles, and properly Ipeshing, there is no threet in the city, for the liquies are all erected on the fides of canals. There is no palling thro' this city in a carriage, for which reason they make use of a fort of boses, called goudolas....Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for those that walk on foot. This renders the fituation very advantageous; because this city, being four or live miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparte. It is also throughle to the fingular meanings which predeficients throughout the milese place, and in the houses, and distinct the carriage of all form of merby Blaifois; on the S. by Toursine, and mandiers and goods from one place to

for they have no water but what is brought a great way off in calks; and the conals in the fummer have an offenfive smell. The sea water is not very proper to extinguish fires; for which reaion they have no other way of putting them out, but to blow up the houses with gunpowder, when they are in flames, as foon as they can. There are above 500 bridges over their canals, the most famous of which is that railed the Righto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty confits; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which di-· vice it into three flicits, the largest of which is in the middle. The other bridge confifts only of one arch, and has no rails on each fide. They have steps to go up them, which are all of a coarte fort of marbie. There are in Venice 53 public fquares, fmail and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's Place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of bt. Geminiani at the other. The Procuratics, which are a fort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handiome and regular, run along each fale, having large plazzas This iquare is allo pares under them. in length, and I to in breadth. pair next the fea is the walk of the noble Venetians, and the place where feveral affaire are transacted. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the doge, fronting St. Mark's Place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below are for the assemblies of the councils of flate, with the body of the mobility, and magistrates. Befides their large buildings, there are as 5, towers of furprising height and fireffure; 64 marble flatues, and ag of bronge, all mafter pieces of workmanship. The arienal of Venice is the finest, and both furnished in Burope. "It is fested on the fearade, at. ... the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and to about three miles in circumference. It is furrounded with very high-walls, and feyeral finall towers, where there is a good guard. . In these towers there, are build, which the centinels ring on the leaft appearance and denergy In this arional against for water of the se well borne se post bewhites some cambons always ready for lervice, either by fen or land, There are

near soooworkmen conflantly employed, whole phiet is called Amiraglia, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. Thefe workmen cell the republic 500,000 ducats every year. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monafteries, 28 nunneries, and ty hospitale. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelift. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front enerulled, with jaiper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above soo years old. The number of the inhabitauts are above 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in filk-manufactories, bone lace, all forts of glaffes and mirrous, which make then principal employments. The fons are generally of the fame bulinels as the father. . The handlome ttructure called Il Fontica-de-Tudefehi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very ikilful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mansua, 114 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12, 10, E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VENICE, the republic of a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicenting, the Veroncie, the Brefeinno, the Bergomosco, the Cremuseo, the Polefino-di Rovigo, the Marca-Tievigiana, the Feltimo, the Belluncie, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which fee in their proper places. In the 4th century, when Artila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and settled into the islands of the Adrianc Sta. As these ishnuls are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the fide of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristociatic. for none can have any share in it but the nobles. . These may be ditided into his classes, namely, twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in \$80 subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; these whole names were written in the Golden Book in 4196 inthe families that were entibled by the public in 13251 thole that pur-

in 1646; and lastly, all the frangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families, above as years of age, his a right to be a member of the sounci, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally confide of about 2500; and they are accounted great puliticians, good negopritors, and secret even to a scruple. They alle make a magnificent appearsace, fluitible to the dignity of their employment. The dopt is elected by a pluratity of voices, and keeps his digniry for life, and they make use of gold and filver balls, which are put in a versel, and serve tur halloting. Those who draw nine golden balls, fish elect 40 counfellors, who draw as others. These elect as other counteilers, who draw me golden balls. There nine elect 40 countillors, who draw 1'. Those that have the it, chule 41 counteriors, who proceed to the election, till as votes or moje fall upon the tame person, who is than declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes polletion of the doge's pulsee. He never imcovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cup in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great folemnines, a nobleman carries the Iword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not befor the doge, but before the femate, to then that the power is louged in them. The office of the doge in to give audience to all amballadors; to marry the Adriance Sea in the name of the republic. an Floly-Thursday; to prefide in all attemblies of the state; to have an eye ever all the menshers of the magifracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the confept of the coun eil; he is not to open any letter addreffed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any prefent; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chair an affithant; and he is never to geher his dignity. In thort, he is a prifunction the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perfon, There are four councils, the first of which is come profest of the doge, and his completions. called the Signiora. The feeond is the Connglio Grande, bp Grand Council in which all the notice have it work and

chased their nobility for 100,000 ducated litting. The third is the Confighto-dei-Pregadi, which is said were the foul of the republic, and soulits of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Configlig Proprio, whole members are called Savii Grandle of the Great Sages, which join to the Signiors, and confills of 28 affellors. ' This gives audience to the amballudors. The fifth and latt is II Collegio-delli-disci, and is compoled of to comidiors who take notice of all anminal matters, and the doge himielt, when accused, is obliged to appear before There is no appear from this them. council, and it is a great misfortune to he cited before it. It is a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they have a great number of fpica, who discover not only what is done, but what is laid. As to religions the Venetrans are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perk-The Protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated not perfecuted, as in other popula countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the fenate. This patriarch, in confequence of the policy of the lenate, has icarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another patriaich belonging to Venice, whole authority extends over Friuli, Istria, and most of the bishops on Terra Firms. The tribunal of the inquilition at Venice is composed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquilitor; but as thele had need of a bridle, they have added three counsellors to the number, without whole contentibey can determine nothing. I'me clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are premy good orasors. When the directions of the carnival are over, you hear opthing but fermons about reand they declaim very firongly against the violators of the fixth cominaudments, however, the breach of it is to common, and in much in fashion, that the confessors themselves trust it as a perceditio. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of Theor regular troops, and recon militia. "On the feather have always a imail. flect composed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convoy the hips designed for the Levalt, and cover the barbon, at Corty. There are alfo for gallers, solls follow gallie a or bea-gammes, to oppose the forlant which

croise on their coasts. In time of war they raise as many troops at they save occasion for, and are food of taking Germans into their pay. Their fameus carmival begins on New-year's-day, and continues till Ath-Wednesday; all worch time is employed in Ingres and divertions. Then there is scarce any distriction between vice and virtue, for libertimila reigns thro' the city, and there are thoulands of strangers frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in malques, which no one dares yenture to take off, and in this dilguise they imisate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Afh-Wednefday spprouches, the more mad they are. principal foot of the malquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are fometimes 15,000 people) and it fwarms with harlequins, jeffers, mountebanks, rope-dan-Even the cers, and puppet-thows. priefts and monks enjoy the divertion of the carnival; and they may keep concuhines at other times, fing upon the Rage, and take what liberties they please, prorided they do not meddle with the government. The nuns do the fame, and lead difficulte lives; nor can the patriarch refirain them, for he attempted it once, but the fenate interpoled, and obliged him to delle,

VENLO, a frong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond, formerly in alliance with the Hanfiatic towns, till taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was upder the dominion of the Spaniands till 1703; when the Allies took it for the flates General. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics, and it is feated on the river Maele, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other · fide of it is Fort St. Michael, which fer ves for the defence of the town. It is 30 miles N. of Ruremond, and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Low, 5. 50, E. lat. 51. 10. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Belilicata, with a highop's feet feated on a fertileplain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of B. Ammerica, in Terra Firma, and onside iffumus of Darien. Here the Spaniards ambark their merchandize, on the rever Chagie, which they send from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 79. o. W. lat.

Ventapour, a cattle of France; in Limofin, with the title of a duke and and peer, crefted in 1459.

VENTEMICLIA. See VINTIMICERA.

VENA, an ancient town of Spain, in
the kingdom of Granada, and on the
confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with
a bithop's fee, and a harbour. It instented near the fra-tide, 43 miles N. E. of
Almeria, and 34 S. W. of Carthagena.

Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

VERA-CRUZ, a fea-port town of North America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coaft of the gulph of Mexico, whole chtrauce is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and filter mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandizes brought from China and the E. Indies, as well as those of Europe. It is furrounded with a wall of no great strength; and the air is to unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants besides Mulattoes and Blacks. are fuch crouds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they excet tents for them while the fair latts. The ufual garrifon confilts only of a troop of 60 horse, and two regiments of foot. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cottex, with 100 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 130 miles E. by 5. of Mexico. Lon. 97. 25. W. Int. 19. 12. N.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the E. by that of Coka-Ricca; on the W. by that of Panama; on the R. by the gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about in more in length, and so in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and filter got from themer. It was differently by Christopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital town.

rice, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Yuentan; on the E. b. Hinduras, and the province of Gunta, the O. way Chiappar it is aim at 5 in less to length and as truch in breakin, and is ful. I dreadful mountains and thack for it, and yet there are many ferrile and and yet there are many ferrile and and pet there are many ferrile and pet the pet there are many ferrile and pet the pet there are many ferrile and pet the pet the pet the pet the pet there are many ferrile and pet the pet t

which feed a great number of horfes and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the lame name, and has a bilhop's ire, but it la inconfiderable. It 15 120 miles N. E. of Gratimala. Lon. 89. o. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

W VERBERIE, an ancient town of the iffe of France, and in the duchy of Velois, fested on the river Oile; there have been five councils held here. It is so miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2.5!. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

VERCEII, an ancient, handlome, lirong, and confiderable town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a lording of the fame siame, with a hithop's fee. It was formerly a lottrels of importance; but when the French became mallers of 11 in 1704, they rained most of the works. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hotpital, are very handlome fituatures. It is frated at the confinence of the rivers Sellia and Coiva, and is now deler ded by 14 regular baltions, a citadel, and a cuitle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Calal, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

·VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaft of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17.

28. W. lat. 14.45. N.

VERD, the illands of Cape de Verd are feated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the Cape of that name. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of N. latitude, and the principal are to in number, lying in a femreitele. Their names are St. Anthony, St, Vincent, St Lucia, St. Nicholas, the ific of Sal, Bons Ville, Mayor Stralage, Forgo, and Brava,

which ive in their places. .VERDUN, an ancient, firong, and confidetable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the Vordunois, with a billion's fee, the title of a principality, and a drong citadel. Itiwas formerly a free and imperisterry, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the defence of Champagae. The winds are to fleoring bere, that they during not raite the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its ino chairs, and its four flooples. There are fesolol appairs confedired and barily directies; and the rook, ruplous itructures, betters, are the billiop's palace, the town-house, and the Jefons colleges .. The infillings are noted for the bug fifter-mean they make. It is haved on the river Mickey spines are spines through the middle of a miles

"VEP DUN, a function of France, in Burgundy, seased withe confluence of the rivers Deux and Stane. Lou. 4. 57. E. lat. 46 52. N. There is another of the fame name in Armignac, fested on the river Garoune, an miles N. W. of Touloufe. Lon. 17 200 E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* VIRIUIL, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocefe of Tou-

iouic.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy; hounded on the N. by Cantbrelie; on the E. by Thierache; on the S, by Neyonnore; and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; St. Quintin is the capital.

"VERMANTOS, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, frated on the river Cure, to milet S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* VERMONT, a free and independent late of North America. The first inhatotants of this flate were emigrants from New Hampihire and New York, and lettled to the wellward on lands then neither cultivated nor claumed by thefe two 110vinces. Here they toon grew numerous, and ipread themicives to a vall extent, as may be feen from the following boundaries, which they them elves preferibed to Congress as the limits of their terratory. Beginning at the north-well conner the Mailachusetts state, which is the northwest corner of Williamstown, from thence they extend eatterly on the north line of Mailachuletts to the well bank of Connetikut river; thence up the river as it tends to the lotty-fifth degree of north latitude; theare well in faid latitude has to thereafter of the steepest channel of lake Champiann, well of Millique bay; thence foutherly in the deepest channel of the faid lake, avalio the channels of bouth and Keft Bay, the head of the datter; thence up the deepen channel of Ponitrey river to the well line of the towns of Poultney, Weile, Paulet, Rupert, Stangate, Arlington, Shaftelbury, Bennington, and Pownait, to the place of beginning. What may be the number of miles their extenfive boundaries include, is not easy to fay, as we know of mo maps of the back fettlements, in which this infant but flourishing colony is feitles, that can enable us to desgrating this master with any precilion. The inhabitants of New York and New Hampshire have, long looked with a residue eye on the rifing greatests of the Versionible sthale bustion enables them S. At a of Larenthurs and wife the all larenal their cafters neighbours in the and the New Yorkers had no hopes of oppretting the Vermontele while the colonies were in the hands of the mother-country; but, as foun as the unhappy war commenced, they applied to congreft, reprefrated the Vermontele as a dilaffetted peopie, and accused them of having guerosched on the limits of their provinces. The Vermontele, on their part, made remonftrances to congrets, praying to be confidered as an independent flate, but as fuch firmly attached to the general cause of American liberty; that they were willing to supply their quota of mairies, and begged to be represented in congress by delegates, to be elefted by the freemen of Verpront. Congress, however, did not then think fit iq comply with their demands, and decided in favour of the provinces of New Hampih're and New York, by con fiderably contracting the houndaries of Vermont. Soon after tins i. int !, the congrels finding that Gen. Hairn . . governor of Carada, had attempt a to profit by the despute, and was forming a league with them, they thought proper to selax in their former feverity, and transmitted a proposal to the Vermontele, stating, that they were willing to admit their title to the rank of a free and independent flate. This propolal was accorded to by a large majority in the provincial congrels of Vermont, and the matter was finally adjuffed in the mouth of April, 1782. perfors, manners, and cultoms, of the Vermontele, are nearly the fame with those provinces from which they emigrated; but their foil and chimate is faid to be much better.

WERNEUT!, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocete of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche; felled on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 59. E. lat. 48. 42. N. There is another town of the fame name, in Bourbonnous, three miles from the river Alizer, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 2. 25 E. lat. 46. 20. N.

VERYON, a handlome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient callle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is seated; 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1.42. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

Verott, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a beinop's fee. It is a small but populous place, leasted on the river Cola, at the foot of the Rependings, on the frontiers of the king-

dom of Naples, 45 mfter S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41 e8. N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, lirong, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veronesc, with a bilhop's fee, three forts, and an academy. It is furrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The fireets are neither clean, nor firaight; but there is a handfome place called the Prazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The bishop and governor of the lown have superb palaces, but not to magnificent at that of count Mallet. The town-house and the opera house, are worthy of notice; but the molt remarkable firucture in this city, is the ancient amphitheatic built by the Romians, in which there are 44 tows of feats. or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold about \$5,000 perfour. In the cathedral is a magnificent temb of pope Lucius III. It is leated on the viver Adige, on which they transport merchandizes to Vanice. This river divides it thto two puts, which communicate by two handfome bridges built over it. It is 17 meles N. E. of Mantus, and G2 S. W. of Venire. Lon. 11. "4 E. lat. 43. 26. N.

Vertoners, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venter; hounded on the N. by the Trentian, on the E. by the Vicertino, and Paluano, on the S. by the Mentuano; and on the W. by the Archamo. It is about 33 miles in length, and 97 in breakh, and is one of the most fertile constaint in Italy, abounding in

coin. wine, fruits, and cattle.

Rushan empire, in the duchy of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little hover talk into the Don. Lon 42. 95 to late 53. 15. N.

VLASALITES, a town of France, in the ifie of France, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till I er it XIV. built a marinficent palace here, which is the usual relidence of the The buildings and the kings of France griders are adorned with a vall number of fiatures, done by the greatest matters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmaning of that kind, as 2' v in the world; nor is the chapel left to be admired for its flor architecture and ordenes to. The guideos. with the park, are five rules in circumfe. rence, and forrounded with walls. There are there fine avenues to Verfaither, one of which is the common road to Path, the OCHE

other comes from Seanx, and the third from Mt. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. F. lat. 48. 48. N.

" VERSILIAC, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* VERTRUIL, a town of France, in the dincels of Bourdeaux, with an Auguttine abbev.

* VERTUS, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys, feated on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 78 N. E. of l'aris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

VERGE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in l'iedmout, and in the county of Afti. It was belieged by the French in 1705, who did not carry it till after fix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards reflored to the duke of Savoy. It is feated on a hill near the river Po, so miles W. of Cafal, and an N. E. of Turin. Lon. & 2. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

· VERVIC, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the charellanie of Three. It was formerly pretty confiderable, but it has been almost ruined by the wars.

* VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bilhoprick of Liege, on the confines of the duchy of Limburg, fested ! on the river Weze.

"VERVINS, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, leated on the river berre, 1 to miles from Paras. Lou. 4. C. E.

Lit. 49. 50. N.

VERULAM, in Hertfordinire, on the banks of the Verlam river, near St. Albun's, which role out of the ruins of this Roman'city, and has afforded much matter for the cutious antiquarian for a long time, and whom it has furnished with a barvell of Roman coins and bricks. On the fouth are till woodlands, and Holmhurk was a wood on the north. It is of an irregular form, defended on the E. by a fingle impense ditch and bank, with a large terrace on the infide of the wall; on the S. by a double and even treble bank, on the outer of which ren the Folle way; on the W. by a fingle bank, and on the N. by the river Coine. On the cast fide are confiderable remains of the wall, and on the north-call countries as piece of the wall, three yards and a half thick, compoled of films and layers of Roman bricks, A curious handle of a knife, engraved on and preserved in a gold, but, was bere from that city.

" VERZAT, a sown of France, in Limolin, and in the diocele of Limoges, with

the title of a couply.

"VESELIZ, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the county of Vandemont, feated on the river Brenon, 1.3 miles S., W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. to, E. lat. 48. 28. N.

" VESLEY, a town of France, in Soilfonnois, in the government of the life of France, leated on the river Atthe, 10 miles from Soiffons. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat.

49. 20. N.

VESCUI, a town of France, in the Franche Comfe, with a Jesuita college, and was formerly very confiderable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dourgeon, as miles N. of Refanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris, Lon. 6. 8. E. lat.

47. 36. N.

VESPERIN, or WEISARAIN, aftrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the fame name, with a caltle, and a bishop's fer, whose bishop, is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and leated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, and 83 S. E. of Vicnna.

Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out lire and llames, the inhabitants shout it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes enfue, which precede fuch an irruption of affice, fulphur, and flones, that the fields fuffer greatly thereby, for many miles round; at the bottom of this mountain is a vineyard, Appen beogness excellent and and appre , Wifica; this latter is called Greek Wine, and the red Lachryme Christi. It is fix miles Er of Naples, which has been fo affected with some of the terrible irruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lone 14. 19. L. lat. 40. 50. N.

* VEVAY, a handfime and confiderable town of Swifferland, and capital of a bailiwick of the fame name, in the canton of Borne, with a harbour on the lake of Geneva, on which it is feated, 37 miles S. We of Berne. Lon. 7..4. Br Jac. 46. 28. N.

VEDDRE, a town of France, in Boarboanon, and is the thection of Mou-

found by a poor wemen.

tile of a county, divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vezin, which latt is a very frunful country. Thele two pares are separated from each other by the river Eptc. The former is in the life of France.

"VEYNES, a town of France, in Llau-

phiny, and in the Gapemois. a

VEZILAY, a town of France, in Orleannois, duchy of Nivernois, and diocete . of Aurun, with a fecular abbey. It is feated on the top of a mountain, near the riwer Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lev. 3. 42. E. Jat. 47. 20. N.

*Us r CULAR, a village in Devonshire,

five miles S. W. of Wellington.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a biffiep's fee. It as a fmall place, but full of people, and is eight miles W. of Alestano, and so S. W. of Otranto.

* UGOC 2, a callle in Upper Hongary, with a finall town, which is the chief place of a country of the lame name, leated on a foull river that falls into the Nielle, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 29. 34. E. lat. 40 5. N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy," in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguerra, belonging to the house of Authria, feared on the tiver Tola, 17 miles N. W. of Arona, and 45 N. W. of Milan. Lon.

8. 18. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

VIADAM town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantumon the confines of the Cremonele, eight miles N. of Parms, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is leated on the river Pa, and subject to the house of Austria Lon, 10. 35. E. lat. 14. 50. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the king. dom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Vienna, feated near the river Euro, shree miles N. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. a. so. W.

lat. 49, 32. N.

M# --

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho e- Douro, feated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braça, and 36 N. of Opento. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty confiderable place. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 29. N.

VIANDLE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Laxemburg, and capital of a county of the time name. It is divided that two towns by the river Out; in the one is a caffle built on an inaccellible mountain, where there always in a garrifon. It is an miles bir of Lan emburg, and us N. W. of Friend Lon. Padazno, and on the W. by the French 6# 18. E. Jan. 49-55 .. November 1"

"VIANT, or VIANA, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, leated on the river Leck, on the conlines of the tordflup of Utrecht, with a magnificent cattle, feven miles S. of Uttecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolibed the fortifications. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52.0. No

" VIATEA, OF WIATEA, a com of the Ruffian empire, and capital et a province of the lame name, in Mulcovite Tartary, with a hilbop's fee, and a fortified caffle to defend it from the incutbons of the Tartars. It is feated on a imall river that fally into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Calan. Long 54. 15. E.

la: . 37. 25. N.

* VIAIKA, a province of the Rullian empire, in Mulcovite Tarran, with the title of a duchy. It is boilfuled on the N. by Permin, on the E. by Sloeika, on the S. by the kingdom of Calan, and on the W. by the territory of the Cermilia, and by the forest of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the lame nume.

"VINKAYS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the circlion of Chattens-du-Loir. leated on the river Brais, with the title of

a marguriate.

" VIC. a town of France, in I arrain, and in the territory of Mellina, leated on the river Seille, five miles below Muelal, and 197 E. of Paris. Lou. 6. 38. K. lat.

48. 47. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bilhop's fee. It was formerly much more confiderable than it is at prefent; however, it full contains handlome buildings, and the cathodral church is adorned with a very fine portico, supported by large pellant, and the market-place is very lpik tous. It is scated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, go miles N. E. of Barcelona, and a65 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2, 13. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

VICEGRAD, or VIREGRAD, & Frail but firong town of Lower Hungary, with a caffle on the top of a rock, where the lange of Hungary formerly refided. It is fested on the S. fide of the river Danahe, eight miles S. E. of Gran. and 16 N. W.; of Buda. It was in possession of the Turke in 1884, when the Austrians rook it from thera. Lon. 19. 7. E. lat. 47, 35. No. " VICENTING, a territory of Traly, to lenging to the Venetians, bounded on No by Tremino and Feltrup, on the

by Trevilano and Padpano, on the peing about 33 miles if the

breadth. It is a very pleafant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheefe very good, here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, which serve to nourth filk-worms, and there are mines of filver and iron, and quarries of flone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are faid to be more revenue than other Italians, and are about 160,000 in number.

France, in Auvergne, feared on the river Oure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral

waters.

VICENTA, a large, frong, and floutilling town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a befloop's fee. It is without the walls, but is a large place, adorned with feveral palaces, and has a fine fquare, furrounded with plazzas under the houses. There are allo leveral other iquares, and hae churches, it is in general an agreeable There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a mafter-piece of workmanship by Paladio. It is feated between the in cia Bachighor e and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is ag miles N. W. of Padus, 32 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 45, 16. N.

in Lower Armagnac, feated on the river Dougs, which gives its name to the county

of Forentac.

bounces, seated on the river Alber, and famous for the mineral waters nearst. It is 15 miles b. E. of Gaunat, and 180 S: by E of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. iat, 46 p. N.

Victio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Miples; and in the Terra-di Lavore, feated near the fea, with a himself is fee. It was almost rained by an himself in 1694, for there were but

forty houses tech.

Vac. 1. DOMPTE, a town of France, in Lower Adjunction, with a palent where immercially the course of Asverges re-blest, and about a mile from it are minuted farings. It is deared near the fivor River, as miles as E. of Chimmer and a re b. of Paris. Long 3, 22 15 152 25.

of Tivoli, and Jo M. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* VICTOIRE, ST. a town of Trance,

in Guienne, and in Agencia.

* VICTOR-EN-CAUX, ST a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey

VIDEN, a town of Turky in Furspe. and in Bulgaria, with an archbridge a fee. It is a fortified place, where a fanguack refides, has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperial fis, and is flated on the Danube, 38 miles N. I. of Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24, 27, E. lat. 44.

VIDOUBLY, ariver of France, in Lower Languedoc, which tune to Sommers and Lunci, and enters the Lake of Theat,

near Aigues Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Auffria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor refides. The city itlelf is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensite, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 ishabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space of about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than they houses, all built of flone, with 29 churches, and eight chapels. This us no wonder, when we insider that the public buildings, as with thered as pro fane, take up about the fixth part of the city. Belides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground, as they are high above. And to this, that they are generally ux or levels flories high, and that the midale flory is always at the disposal of the sichdochels, wherein the lodges her officers and domeffics, when there is not room for. them in the palace. This city has fix gates well defended, and an wailed ballions, with Riving ravelines, which have twice reasted the force of the Turks, namely, in 1500, and 1688. There are 80 fireets, and ill large market places. The emperor Charles VI. sematic the ancient architecal palaces wherein the emperors formerly refided : he also excited a handsome operahouse Bender shis palace there are others in different fireme, the principal of which see those of Eustale, Lichtenstein, and Daun. In the Tubirets there are a great comber of houses of piculates with very

KIMBOKA BOTTE WAN

a Ter-

a l'arkabiret cet, in memore of the fiege is 1,89; but after the feet of figge, in to ve ther changed it for a poblen profe, h three mouts after was thrown e walle a florm. At prefent there is a the barend raple, our which is a grided rink. Joining to this thereb is the arth-I frop's pelace, the front of wha has very The urresting has a head called a to tor, who wike in proc flore unmediandy before the arthdochets, a dels he be e lefut. It had freet if thousand fludents, who when this cite was be'n ... id, mousted quand is they did in 1741. Belides this there is the academy of I over Authora, f. unded a few years ince, and the archcoral library is much frequented by for resquers, as it contains above to 1,000 frinted books, and 10,000 manufreigns. Profeorides in Oreck, with very large let ters, is one of the most account in Europe; it is now in a large fall of the new acadenov. The seademy of pareting is remarkable for the fire per trucan produces. There a colfo the omne wante columbs, of which or an called the reception of the minat des Virgit, and the other St Triutty, wichien a resturie. It is ho fet I ., b, in the ferm of a mangular pyramia, on the up of which are three figures of gilt I me representing the brief. The archdied treatery, and a car collections thes er the loud of Aufl in, are surest tarin the as any in the viold. I copolity it is ene of the ful arby and feated on an illind med by the Dambe; here the Jew. to celt formerly, but they were far the dia 1'; , and the finagonal turned min all charact Kalais on the other the of the Donnbe, 'Entiry . Augustions ! course to feveral polars, and was hand-Ir a garden. Josephfiace was built be ! the emperor loicph, where the lathers of the febools of prepriate a very har boule, and where fereral noblemen have built houses of pleasure. Newstads belongs to convent are very humane to the inhabitains, there are now about 40,000 therein; man perfous of diffiction pais the fun-But heir. The great fubuth called Way. ad a is feated to the E, and comment a h millome church, and he veral him point re-I here one two or three others, which are adorned in like manner. Lie inhabitions in general live in a fulencial militare a und prople of diffiction have all forts of signer. at their tables, which they are very free with to fleatingers. There is a lost of a barbone. on the Danube, where there are missing

of maral flores, and flaps are fitted out to lerig on that mer agamft the Fufks. It is leaved at the place where the river Vie enter or Wien, is is min the Danube, 225 miles W. of Prelbarg, 160 S. W. of Cracon, 350 N. N E of Rome, 520 S. E. by S of Anglerdam. Jo. L. of Parit, and 6800; E. S. E. of Landon. It wan erchaithop's fee. 1 on. 16. 29. In lat. 48. 13. N.

VIFAXE, a very ancient and confiderable town of France, in Lower Dauphing, an I capital of Viewani, with an archbythop's fee. The cathedral, thu' a Coulie halding, is very handiome, and there in " Chapter of St. Peter, whole caudin und prove their unbality. It is feated on the rive, Rhone, 13 miles 5 of Lyone, and 203 S. F. of Paris. Lon. 4. 53. b. late 45. 31. N.

"YILNNE, a river of France, which rifes in Lower Line for , pullet is to Marche and Poirou, and files into the I one at (and .

* Viranois at where of France, in Dought 19; bounded on the N. by Breffe and Bugey, from which it is for used by the river Rhome; on the L. by Saving, on the b. by Vatenin en, and on the W. by the Rhone. Vicant at copied town:

* Virasabis, at ti of lettinging, in the circle of I ower Saxony, and in the March of Brindeniars, tested on the men Velic, at us confluence with the Oder.

* 1:51 / 0 V, a rown of France, in Berri, hated to the tiver Cher and Fairly in the anof phale t and ferrite part of the proc vince, i- miles N. W. of Bourges, and 1 2 5 W of Paris. Lon 2. 10 E. In. 47. 14 N.

Virgin, a town of Iraly, in the kinds Som of N . 'c . soil in the Capitanata Will an mais ci. Le. It ie Cated . the Bulph of Vernee, in the place called the Bines, file Epot, a defile four of Vinue Could ". It is a proof fruit place, then, the Bercontines; and as the fathers of this of perol . ned is y; miles N. E. of Manage fred to and 117 N.E. of Naples. 16 . . E. late A PA Sty Ne

" LUAN, a town of France in Langreene, and in the anathe of the

Vintal's a town of the mella, and in the electron at Thee war the river Lezere, with a Bene 27.4.44

TIGE TAROL SHOWD OF BEEN birthy of Allian, and capital of A prince with higher the second

atted near the river Teifin, 12 miles S. 2: of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Mr. B. 54. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

WARNAMONT, a town of Germany, in he hilhoprick of Linge, two miles N. of Hop. Lon. 5, 22, E. lat. 50 34. N.

Vito, a town of Spain, in the Lingdom of Galicia, with an old cattle, a luit, and good harbour. The town is furrounded with a fingle wall, that has four balliubs, but is incapable of fuffaining a long fiege. I he harbour is remarkable for a fea fight hetween Sir George Rook, commander of the lightith and Duich siceis, and a fquadenning French men of war, with 13 Spamile palleons under their convoy. Admirai Hoplan broke through the boom laid acrois the month of the harbour, and the English took four galleons, and five men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of way and four galleons were delitoyed, with a great quantity of place and other rich ellecta. However, a great deal of filver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on thore, before the engagement, in October 1709. Befider, it muft not be forgotten, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormand, with a body of landsopect, drave the Spaniards from the caltles which defended the harbour. It is feated on the Atlantic Occas, eight miles 8. W. of Redundeling to M. W. of Toy, and alo W. N. W. of Madrid. Lun. O. 23. W. lat. 48. 14. Ne

* Van and atown of France in Anim. They trade greatly in sattle? feated on a . lake, so miles S. of Augiers, and 162,S. W. of Paris. Log. 0. 29. W. later ToB. N. VILAINE, a tiver of Frances which his its fource in Maine, and latte into the

ica over-against the alle of May. VILLA BOTTIM, a town of Portugation; the prosince of Alentein to miles & W.

in the circle of Applica, self-duciny of Ca. S., of Targagona, and 18. W. of Barcel mathin, delonging up the dishop of Bart. Igns. Jon. 1.35. E. lat. 41. 26. N. herg, with a calible distribution carry on the N. V. Lat. He. a. won of Spain, a great that with the Vibrations, Near it are: in the Eingdom of Valencia, near the river the ballock floolita, and it independent the. Milling way theretice of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the ballock floolita, and it independent the. Milling way theretice of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of a duchy, 50 million to the carry of the carries of the carries of the carries of the carry of the carries of the carries of the carries of the carry of the carry

of the river Avieto miles E. of Buccine, and so N. W. of Porto. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 41. 14. N.

" VILLA-DE-MOSE, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabalco, feated on a river of the lamername, 30 miles from the lea.

· VILIA DEL-REY, a town of Spa: 1, in Effremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the Allies in 1706. It is fewed on the river Guadiana, 17 miles M. W of Bedajoz, and to E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 49. N.

*VILLA FLOR, a handlome, but finall town of Portugal, in the prevince of Tralos-Montes, between Mirandels and Torso-de-Moncorto, detended by a callion

VILLA FRANCA, a fea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour defended by a calle, and the fort Mont Alban. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 17,14; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards the fame year; shough afterwards reflored. His galleys were formerly in latery in this harbour. It is three miles E. of Nuce, and 40 S. of Coni. Con. 7. 25. E. lat. 43 42. N.

VIELA. FRANCA, atown of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, . with a filk manufactory; 10 miles 5. of Verona. Lon. 24. 29. E. lat 45. 36. N.

VILLA-FR ANEA, acapital town of the uland of St. Michael, one of the Azores, of wellern illands, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and subject to the Portuguele. Lon. 25. 25. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

VILLA-EAANCA, a town of Spain, in Effremedura, Teated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 4.

34. W. Ist. 40. 26. N.

FELLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, & handiture town of Spain, in Caralonia, and capital of a rightene. It is a handlome of Lives, the 32. W. lat 38. 87 . N. I place, furmanded with walts, and leated Valle Ac, a handlame town of Germany, I near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N.

SON E DE COMPANYOVA, a LOWD of Bortugal, the state of the province of Entre Donno-o-Minho, Mated on the siver Dune, over-against Min son while it depender it is but to should definded by feveral fores.

Lon dieser or workset, except of Treduction in the county of Alfi. 10 miles E. of Tana. Los. 79:59, E. let. 45.

VILIA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well-furnilied arknal and a inperh palace, belonging to the constable of Callele. It is feated in a picalant plain, fertile in corn and wine, "6 unles from Toro. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 42. 5. N.

*Villardown st., a town of France, ng Languedoc, and in the diocefe of Car-

culionne.

VII LA-REAL, a lown of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a Comarca, leated very pleafantly ut the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Rabers, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. · 41. 9. N.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 26 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 39. 46, N.

VILIA-RIGA, a fea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, feated on the guiph at Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 103 36. W. lat. 80. O. N.

* VII LA-RICA, a town of S. America, in Chili, feated on the Lake Mulshaugen, 60 miles from Imperial, and the from the 5. S-1. Lon 72.41. W. lat. 39-15. S.

* VILLA-VICIOSA, a Frong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquilate, an old firong cafile, and a handlome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly relided a forme call it Villa-Vizofa. It is a pretty farge place, fortified in the modern raffe, and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the bonour of Proference, as appears from the inferiptions. The foil about this town is extremely femile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It full-ined a famous fiege against the Spanisrds in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the fuecels of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the dake of Braganza. It is 16 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 & E. of Lallos. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

· Viera-Vidiosa, a fea-port town of -Spain, in the province of Alberias, featad un the Bay of Bilcay, 22 miles N. E. of Ovieria: Lon. 5. 24. W. 144.43. 82. N.

*VILLE. COMTAT, a rown of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rho-

NO VILEE-COMTE, 2 town of Figure, sa Airvergne, and in the cledition of Clermoet, with a bailiwick.

in Languedor, and in the diocete of Marbonne.

* VILLE-DIEU, a fown of Frances in Normandy, and make diocele of Comme ces, with a commendent of Males, 18 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 12 M. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1, 8. W lat. 45, 52. N.

VILLE-FORT, a town of France and Languedoc, and in the diocele of Uzes,

with a caffie.

"VITLE-FRANCHE, a handlome town of France, and capital of Beautolois, with an academy of Beaux Espritt. There is one large handlome fireet, which funs from one end to the other, and it is an broad as a iquare; in the middle of it is a handlome founters, from whence may be feen the two gates of the town. It is turrounded with firong walls, and feated on the river Morgon, 12 miles &. E. of Beaujeu, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51, E. lat. 45, 59. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a flrong town of France, in Roullillon, feated at the funt of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other fide of which Lewis XIV, built a callic, 22 miles N. E. of Paycerda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which furround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 45. Ka lat. 42.

25. N.

VILIE FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guicane, and expital of the Lower Marche of Mouergue. and in the diocele of Rhodes. It searcies on a great tride in linea cloth, and is lested on the river Aviron, 18 miles W. of Rhodez; and 260 S. of Paris. Lon. s. 20. MAt. 44. 04. N.

"Vis 1.k. jut fve, a town of Prance, four miles S. of Paris, on the great road.

to Lyons.

VILLELOIN, Migura of France, in the diocese of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* VILLEMUR, a town of France; in Upper Languedoc; feated on the river Tarne, 19 miles from Touloufes Lon-

1. 35 E. Jet. 43. 30. W. VILLENA, a town of Spein, in the king. dom of Marcia, on the transcript New-Callile, with the title of a motivations. When the Ailies were belieging this place in 1907, they heard the Spanish stray was marched to Almanta, after which the fiege was railed, and the battle of America was fought, when their English were latted of when he A WALLE DAGE E, a rown of France, 14: is 55 miles W. W. of Marie

38.40. N.

Charpigne, and the element Troops

VILLERS CAFF "+ 18, a town of

France, in the the of Liance, with a hand " tome callle, built by the dukes of Values · to whom it belongs. It has an abbey of At Premiumance, and is 11 miles S. V' of Solf-ins, and 10 S. E. of Compension.

Lon 3 12. E. let. 49 14. N.

* VIIIINGES, A town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the protince of Brifgaw, letted on the Black korett, between the lources of the rivers Dar ube and Neckar- It is a confiderable pallage towards the Black Sea, in the time or war, and is of consequence, ur on that account, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 1: W. of Rotwerl. Lon. 8, 27. E. lat. 48.8: N.

I VILVORDE, a town of the Austrian Notherlands, in Braham, and in the quartet of Bruffels, fewerd on the canal that gues from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senue, fiven miles N. E. of Bruffels, Lon. 4. gt. L. lat. 50. 55. N.

" VINILUA a canton of France, in Pirady, and in Pouthers, between the rivers Brelle had Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

. VIMOUNERS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diorete of kilcux, feated on the river lie.

" Vivi 1, a town of France, in Roullis.

ion, and the viguerie of Confint. VINCENT, CAPP, a promortory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the roll, and is a singles Was

of Leave. Lon. 9. A. W. Linger, p. N. * V. na b. A SAN. p. milior mile town in the flind of Madrica. See Manager A.

VIXCENT, St. will such at & America, and one of the Caribbect, to the in of Santa-Lugia; If it 23 miles in length, end near as much in breakh, body almost of a round ligure. At is the mult popularis of those which the poctent inhabitant, sort policie. The duke of Manta ac lent a nothing the state of the people this towards the month of the pinets are genefrench the war ecded to the English by the transformation of 1768. Loni (1. a). 14 taly 19.30. N.

VINCA HT, ST a flruing town of Sprin. in Old Callife, and in the comory of Biota. with a cufficial this feeted our a full poor the river Libra. 4 38 miles N. E. of Magrid Long w 40 W. Say 10 No. 10

Vandent of the state of A more in Manie bounded on the

S. E of Madrida Lon. c. 10. W. fat. I N. by the republic of Sr. Paul, and the captainflup of Rig Janetra; on the F. by the lame captainthip, and the fee; and on the W. by the province of Gualicus; subject to Postugal. The capital town is of the fame made, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 46. 30. W.

VIR

int 24. 17. S.

VINIAMIGITA, an audient frust of Itali, in the genutic of Conos, with a helkop's fee, a fould harbour, and a fright callle, which is all 119 defence, and has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is listed on the Alednerranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Birera and Rora, eight miles N. E. of Monaco, and 75 S. W. of Genoa. Lou. 7. 43. E. Mt. 43. 53. N. .

like, a down of Finner, of Louis Normande, and in the badwack of Caci, with leveral weedlen manufactories. It is Italed on the river Yne, 30 unks 5 E. of Contances, and 130 W. of Paris. Lou.

o. 45. W. Int. 48. 48 N.

VIRBIN INIASDI, a.c m the Amencan Ocean, but very thrall, and reckoned part, of the Combbecs. They are in or 13 ip number, and lieso the E. of St. John de Parco Rico. They are very high, and are, not worth inhabiting.

VIRALNIN, one of the Thirteen and Independent States of North America. It is bounded on the by Gaeolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic Ochah and part of Marylan!; but on the W. ile heards are not fertied. The cartance tate Virginia for thipping, 14 by the mouth of Chelapeak-boy, which About min, states the part applies 500 miles? the restrict in the male pals through it that . are bodied to Warriand. The principal invergate Janua York, Rapushanrock, and Passenack, all which are tuil of score vetucus and fasc hashours. There are allo the land of receiving the largest merchant there. The foll of Virginia is various, and frems litted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all lors. The lands with programmed there are bere and there can be been the train and the beautiful force for a succession they be the programmed and the problem of the richest and a fee and the problem of the richest and a fee and the problem of the richest and the richest and the problem of the richest and the r the Trees, and should waters that for

· 1 - 5,48 m's en all . 1940

of timber, furprilingly large. The names . of the trees are to! taken mitice plane. e ute, properly facaking, they all differ, its Line respect or other, from those in Ed rope. At the beads of the rivers there are mountain, nucleys, help, and plains, with a word made life of an the Jame well different trees; and regired not bish reals ago, the whole covere francular be our . Continu a wood, was p'entition here and there, where is now quit's to exhad been graffied up Part is a bedapposed, that as Net country g gue a ter populous, moit of the irecs will be out driver, and it will be well of they it 's con into the other extremented leave the country defliance of wond. There are wife great varries of cath for neederne, leavering, making all lors of earther whe, and pipes ? and there is also man for a couring the true. Thereal are others for paranteg, frest as fee and y. How oker; and in the upper parts are runes of authoremt, this, coul with gaarrics of flate and flore for building, at alfo p lith-thours. Hearter, it rout to at pref at al no use, for please of a nod for hring-1 grows at every man's door. In process of ti ne there is great realon to beheve, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the monument, which at prefent the inhebitants do not think it worth while to b coopere after. There are a great pariety of fruits, fonce of which grow their maturail, and loine have been transplanted from Figland, particularly practics, which trow aimost every where upon finadire trees, and yet are exceedingly good. There I has been tributary to him ever fines. The are very few towns to l'arginia, or even villeges, for the planters have houses leatto read very where up and down the country; where they enterate tobleto, which is the puncipal commoday. James cown was · formerly the principal, but of late Weltrauling, where there is a college. It fe e boule at fome different from each petiers In heneral it is so nothing attention, ma they are to ready to entermine sech attered lands; in the lathoprick of Liege, and toral and Brangers, that a man may travelished time to furtified. It is feated quette entire it without any engence. There we make I have of the river Maele, leven miles No no original Americans, improperty alled Indians in the callery gain of Lugarit. L'equienter rather chale to live be them. felves, and folian ther on a cultural With. regard to their completion, flance, and Americans Alloweyes, they have a fine goale of their and and linkerd their is fur the self varietische different transuce in fiber of Making, of Cites Pilland, and different activities. Alteria, thus it is notice for Swellin, and wills by three-magnetisches hard to me my tolerable review for time

to them, for in A vice, where the negate dearly defemble on h acher, their language is various, informed that their who will t filand any une, may travel so at 30 unies, and meet with shote who bermino The initial natives here are of copper colmin, with courte brack, the illack etco. mid william beards, as while are in lift other mark of America francisco the transfer and the more corrain, by cause a place made it my homoets to enquire justing and examine their pairipulate upon the Tome "You enthists" tell "its that they have being the and that the pluck them one by the come lens this is a mere bition, which it affired-upon my own knowledge. A "

VIRTOR, a finall fown of the Auffrign Netherlands, in Luximburg, on the fromtern of Librain, on miles W. of Luxem large and to N. E. of Montmedi. Lun. 1. 41. K. bit 49. 36. N.

Visa profit, a town of Asia, in the pomintula on this fide the Ginges, and capitud of a kingdom of the fame name; by long called Doeun. It is one of the largest carries in their parts, being to miles in eleculis ference, which ferrounded by very high walls, and large ditch. The Ring's palece is in the middle of the town, from which it is deparated by a double durit, and is three hillsein circumseitnee. There are believe free lifes futurbes in-which moll of the merchants five. This kingdom was work quered by the Grein Mogul in Milliand arcient of this kingdom is uncertain; but if his faid the Rmy can bring 100,000 men into the held; there are a great immigrate precious fromes instend bese, and the women the the might children of any in their patts. It's trated on the river Mandes or Mindoux, 100 miles Er of Dabul, and 100 18 E of Gos. Lou. 74 25. B. lat. 16.

Viser, a fown of the Austrian Methets of I irec. Lon. 5. 40 E. Im. Soc. 43. No.

"Viscoure op, I man of Great Poleated on the river Vellate, with a callies

Casto Da. or WE rest Labe darget river of Proper Poland. It riles in Mount Crapach, on the confiner of Silcha and Unice Humany, evoles tartle Paland the Belog Sea below Danasier The

ento this, which patter by Cracowithan-Libounded on the W. by Lvornous, on the donur, Czeriko, Warfaw, Plotzko, Do. E. be the river Roone, which feparate it brezin, Whachflau, Ihorn, Culm, Ma- | fro n Doubhing; on the S. by the diencle

riendurg, Elbing, and Danizick.

VITEREO, an ausient, large, and handfame town of Italy, as the Parrimony of States, with a bifliop's fee. It consails about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parishengrebes; a great number of handlome pa-Teres and tountains, and near it is a fpring, b hat that it will not only boil an bog, but leth that is put therein. It is leated at the bot of a mountain in a country watered by several streams, and is the belt place in the papers territories. It is so miles E. EL. Of Civioro, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. 'Lan. 12. 26. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

"VITRA, a town of Francey in Bettetany, which carries on a great trade to hnen cloth, knit-flockings, and girbes; scated on the river Vilatte, so mile, N. E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo.

100, 1. 18. W. lat. 48. 14 N.

· VITRI-LE-FRANCOLL a copliderable gown of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very line ignare, in which the parith church Rands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is leated on the river Marke, over which there is a bridge, 13 miles & R. of Chalong, 25 W. of Backe-die, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon, 4, 38. E. lat. 48, 44. N.

"VITTEAUX, a town of France, is Burgundy: fe ited on the siver Brane, ampng the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 4a 5. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 27. E.

181. 57. 95. N.

VIIIORIA, a confiderable town of Spain, in Bricay, and Capital of the province; of Alova. Bus larrounded with double. walls, and in the principal former are the who came the persphoushood of the sown-house, two convents, several well- block See, statement whom are Poles, Rusbulle houses, and the middle is educated wins, Humanus, Tarks, and Tartars, with a fine fountain. The latge Arects are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence mains the best of the fun. There are very rest more hants bette who carry on a tress training bath ware, which they strain to the kingdom. They sife des in wood and within and

of Ules; and on the W. by Velay and Go vaudan. It is about 6; miles in length, and 40 in bresath, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

* VIVERO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, feated at the foot of a firep mountain, near the finall riser Landiova, whole month forms a good and large hatbout to the ocean, go my 's N. W. of Mandonedo. Lon 7.34. W.

lat. 43. 50. N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viverais, with a bilhop's fee. It is a little dirty place, Eated among the mountains, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It flends on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat 14. 29 N.

* VIVONE, a town of France, in Poitou, and mithe election of Pottiers, feated

on the river Clain, with a caltle.

VIVY, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

* Viza, a town of Turky in Europe, and to Romania, with a Greek atchbishop's iec. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, at the fource of the river Glicinero.

· URERNUNDE, a town of Germany, in Pometania, leated on the river Giolichall, at the mouth of the Uker, with a foritfied caffle. Lon, 14. 12 E. lat. 59. 51 N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Furope; bounded on the N. by Poland and Mufcoves on the Saby Little Tartary, and the country of the Ockzakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldevia. This country is crolled by the river Nieper, or Borilbenes, which dividits it into two parts. It is inbubited by the refuse of feveral maticas, brand art inhabited the imail west to the stack Sea; and when they lest their acres children, and valuable efthere; but multiplying space, they de bounds, infomuch that at protent the tag bring an army of 40,000 Tolk who are called Conticles. moted for their crockies; and

pier. There are leveril other revergences, principal reversure, the happe, that calling the Nieper, and it would be an exceptionly plentiful country if well cultivated a but it is often infelled with fwarms of foculta, which devour every thing that is given where they slight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of grais and leaves.

UIADISLAW.Stelnow LANISLAW. * ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coall of Guinea, between thole of Ardres and Benin, where the trad-"es get a great number of flaves.

ULIZABECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and two E. of Louvain. Lon. 4: 52. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

"ULLET LA, one of the Society Illes, in the S. Sea. Lat. 15. 45. S Lon. 151.26. W.

ULLESWATER, in Wellmorland, which near Dale Mane changes its name to Eymot. This mere is leven or eight miles in length, and of a great depth and

breadth, well flocked with fift.

U.M. a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are depolited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handloine firucture, there are 63 cupper vellels full of water, ready for the extinguiting of tire, and no lets than 401, fleps to the top of the ffceple. It is one of the largest and belt places in Germany; and the townboule is a very handlome edifice. It is fested on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and the inhabitants are proteflants. There is a handlome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in lines, fill tians, hardware, and wool. The dake of Bayaria became maller of it in 1700, by a firatagem; but after the battle of Mochilet, in 1304, the Bavarians forrendered is by capitalation; but the for gulph of Largona and the moust of the increases had fulfered greatly. It is 35 river Quieto, with a markons. It belongs miles W. of Aughburg, 47 S. E. of Seur worth Venetians. rendered is by capitalion; but the for-Vienta, 1,on. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 84. 3.

United, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rouse, and in the archbilingrick of Mentz, on the Montiers of the deelly of Doux-pouls, 30 miles N. L.

LE STAR S PROVINCE OF

toyle, the deatly, the newry were the Maint. It abounds with large and the fail in general is fallither in and graft, and there are plenty to Greep, and boever. The water's and and yield planty of his, particularly mun. The problince cuntains offer bishoprick, the bishopricks, so counted 115,519 mabitante, 35 baronies ber oughs that return par imment with the cattles, and 363 parithes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERT, & sown of Germany, I Lower Saxony, and ducky of Lanent burg. It had a famous convent was feenlarifed in the sand the benine were chieff applied to plous uses. " It's feated on the river Ilments, as miles be of Lucenburg, and it Inbiest to the sector of Hanover. Lon. 16. 38. E.

Int. 31. 35 N.

ULVERS TONE, a town of Lancathire with a marketon Mondays. The country people call it Outton, and it is dested between the branches of a river which at a finall distance, talls into the its. It is a prairty good place, and the market is well furplied with curn, theep, fill, and other provisions; 18 miles N. W. of Lincaster, and 267 N. N. W. of London. Lon: 3. 12. W. 121. 54. 14. N.

"UMA, a town of Sweden, in Western" Bothnia, frated on the river Unia, in the guiph of Borimia, which gigh name to part of Swedith Lapland, in which it has ats fource. The hunter are built of wood and it was twice hurnt down by the Rulliaus in the late wars. It is the dence of the governor of West Borbins and ig 280, miles N, of Stockholm. John 19. 68E. lat. 63. 58. N.

* DMAGO, a town of Italy, in little Jested on the western coast between the

- L'MACIAGUA, EM vince of the lame by

longed on the lake Though and near this the famous cavors the St. Pat. It is as miles S.M. E. of Berth, and to S. B. of

Pribning Lon. 7. 94, E. lat. 46.42. N. - Daurawold, a canton of Swiferland and the first in bank. It is havided on the B. by-the capture of Lucera, and by the lake of the four contours for the E, by the high mountmens, which ferarine it from the admen of Ur; on the Si by the mountains of Brunick, which part at been the canton of Been; and on the W. by that of Lincern Litakes its asme Frames dage fugle of oaks, which is mention the middle dithe congny, and estris from N. to S. ! It's about as miles. In length, and I win breadth, and is disid d into two parts, that shove the foreit, and what below it; for this realon there are wo councils. two justices, and two land amminues. It has no towns nor baile. wicks; and the chief advantage of the Tehabitants profes from cattle, and tur Will, taken in five small taken. They are all Roman Cathonee; and the grand council is tumposted of 18 members.

UNGLUAP, a town of Upper Hungary, and e paral of a country of the faute name; in an alland formail by the river Unigh. It is frong by tituation among the moun. raints of Caspuch, and is sometes W. E. of Tockey and 47 E. of Callovin, with belongs to the boute of Authria Don't

10. 海克里、南、海、海、海、

me of Bern and in Okurland; charmingly infother in boats; and in the winter they fide frem, one place to another with inchedible desifinels, by means of fkates, its which exercise the women " are as faitul as the men. The thicktiels of the miny which is prejuderal to health, teems to contribute to fatten their cattle, and their milk, butter and cheefe, are excellent. The mhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, apen, affable, and picalant in convertation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and fereauts: however, the boors, and electrify the failors, are very rude, clowmin and namy. A Dutchman is naturally phicgmatic, and flow to anger, but when heated is not easily appealed. The women are well made, handy, next week to an exects, but imperious, and sections of then rights with ingard to the management of aliters, informuch that when a inthand abutes his wife, they can eatily being him to realon by shorting him up in a house of correction. The printipal victue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravegent featts. Very aften a hifevit, with a bit of butter, theele or a herring, and a glafe of beer probrandy, fuffices them for a repair. The Unned Provinces are an allied body, the tound ation of whole union was laid in 1379. It the affree republic, that acknowledges no other flowerign but Gud. This mile-United Provinces or TER DE pendance was acknowledged by other Bolland, Zolland, Orrecht, Buelder, Taktions at the treaty of Wellphalia in land, Overglief, Calentagen, and Freda w Topique republic, who govern themind They are no more than 1 50 miles Relyes by their own laws and custom. in ength; sid Too in breadth, and their and the fuget me government belongs to invation is very indifferent; for the faith the seven industries conjugatly, and is marthy, and a great part covered with administration of deferent councils. The spater and loss in the winter informach "chief of fills in managing in the spring there are forced at drain magnitude in the States General, who are that in the spring therefore forced to droid and the site deposits of shifts at the seven properties of the interest of the stream of the shifts are remainded to be shifted as the seven properties of the shifts at the seven properties of the shifts at the seven properties of the shifts at the seven properties of the shifts and the shifts at the seven properties of the shifts and the shifts at the seven properties are shifted as the seven properties and the shifts and the shifts and the shifts are the shifts and the shifts are the shifts are

tain-general, and presidualmiral. In the int incy of the separate they had but one studsholder, who was a priver of the house of Nossau; but this jaffed only till 1650, when they determined to abuilifu this office for ever; however, the thisorders of this republic obliged them to elict arother in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zerland, Utrecht, . Gues lest and Osuy ffel, chefe Wilhim III. prince of Nasau, who contirued in this other 30 years: the provinces of Friellind and Criminipen choic Henry Calumr, prince of Naffan-Dieux, tor hadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without iffue, it was thought the other Hadibolder would be cholen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, their two tall profiners fremed to mike for printe William Challesin 1728, when they elected him Radthorders hus the other provinces remited to come in, the igh it has time been made heroditary. The trade of the Dutch confitte of plen'y of butter, cheefe, fine linen-cloth, bunks, and the product of their gardens, but they are obliged to have then corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and im, from England; borned cattle, pulle, and Kins, from Denmark; wood, and dried 6th from Nerwig; non, cotten, and tinber for thips, from Sweden, honey and wax, from Poland; fort from Proffic; henry, leather, tellow, pitch, 1 id fits, from Kullia; wirricbone. from Creenland; herrings, from the North Ser; vine and frune, from Portogal and Italy. I bey lend their meichant thips within the trait of Gibraltar to Spain, France, Ilaly, and the Levam, as allo to Ciumia, the E. Indies, Aloicovy, and feveral other peres; however, their principal traits designed on the Kall India company, which is the mult contiderable in the world, and was not ellabliffied in, 160e. It is faid they have s from troops so the East Indies, w 160 thips, and Ed,000 perions to min are registered at an office in Amthetalam. When any foreigners white to their fervice, and die al road, the champany takes care their efficts that go to the right heir-The goods and mirrobindence they here from the East-Indies, Me plant spiler fally known, and therefore need not be. ear adeatinge, capital out

the rest they fend to other nations. taid the value of this unde to the Direct is worth 6,000,000 of thorens purposed each of which to to, and god. Buetter I he forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, me about assess men. to guards and gallions, and for their, men of war. In zone of war they are about forcos tour of accidion requires. they can rate soupp, and there was a time when shey had too,oop in their pay, chiefly ochaffing at men from effor: nations. Wall regard to lea affert, they have very good mariners of their own. in trifes of peace they wonds had .,10 men of war to terve as convoys, which were ready to write their anchors as the first fignal; but of live their naval force has been greatly neglicited, and they have luffered their principal velicle almost to tot in their Mithous. Williterate their merchant-thips, they have always great numbers, and are generally faid to have had 24,000 large veffels, and 100,000 in all must of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are tailed by taxes, duties, an i excites, prid by all the inhabitants in general, informach that there is not a dish of meat brought to the . table, but what is faid to be there ten i be duit , upon metchan. times ovus. dizes being in confiderable funs; but their must always be in proportion to their trade. From thefe and other rem tources, the Dutch are faid to raise annually between a and 3,000,000f. feeling in time of perce , and in the time of war they have benerally a poll-sux, a fund-tax, and hearth money, .nich.comhourably increase the tarnue. With regard to their religion, there is no lest in the world but what is toler step, intomuch that there are total to be ye in all t however, none but those of the established substant, which is the reformed, and is threted to be concerned in thate-affairs. , is Durch are no very good Christians 1 for in Japan they 'es contented to lay and the open protession, of their faiths and in spany other inflatives flery form to he of opinion that godfeneshis gain. They hoggle at no citalises to gam their ende; of which we have an inflance in winding the Smoe Iffands from rue English, and potential infomination that all the track Sploring an through their hands ! initial of Markey with most formorly with

shie Hannath town, but now belongs to the king of Piullia, and is feated on an small river, to miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Muniter. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 51, 28. N.

UNNA a river of Turky in Europe, which tune through Croates, palies by Wibitz and Dubitza, and falls a little [

after into the bade.

" VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a cha-

tellany of great extent.

" VOERDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in tiolland, and on the Frontiers of Utrecht; feated on the Khine, which patter through it, eight miles from Utrecht, and 16 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

VOOHERA, a town of Italy, in the ducky of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is very pleasant, well foreified, and feated on the tiver Statiora, 14 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 10/ E. lat. 44. 59.

Void, a town of France, in the diocese of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the thine name, to miles from Toul.

Voight Land, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquilate of Mifnia. It to in the form of a triangle, and bounded on the B. by Boliemia; on the N. by the duchy of Altenburgh; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The · principal place is Zwickaw, and belongs to the elector of Saxony.

" VOIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble,

with the title of a barony.

VOLELMARK, OF WOLICEMARCE, a town of Germany, in the cucle of Asultria, and in the duchy of Carinihia, sented on the river Drave, 26 miles S. E. of Clalenfurt. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

VOLAND, a fea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Ferrara; fested on the gulph at Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferman. Lon. 25. 36. E. lat. 44. 52. · par spar so N. ..

VOLUMENTAL A palatinate of Poland; bounded on the bl. by shat of Bracicia; on the N. by Kinyle for the S: by Postor his; and on the W. by Bels, being about 300 miles in length, and ago in breadth. It confids chiefly of plains, watered by

mem hone of the Tartais. Luck is the

capital town.

VOLLENBOVEN, & town of the United Provinces, in Overyticl, and capital of a territory of the lame name on the Zuider-Zee, with a thong cattle, eight miles from Steembick, and 12 from Zwol. Lom 5. 42. E. lat. 52.44. N.

· VOLLORE, a town of France, m Auvergne, and in the election of Cler-

mont, with the title of a county.

" Volo, an accient town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Jaina, with a life ; citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost rounced it, but is now in some meafure re-established. It is feated on a gulph of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 nales S. E. of Lanfla Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 39. at, N.

VOLTA, Bliver of Allien, in Guinea, which runs from M. to S. and talis into

the ocean E. of Ach.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and confideran'e town of Italy, in Luicany, and in the territory of Pife, with a bithop's fee. It is furrounded with firing walls, contains feveral antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is leated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pila, and 30 S. W.of Fierence. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 43, 25. N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which ries in the Apanning mountains, palies by Hermia, in the county of Molile, then to Capua, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and fulls into

the gulph of Galeta,

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's fee, leated at the toot of the Apennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 5s N. E. of Naples, Lon. 15, 14. E. lat. 42, 26, N.

VOORN, an idend of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Macie. Brill is the capital town, This iftand, with that of Guerce and Overflacker, which are near it, make the termery called Voornland, which was antiently part of Zeiland.

. VOREPPE, a fown of France, in Dauphiny, and in the eketion of Gre-noble.

* POROTINSK, a town of the Ruffian empire, and cannot of a province of the fine name in Mulcovite Rustia, seased to the river Occa, see miles & Warel prest number of rivers, and would be Mulipor. Lon. 32. 25. E. 121. 53. 30. N. weik femile it cultivated that they are The province is becaused by the Much and compared by the duche of the contract of the duche of

U R'G

Rezan, on the S. by the country of the Certicks, and on the W. by the duchy of Severia.

Vosces, or Vauces, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alface and the Franche Counté from Lorrain, reaching as far as the forest of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alface.

VOUTENA. See FONTENOY.

* UPHAVEN, a village in Wiltshire, to miles S. by W. of Mailborough.

UPLAND, a province of Sween, which is a fort of a penintula, bounded on the W. by Wettmania and Castricia, on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by the Ea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Storkholm is the capital town.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wedneldays. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty complet well-built place, with a very good free-school, and an hospital; fix miles S. of Oakham, and go N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 45. W. late 52.

36. N.

UPSAL, a confiderable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a lamous university, and an archbishop's fee. The streets are long, and fo straight, that from the marketplace the four gates of the town may be teen. It has neither walls not tamparts, but magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a file, which reduced three rubus buildings to after; namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground, the cathedral church, which had two handtome tecples and clocks, now rebuilt, but the Reeples are not to high as before. The other was the royal college of the university, which makes much the fame appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handfornest buildings of these northern countries, escaped the fiames, and contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbillion is primate of the kingdom, and confectates the king in the cathedral church. It is feated on the river Sala, which divides it in two. and is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm. and 13; W. S. W. of Abo. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

UPTON, a town of Worcestershipe, with a market on Thursdays. It is fented on the river Severn, over which there is a beinge, and is a well built place.

faid to be of great account in the sime of the Romans. It is it miles & of Worcester, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1.55. W. lat 51. 59. N.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gutph of the fame name, in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURON, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tyche Brake, a celebrated astronomer, who made his observations there, which are since published. The castle is now in rusins. Lon-12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

Champagne, and in the diocese of Cha-

Benedictine abbey.

dueny of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon.

12. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's ice, and a handsome palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are very well built, and great, quantities of the earthen ware are made here. It is leated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Poglia, 18 miles 5. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 120. N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, the duchy of, a province of Italy, an the termory of the church, bounded on the N. by the guiph of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Umberia, on the E. by the Mari, or Marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tulcany and Romagna, Being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Three is great plenty of game, as well as fift; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* Uncrise, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of St. Flour.

of Afia, in the country of the Furkomans, 240 miles E. of the Calpian bea, and 70%, of the Lake Aral. It was formerly a very confidenable place, having been four miles in circumference. The houses were all built with mud-walls, and there were not bear, or long covered fixees, where merchandile were fold; but in 1700 a trac-

refler, who law it, affirms it is now in runns, and that no other public builder on themen but a morque. Lon. 60. 25. E.

Mr. 40. 54. N

Creationia, and capital of a country of the form name, with a trifficial need in fraction for the inver Sagra, in a plain frittle in coin, and in the most of very high mount into, planted with vineraids, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Bricelona. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat 42. 31. N.

Enland, and the fourth in tank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the centon of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cautors, on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Gians, on the S. by the bathwicks of Italy, and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in knorth, and 12 in breadth, and full of dicadful mountains, among which is the relebiated Mount St. Go thard; however, there is a valley tolerably fertile. Alidurf is the principal town.

eony, in the Lander, and in the diocefe of Dax.

URQUART, a carle of Scotland, in the fine of Invernets, trated on the N. Sir of Lochness.

Uspeckt. See Bocnaria.

Uscopia. Ser Scopia.

Processia, to sted at the meata of the river Oder, on the Baltie Ser, between which, and the island of Wellows is a passage rilled the Swin. It is surject to the Linguist Prutha, and had to restant the Swin and had to restant the which was almost reduced to mines in 2475. Lon. 1411. Ealth 54.6. No.

Usppeat. 5 . Uzvecke,

Ushand, an illustive France, on the could of British, and of place to bought to the last in chamfere ce, con taining items hamlets, and a calife, Lon.

If it, a town of Manmonto-thine, with a tracket on Mondays, traced on the rever like, over which there is a trace place, with well built flowe bohas. It is 12 miles S. W. of Mondays, and 140 W. by M. of Lendon. Len. 1. 36: We like cr. 4 K. R.

on the W. of Breekmockshumpsuns 5. B.

thire, and falls into the mouth of the Section, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Uft, and Newport.

" U 221, a town of France, in Limonn, and the chief place of the dochy of Verials c, five miles from a cafile of that name. Lon. 2. 15. E, lat. 45.

32. N

ver t, with the title of a marquilit, to nit's from Briend, but it is come to nothing fince the calle was demo-lished.

Ustaind, a town of Italy, in the Crimonete, tested on the river Ogho, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat 45. 17. N.

UFICA, a town of Africa, from for the death of Cato, supposed to be the mo-

dern Buetti; which fec.

Droverer, a town of Scaffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is pleasantly seated on a ring ground near the over Deve, among excellent pattines for security and breaking catile. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the one test in this part of England, for coin, earlie, hogs, sheep, butter and cheese. It is 13 miles N. E. et Stafford, and 136 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1 50. W. lat. 52. 70. N.

UIRECHI, a handiome, plerfant, and clemated town of the United Provinces, Appeal of a protince of the fime name, with a famous privility. It is large, will fortified, of a figure toron, and a not tree miles in eirena eieren, wi hout its four fubults, which are countie-I he steeple of the carbenal is very high, and the hands and in the United Provinces. There he a great aumber of etimeties, as also holpitais is a caphana and foundings, and old men and comen. All the avenues to this city are they handle me. and the enthant are turied gardens, walk & sudigroves, which, added to the purity of the an, render the ht one of the maft agree this places andre in in their parts, at I recordingly a great many prople of diffication refort i there is it the peace was concluded in 1714, brincen France, Pagland, Portuget, Printa, Sav y, and Holland; and here the l'ison of the Seven Provincis was begun in 1579. It is leated on the ancient charmel of the Rhive. 18 miles Side. of Amsterdim, 27 N. F. of Rose terdum, and as N. W. of Numeguen, Long : 8. E. Ist. 52. 7. N.

WEREHT one of the prived Provinces,

on the F. by Vehrve and fanelders and, on the s, by the Rame, which up a cos is trem Petau, mace t'a 're 'ev frotiand. The air is very hearthy note; not are there are non-lations to four as me ther provinces a besides, the foil is fertile, and the country pleafant, the lit, that it is no' here 35 miles, and the breadt', is no m 11 1/1 10 :0.

. I's ZNAVII. a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, the cipital of an an and canton, trated pretty near the

lake of Z. ouch.

UNBICKE. See BOCHARA.

. Uvarious, a town of Scalifetex, with a muset on Thursdays. It is, a Is se place, a mile in length upon the raid, conting about 200 houtes, and has heart to avenient mas for the entert unment o' tratefiers. It is is mil s W. of London, Lon. c. 23. W. lat. 51. 31. N. 4

" Uring, a town of Sprin, in New. C fide, and carral of a ducky of the f men pa, w ad calle , so miles N. W or Alcara. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 49.

46 N.

* Uzti. a town of France, in Bi... right, in the diorete of St. Binux. It curies on a terr good trade, and a 17 inites 5 W. of bricks. Lon. 2. 52. W. L. 48. 16. 1.

* Uzike H, an ancient to "nof Fonce, in Lan 'a, and in the dioces, of Lawrye. with a Benedictine abbey, feated on a chip is incl, at the funt of which the the Vetere tune. It is 27 moles S. E. of . Limoge, and zir S. of Paris. Lon J.

37. F iat. 45. 20. N.

Uzrs, a town of France, in Upper Larquedoc, capital of Usege, with a hishop's fee, and the title of a du fig It is feated in a country ameridang in corn, oil, filk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nilmes, to W. of Avig non, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 27. L. lai. 44. 2. N.

w.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which refes in the Carpathian moontail... on the confines of Polandyruns first from E. to W, and then running S. paffes by Leopolattadt, talling into the Danube oppolite to the illand of Schut.

WARE, or WAHAL, a river of the United Pravinces, one of the branches of

by the Zuider Ze, and part of Holland, the Rhive, and rons from E. to Wall through Rem-, in the province of Quelle fortand in this no Dimpues, Tiel. i and the come, and proceeding were and point the More, then patter by Dort, and sails mite the Gennan Occan Selline Binh.

> WACHTENDONCE, a town of the Netherlands, 'a Gue'derland, hated in & moral, which, with the river Niers, is all its thrength. It is five miles from Gugldres.

Lun. A. 7. F. Itt. 51. 25. N.

* WADDAHS, a fivage people of Alia, in the island of Colon. "They live by themselves, and neither aid the fand nor terd cattle, but depend entirely upon . rier bows and arrows for lubiflence, except being in quelt for honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have norther village nor house, and dwell nen the inters, under large trees. They go intuely naked, except a piece of clothe which they wrap round their middles. They have a thecies of worflup, but it is at ! to try what it is, though the molt civilized of them have a fort of temples, elected to lome patreuler god. They pactare the this of the name they kill. by justing it into hollow tiers, with limber, and carring the hole through which they put it, with cliv.

WADERLIDE L. SIC WAREERIDGE. " WAINTIRSI, a village in Sullex,

14 mile E. of Lin Countral.

. Wan, tr, acili ac in Bulchine, 2 mile and a bait N. F. of Farringdon.

Wate, aterrated the Netherlands, in the ! . part of Antrien blanders, extone my from tabent to Viendick, along in mer bebert. There are fine meadiffus and on district, such plenty of con and hi x, hore that are in logn cleam. fr. Valuas and Rupelmond stethe part opti pidace.

W GININGEN, IL WALLABIIM, A terms of the United Provences, in Guele, dealard, ferted on the giver Lech, ro rates M. W. of Nanagorn. Lov. 5. 31.

L.I. t. 5 .. 0 N.

Waskin a territory of Cormany, in Lower haxony, and in the duchy of highthein, hounded on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by theriver Frave, and en the W. by Proper Holstein and Stormaria. heing about to miles in length, and i sain breadth. It is very fertile in coing and Lubeck is the principal towns

* WAHIBATAI, A THE TUME TOWN OF Swifferland, and the chief place bill balliwick of the faine name, compon to the Presentant cantons, and the canron of Giani,

Glaris. It lies on the great road from Swillerland to Germany, to the country of the Grifons, and is feated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. .W. of Costa. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

WAIGATS, are firsits between Nova Zembla and Ruffia, through which the Dutch steempted to find a N. E. palfage to China, and larled as far as the lon. of

75 deg. E. Lat. 72. 25. N.

* WAINFLEEI, a town in Lincolnthire, with a market on Saturdays. It is scated elear the fea, in a fenny part of the · country, and on the river Witham; it is a well compacted town, with an excellent free-schoot, 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 130 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fiidays. It is an ancient and large town, feated on the river Colder; the houles are huilt chiefly with brick, and there is a handfome stone-bridge, on which Edward IV. · erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle near - that place. It is also noted for its cloth manufactory, and the market is large for wool, woollen fluffs, corn, and provisions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. N. W. of London, Lon. 1, 28. W. lat.

53. 41. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turky in Europe, and in Upper Hungary, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transilvania, won the E, and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transilvania, being 225 miles in length, and 125 m breadth. In · the last war between the Turks and Chriscians, the latter having loft the fatal battle sef Crotzka, were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks, in confequence of the treaty of Beigrade, concluded in 1789. It abounds in good hories and catrie, and there are mines of leveral kinds. The inhabitants confilt of Hungarians, Saxons, and original hanves, who are very indulent; a few only take the trouble to "all the ground." Hawever, the foil is fo fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pallures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church; and the religion striplements at it was the Links of Provider and 10 E. In. 52. 2. N. of Chelmsford, the links of London, Links of Links of Links of London, Links of Links of London, Links of L the limits in the United to it is it printed to the Within the Mande of W. and 3. Beautiend

ders by the mouth of the river Schold, Leing furrounded on the other fides by the German Ocean. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth, and lying very low is subject to inundations, but is pretix fruitful, and has good arable and pattere lands. The capital town of this island, and of the whole province, is Middlehma.

WALCOT, a village in Lincolnflue, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalvbeare ipring, formerly much trequented by the

gentry.

WALGOURT, OF WALFRCOURI, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namus, and on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Macio and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great lols. It is hated on the river Lure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name, with a flrong caltle, leated on the river Steinbach, 25 miles S. W. of Caliel, and ge N. E. of Marpurg. Lon. 19. 4. L. lat. 51. 10. N.

* WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgraviate of little-Cassel, on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the N. by the hishopitck of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-filter, and alum. The principal town is of the fame name, and tubject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called SAF-FRON-WALDEN, a town in Effex, with a market on Saturdays. It is well inhabited, and leated on an alcent, among picalant fields of faffron, which is here cultivated. it was formerly noted for his callle and abbey; and not far from it was the flately house called Audleysend, accounted as magnificent ar any in the kingdom, in the seign of king Charles II. It is governed by winayor, 12 sidermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothic order, with a Prefbyterian, a Baptiff, and a Quakers moening-house. It is grange firegring place, with the firests not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is

ALDENSIA, SE VAUGORE THE RESERVE OF A PHONE OF THE PARTY OF THE P Minerrow channel ; and Hode Danie Than The miles S. of Sandwich.

Wat-

While link, a finall fown of Germa-Di, in Auffrian Bruggaw, and in an island formed by the river Ele, five miles from Fridurg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDACHUT, a flrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Auffria. It is feated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhaufen, and eight N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 8. 19. E. lut. 47. 38. N.

WALLS, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending in counties, namely, Angletea, Carnaryonfhire, Denbighthere, Frintthire, Merionerhthere, and Montgomerythire, in N. Waless Breck. nockshire. Cardiganthere, Carmarthenthire, Glamorg. . flure, Pembrokellure, and Rad. northere, in S. Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the mhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this illand was suvaded by the victorious Saxons, are now called Welch, and continue to preferre their own language The wellern part is bounded by St. George's Channel, and the triff, Seas the fouthern by the Briftol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eathern by the counties of Cheffer, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contorus 751 parifies, 38 market towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and tharp, but the cattle finall, and provitions in general good and theap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in thily countries; for fewel they use wood, coats, and turfs. They have feveral creeks and harbours for thips, but the most remarkable is Milfurd-Haven, , where 1000 veffels, may falely ride at a time. It is agreered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye. Ulk, Conway, Clayd, and Twy. The principal sowns must be fought for under the names of the counties. .

WALES. NEW, a country of North America, on the S W. coallest Hudlon's Bay, now in policilion of the Hudlon's Bay company.

WALKEN REID, Town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territore of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Surge, in the county of Hoenstein, and on the coofines of the principality of Calenbargigo miles S. W. of Halbersladt. Lon. 11 & E. he. gl. 38. Ne

lend, in the canton of Balle, or Built, with galled the Wingin Mary's, or the Holy

the foot of Mount Jura, an important page foge. It is 18 miles S. of Balil, and N. E. of Soleure. Lone 7. 35. K. late 15

WALLINGFOFD, a town in Berkling. with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is leated on the river I hames over which there is a handlome frone-bridge, and is a place of great autiquity, having been furrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a frong callie, now demalished. It had likewise four parith-churches, two of which were demolished in the late civil wars. It is now & corporation, icudatwo members to parliciment, has a free-ichool, and a hardlowe markethouse, in which the magistrates keep the fessions. It is 14 miles N. W. of Roading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. Title W. lat. 51. 85. N.

WALLOOMS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to those of the Austrian and French Netherlands.

WALPO, a town of Hungary in Sciavonia, and capital of a county of the fame name, with affortified caffie, feated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W. of Elleck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. F., lat. 45. 35. N.

WAISALI, a town of Stafford line, with a market on Incidava and Fridays. It is scated on the fide of a fill, is a corporation, with pietty good houses, several manufactories in from, fuch as noils, bridlebits, flirrups, ipurs, and other things of that kind; and has been also greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 46. N.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated upon a level, not far from the fea, and is a press handlome place, feven miles E. of Nor wich, and 123 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1, 31. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

". WALBHAM, NORTH, a town it Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays. . I has one church, but part of the fleeple has been down for feveral years, and show 400 houles, with pretty cood firects, proge and tolerably made. Lon. 1. 80. E. In 52. 55. N.

WALSINGHAMES town in Nosoli with a market of Eridays. It is lested ben the fee, and is but fruit place to when was formerly, it having been much fre quented by pilgrims, who came the pa their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the . Watterstup, a town of Swiller Visgin Many, and where there is forin e callte, built on a high rock, feated at | Well pand upon a fight at the edge of they wished for any thing they wanted. Here are also the turns of an old a bey. and a friary, both demolifhed to the reign of Henry VIII It has fill the courth, a quakers meet "g, and abou" 300 bodder, noffix mean ones; the litter's are not pavcc. and generally dirty. It is 25 mile N W. of Norwich, and 116 N N E of Jondon. Lon. o. 59. E. M. 52. 6 N.

William or the Would, a town in Localciflate, with a market or Theridays. It is a presty good town, feet a in a wholelom, ar, but the market is it most defuted. It is 19 water N. E. of Letceffer, and 113 N by W 61 London

Lon. of 46. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

* WALLEAN, a torn in Hampshire, with a market on trions. It is cont nide. S. of Winchester, and by W by 5 of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. 1st. 30.

. . N.

WALTHAM ABBEN, a rown in PSex. with manarket on Tueldays. It is forcelled from its abber, and is fested on the river Lee, where it forms leveral totall illunds It is a pietty good place, confidered it is to near Lordon, from which it is only twelve in les N. by E. Lon. o. 3. E. lat 51. 48. 74.

WALTBAN St. LAWRINCE, A Liiluge in Berkinite, five miles S. W. of

.Maidrabead.

* Waltingreet, a town of Genmany, in Suabia, and in the did by of Wirtembing, leated on the right bank of the river Aich.

* Walton on Thames, avelage in Surry, eight miles W. of Keig 'en, There is now a bridge over the 11 nes at this place, which has been lately to it

thue miles W. of Girkiford.

Germany, in the circle of Suania. The the county, begin supported by about so inhabitants are popults, and carry on a great trade in paper and bardware. It is forted on the siver Over-arg. in males N. E. of Lindaw, and 30 E. of Confiance. Lon a. 56. E. lat. 47. 88. N.

* WANGEN, a town of France. in Lower Allace, in the briliwick of Weitr love, lexied on the fide of a mountain, and furrounded with a wall three feet thick, it is eight miles N. W. of Sereiburg. Lon.

7. 40. E. lat. 48. 380 N.

a market on Sunrelays. It is traced on a prosince extends from the culpit of Chil.a. branch of the river Ock, and was formerly inton-to Malravite Lapland, and comprenoted for the chesports of butcher's mear though she mult nombern part of Norway,

is a crols, here the people used to kneel, in its market. It is to mile S. by W of and to throw in a piece of gold, while O. ford, and for W. of Lordon. Lon.

1. 1'1. l' . lat. 51. 35. N.

Wilk AUIN, Wallarge and fireng town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the fame name, with a firm y chodal, et d a bither's fee. It was taken by the Turks 12 titles, but the Imperialisis reteak it in 16g. It is feated on the river Sebes Nercs, 7 riles N. of Jula, and 100 N. of helgah. Lm st. 5 E bt 47 5 N.

· WARABIN, a Brong toward Scatohia, and capital of a court of the fame name, belong note that bould of Author, icased on the over Tarper, on the co-took U.S. . . yo miles S. W. of Kin tra, and 34 \ : of Za, tab. Lon 10: 15. 1.

lat qu. 14. N.

* Washing property Section W. Grandand, and in the viewere if Holomi, miles Son Green and, with a Colle and a harbour. Lon. 11. qu. I'.

lat. ,7 1" N

WARBOAG, a torn of German, " Well hallo, in the billiopen of it is raid, a diratheto trisclifel od istrate of the land transfer a 'viole, in a יין די אין דו אין די אין דו אין די אין דו אין די en the fact, but in the large to the bithey maked Pade the my and is feated my ne mer Dynal, so miles 5 E. of Paderberg. Long to to L. late gre of N

WAREOD, a villa, or Weilmerland, on the river Lien, was easy the Resser Mandenst n, S & of Applety. Prost too vards b. b. of the village was a coff. which was a large building, and it is or or an acre of ground, with wile is it at thick, the floors of which were used for

but due the fleeple of the charch. WADEERIDGE, OF WADEERIDGE, a town in Cornwall, whole market is dif-* WANGOROW, a village in Sarry, juich . It is figured on the river Cimel, and, is noted for its laidge over that tiver. WANCEN, a fmall imperial town of which is the bindiomest and strongest in a ches It is no males W of Launcellou, and 212 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5.

4. W. lat. 50. 05, N.

* WARER, a town of Denmark, in Jutland 15 intex from Ripe i, fraged at the mouth of arriver of the fame name.

Wanasi 'ks, a lex-port town of Noiwegar Lapland, Lated on an illand of the isthe uner. Ners built, and near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor reinies, and a firest confiding of WARTAGE, a town of Berklinge, with poor conages. The government of this

which produces little or nothing, except a few pallures. The towns. N. E. of the N. Cappan Son. Int. 70. 22 No

WAR & BOWN to Composite a market on Tuesdays, It is feeted on the place, with feveral good annu wie as partecularly hosed for its great led, and for the New River which begins to be mitther for from thence, and brings water to London for the ferrice of that city. It is as miles N of London. Corp, and malt are almost conflantly fent from beate to London, by the river Lee, which fallainto the Thames. near Bow. Lon. O. a. E. Dr. Bl. to, N.

WAREHAM, a tomo of Dorlettine, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated between the rivers Frome and Challe, where they full into Luckford Lake and where there is a good helpour for things. It man a very large place, and had leveral charghes now reduced to three; it also had a mail and a calle; but has luttered to much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now. only the fladow of what it was and tred harbour is choked up; however it still 20 miles E. of Dorcheller, and Tagel hy 8. of tandog Los. 2. 15. W. .. 50. 48. N.

WAYRHORN, a ville and war war. fix miles Boof Athlord.

WELL A Prodicine form of Poland, in the oneby of Malogue, and in the polatinate of Cerile, leated on the tiver Pilla. Longar 15 E. lat. 64-35

umberland but miles S. E. of Alcher in which it a

with a market for at the forme hear of was formerly a plec is now a pretty large charch, with a chapet.

Newschie in Planders for river bys, five miles from 1 at Mar eight W. of Life Lou- 1.

> A PRINAN, PHINGOTO! mile A W. M. Brown

WAR THE TON, From the which is maded the throughout the first of the control of the cont provident and filled frame and W. of Newsellie under Lyne, a N. M. of Conden Long a 45

建设建筑建筑 以此

WARREN W. a large and populots fown Poland, and capital of Missoyn, Re-Repetite with and stuckers and dea fork. It contains a magnific serious which there is she har, which age of the name of Canante Li matelded in the Oldered New York has which may appear the second of Concess and Pro the same and the same of the same of the captuling Reland, because it is the chinement of the kings, the place where star are olesian, and where the diese meet. The sleding to make in a held called Coa moon an in from the sown, in the nuddle of which is a huilding like a hall it is leaved at the end of large open feld on the sient Villale ito miles & 8, of Danizick, 180 N. N. E. of Craces. and soo N. K. by Most Vienna. Lon BILL E MANAL N

WARSO S. S. Miligo in Nouthgham thice four miles & of Mansheld.

WELLOUIS SEC MAZUVIE MANTA TIPE OF POLITICE WHICH THE in laure, in the polatimete of Crates and scrolles thois of strad, Kalifett, at Postunias and having secured the Natice on the contines of the mangulars of Brane declary, it proceeds to discharge itself cal rood wile the Oderat Balling

> WARTA, A JONE Warra, 12 miles belo

wickshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the pallages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was forefficit with a wall, which is now it ruits; but it has fill a flrong and flately eaflic, the lest of loid Brooke, Item a large corporation, contains two parith-charches, and in that of St. Mary's at e feveral hand fome tombs. The houses are well built, and the town principally confills of one regular built fired, in thick end of which it on ancient gate; the affizes and general quirter feffions are held bere. It is adorned with a good free-ichool, and a markethouse. It has also a noted hospital, called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, fends two members to partimment, and is 39 miles N. E. of Glouceller, 15 8. W. of Covenny, and 93 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. no. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, an Englith county, xy miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcemerthire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucelteringes; on the E. by Northampton and Leicesterthires; and on the N. by Staffordshire. contains 21,070 houses, 281,800 inhabitanta, 138 parithes, 17 market-towns, and dends lix members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the foil fertile, producing corn and pallures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horfe. The commodities are much the fame as in other counties, and it has frommines. Warwick is the flure town.

town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, feated on the giver Lys, eight miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

WARWICK, or VARWICK, a fmall

WASEIGNE, a town of the Authran Netherlands, to miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

"Wascow, a territory of France, comprehending a great part of Lower Alface.

* WASSELDME, a town of France, in Allace, leated on the river Mallick, with a firong callie, huitrupon a high moun-

tain. There is a workly market here, well frequented.

* White En at EG a towned Germany, and the circle of Barans, and thency of Municia it is a well built place, farrecorded has all fiber by mountains, and has
a colleg which the Authorise becomes had been with a marker on I neldage. The feared test of the college with a marker on I neldage. The feared test of the college will be the college with a marker on I neldage. The feared test of the college will be the college and it a feared to the college.

of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat. 48 4. N.

WATCHET, nown in Somerfethire, with a market of Saturdays, feared on the Severn See, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal thip. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of Landon, Lon. 3. 25. W.

lat. 51. 12. N.

WATEROO, an illand in the South Sous, discovered by Capt. Cook. It .. sboot fix leagues in circuit, is a beaution spot, with a furface covered with verdire, and composed of hills and plants. The ioil, in fome parts, is light and landy; but, further up the country, a reddslit cath was fren on the filing grounds, where the iffanders build their hontes, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of the island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly refemble thole that prevail at O'1hefte, and its neighbouring illands. I here is allo a great finisharity between their rengious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be conlidered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateroo derive their defeent from the lame flock, which has to remarkably ditluled afelf over the immente extent of the foothern ocean. Lon. 201. 45. E. iai. 21. I, S.

WATERFORD, a lea-port town of ireland, in a county of the fame name with a bishop's lee: It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a weelthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. fireers are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, leated as well for trade as any in the world, and thips of the greatest burthen may nice at the keep. It thands on the river Sure, eight miles N. of the les, 26 S. of Kil-, kenny, and 75 meanly S. of Dublin. Lon. 2,658 houles

Worte at 64 b, a county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cork; on the N. by the river Suter in hich separates in from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9,485 houses, 71 parishes, seven bactuies, four boroughs, and fends to members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleasant

and rich, and the principal place is at the

habited place, whole market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is feven miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 N. W. of London. Lon. o. 17. W. 12. 51.41. N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxford: thire, with a market on Suturdays. It is feated untier Chiltern-hills, "on a Imali brook, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckingbamfbire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 87. N.

* WATTEN, a town of French Flanders, in the Chatelliny of Bourbourg. feated on the ever As, five miles from St. Omer's, with an Augustine above.

· WATFLESBURY, a village in Shropthire, feven miles W. of Sh.ewibury.

WALLON, a town of Nortolk, with a market on Wednesdays. It is leated in · a flar, on the high road, and is a long place full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. O. 53. E. lat. 52. 35. N. .

WAYHILL. See WEYHILL.

" W: DNORE, a village in Someifele

fore, hie miles S. of Axbridge.

* WEERI, a town of the Netherlands; in Dutch Brahant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 12 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

WEETON, a village in Lancalhire,

12 miles W. of Prefton.

* WLETWOOD-BANK, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick.

" WEIBSTADE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the bishoprick of Spire, so miles & Frof Heidelburg, and to N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 23. b lat. 49. 19. No.

* WEICH LERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Ilenburg, fested on the river Kints, with a callle, where the count of Henburg 1

relides.

circle and palatinate of Bavaria, espital of I the river Villula, below Dantzick, whole a bailiwick belonging so the elector of Bavaria; feated on the river Nabina; miles above Pferimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtemburg. Lou. 12. 10, E. Jat. 49. 84. N.

WEIGHTON, a village in the W.

Wetherby. new both ... WELL, OF WETGE, Alown of Germany, in the circle of Sushis, and duchy

WHILEDRG, a town of Germany, in the effele of the Upper Rhine, and in We teravia, and county of Naffan.. It as fement on the river Lohn, as miles N. E. of NAC tau, as N. W. of Francfort, and so Er of Mentz.4 Lon. 8. co. E. lat. 50, 18. N.

" WEILHEIM, a town of Ocrimany, in Sashia, and in the duchy of Wireinberg, fested on the river Laurer, with the

urle of a county.

WEINAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent callle, where the duke tendes, and which has been likely built. The most remarkable things in this place are, the ipacious hall in the calle, the rich library, the curious calinet of man dals and currolities. It was formerly a par-Deplar county, but now belongs to the ductry of Saxe-Weimar. It is feated on the river 11m, 20 miles N. E. of Erforts and go W. S. W. of Naumburg. Ton, The 50. E. lat. 51.6. N. The duchy of Weimer es about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bailiwick of Ekariburg, and the river Sale in the county of Scheriburg,"

.WEINGARTIR, atown of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the clettor Palatine; leated on the river Printza four miles N. E. of Dourlach, and nine S. of Philipfburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 491

5. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Raine, and on the confines of the electorate of Ments, Julia' ect to the elector Palatine. It is to miles Name Heidelburg, and five E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 49. 85. N.

WEISHADEN, a lown of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia, and county of Nation, where there are mineral waters in high efteem. It is 13 miles W. of Franklott. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WELLELMUNDE, a torrell of Polante WEIDEN, a town of Gormany, in the Lin Regal Prullin, fensed at the mouth of harbour it lerves to defend. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 64. 44. N.

WEISEL BIVER. See VESTULA. WEISERMBURG, MOUDOF France, in Allace, and in the territory of Walgaw, on Riding of Yorkshire, leven miles W. of the frontiers of the Palattone, and thief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was seded to the French of Willemberg. At a free and imperial, the fortifications. Between this place and the tobacture are Roman Laubelies. Lauterburg are the famous like which is in famous in the William of the French colleges the Authorise to Auth

N. E. of Strafburg. Lon- 8. 11. E. lat. 43. 53 N.

Wallsheam unG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the billioprick of Aifcliffedt. The inhabitants ure Protestants, who have two charches in this place, and in the territory of the Forell of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is feated on the river Reduita, fixe miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 2. L. 186 49. 4. N.

* Weissengung, a town of Geimanyam the chele of Upper Saxons, and in the duchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is so miles from Wirtemburg, and so from Dellau. Lon. 12.

31. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

WEISSEMBURG, of ALBA JULIA, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the fame name, subject to the house of Audita. It is feated on the river Ompy, 37 miles S, of Claufemburg, with a Brong citadel, an academy, and a bilhop's ice. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

WEISSEMBURG, or STULWEIS. BEMBURE, a town of Lower Hungary, feated at the W. and of the Platten Sea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda; subject to the house of Auftria. Lon, 18.30. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WEI'SENEFLIS, a town of Germamy, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquilate of Milinia, where the duke of Saxe-Weissensels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leiplick, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here ever the Authrange Lon. 12. 15. E. Jat. 51. 9. N.

Walcurodt, a town of Mantgomesylhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays. It is leated on the rifer Severn, in a rich vale, is the larged and bell built corporation in the county, and has a very good wrade. The niar let is confiderable for cattle, provisious, and flannels. The callle, now called Powis Calthe, is days. It is design as the foot of a hill, hull of a reddille flore, and is a large and his its name from the wells and springs stately; thrusture. It is 10 inches W. of about it; and though it is but a finall city, Shrewfhury, feven N. of Montgomery, and 159 N. W. of Loodon. 1.on. 3. 5.

W lat. 42. 99. W. We in Worthampton hire, eight miles N. W. of Oundle.

thire, the miles from Charden, four from is like a cattle, being forrounded with walls Stratford appen Avon in Watwickshire, and a mist, the floules of the prebendaries 36 N. E. from Gloucellen

proceeds N. W. by Stambers, and three States. It is no miles S. all Britcol, and

that part of Lincoinflure called Holland, falling into a bay which givides the counnes of Lincoln and Nortolk.

WILLINGROROUGH, a town of Northampton hire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is pleasantly seated on the afcent of a will, and on the wellern backs of the river Nea. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handlome church, and a treetchool. . A decadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in fix hours time, conturned above 800 dwelling houlds, but it has been fine e sebuilt in amore handlome manner. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northrapton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Lou. o. 59. W. lat. 52. 16. 1..

Wellis CTO S. atown of Shrop "itt, with a market on Thursday. It is build mear Wielkin-bill, 12 m les D. of Shiene. bury, and 152 N. W. of London. Lou.

2. 85' W. Itt. 59. 40. N

* WELLINGTON, a town in Sometletthire, with a market on Thuridays. It is feated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a unitin length upon the read. It is 15 miles N. E. of Taxeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Lou. 3, 25. W. 11. 50. 57 N.

* WELLINGTON, a village in Sullex,

two miles N. of Lewes.

* WKLLOW, a village in Someifetthire, five miles S. of Bath.

* Witts, a sca-port town in Norfolk, leated in the northern part of the county. It has no naiker; but a large thurch, and a guakers meeting, with about 7.55 horde, and 4000 inhabitants. The fireets are narraye, but fome of them well paved. This jour has a soulid rable corn trade. and is 27 miles N. of Swall ham, and 121 N. N. E. of Loudon. Lon. t. f. E. lat.

WELLS, a way of Somerfeillure, with it is well inhabited, and is a billiop's fee, together with Bath. The public and privale haldings are very good; and the cothedral in marricular is a fintely pile, whose trongifper ec at the W. and is adorned with W.L.L. O. D. The billion's palace are bandfome, and the market-house is a WELLARD, a liver of Levellerline, hoe fromture, furniture, furniture, different brillars. This that tune railerard between the complete of city fride two grants is at participant. Rurland and diperimentally and afterwarm and it governed in a mayor and after of-

170 W. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

Wills, a town of Germant, in the ticle of Auffra, feated on the river I rawn, 18 miles S. of Lintz. Lan. 13.

53. E. la 48. 4. N.

Way, a town to Shiophire, with a market on I hurldays. It is feated on the riter Roden, and is a final' place, but the naulet large for cattle and provisions is nine miles N. of Shiep", irs, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon 2 40. W. lat J. no. N.

WILDO'IR, a town in Buckinghamfiare, with a market or I faildays a borough-town, and lends two members to pathanient. It is leven miles S. E. of A libert, and 35 W by N. of London.

I on. c 20. W. Ist. 51 46. N.

We var, a lake of Sweden, in Wellrogoth 1, or We' Gothland, to the W. of the land Weiler, being about , in sin length, and, in lunic p'a es, go in hier lin.

W. It. . , a town in thropfare, with a market out Monday . It is leased on the road from Worceller to Shrewlaury, is a corporation, and lends two mentions to p thament. It is to mile . S I. or Shrewiburs, and 147 N. W. of Landon. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in S. Juliand, and capital of a prefecture of the fame name, leated on the river Ryan, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 40.

L. lat. 57. 4. N.

Winssissi, a fault peninfola in D. mark, which makes the N part of Jutland; bounded on the S. F. by the canal of Alburg; on the E. by the Reat of Denmark, and on the N. and W. by the (verman Ocean. The pre-cipal town is of the fame name.

Whosly, a town in lieteforuilite, with a market on Tueldays. It is presty well leated, is an ancient boreugh, and fouds two members to parli ment. It had a pretty good trule formerly, which is now removed to Kernton. It is right miles N. W. of Hereford, and 141 W. N. W. of London. Lun 2.41. W. lat. 59. g. N.

WEREEN, a town of German;, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenning, formerly a very frong and a well fortilied pallage on the river Elbe; but now all the forthermus are ruined., Listeared at the place where the river Habel falls into the Libe, no miles N. W. of Berlin, and lubject to Hor the Lutherage, and another for the the king of Prusha, Lon. 12. 12. E. Las Pulls , but the regency of the town is with 43. 5. N.

.. .35 x46 "20

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Auffrian Netherlands, in Brabant, feated at the confluence of the mers Demat and Dyly, nine miles E. of Michin. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0 N.

WELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, with an abpey. The inhabitants are Proteffants, under the protection of Pruffia. It is feated on the river Rour, to miles N. E. of Dulleldorp, and to P., of Duylburg. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WERDLEBURG, a town of Swiffer and, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the lame name, near the wellern banks of the Rlune, 16 miles E.of Glaris. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 58, N.

WEREMOUTH, a village in Durham, at the N. mouth of the Were, opposite to Sunderland. It is also called Munks Weremouth, because, before the distolution, it belonged to the Monks.

Wight, a town of Germany, in the rirele of Wellphalia, and ducky of Munfler, feated on the fiver Silek; subject in the elector of Colega. It is 30 miles S. of Munder. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51 35. N.

WERMEIAND, a province of Sweden. in Westrogothia, or West-Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia; on the 5. by the lakes Wonar and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway; heing about 1.0 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; but fall of takes and marthes, thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carenfladt is the principal town.

* WERA, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bithoprick of Munites, with a handiome monaltery; feated n. at the river Lippe. Lon. 7. 40.

E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERTHFIM, A town in Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the lame name, where the counts relide. It is frated at the confluence of the rivers Turber and Maine; so miles W. of Wurtchurg. The county lies near the 11ver Maue, between the archbillioprick of Mentz, and the archibilhoprick of Wurizburge being so miles in length, and as much in breadili.

.Washi , a wwn to Germany, in the eircle of Wellphilling and michy of Cleyes, with a very frong citadel. It is a large handlome place, and the citade lands of the Rhine, year the confinence of the There are two Calvinia churches here, in hand, of the Colvinide. It was to be to imperial and hanfestic, but now belongs to the king of Proffia, and is as miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon.

6. 87. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

Wesenberg, whom of the Russian empire, in Ethonie, and in Wigland. is presty well fortified, and feated on the river Wifs, 45 miles S. E. of Revel, and 65 N. W. of Narva, Lon. 45. 48. E.

lat. 59: 10. N.

WESER, a confiderable river of Germamy, and in Lower Sazony. It rifes in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being shen called the Werrs. It pulles by Smal. . cald, croffes a corner of Thuringia, enters she ducky of Brunfwick, and receives the Fold at Munden. Then it afformer the name of Weler, runs slong the confines of the gircles of Wellphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoye; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen and Carlelburg, or Carlfladt, and falls into the German Sea, on the confines; of the duchy of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a town of Wilthire, with a market on Fridays. It is a pretty good place, fends two members to parliament, and the market is confiderable for corn. It is ab miles N. W. of Salifbury, and tot W. of London: Lon. s. 18. W.

11t. 61, 15. N.

· WESTBURY, a village in Shropshire,

foven miles W. of Shrewfbury.

* Wastanas, a confiderable town of Sweden, capital at Welmania, willish bi. thop's ice, a cutadel, and a famous callege. Is is a pretty large place. Here, in the reign of Gustavus I, the kingdom of Sweden was made bereditary, which was be-Note elective. It is feated on the Lake Melfer, 10 miles N. E. of Coping, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm; Lon. 17. 00 E. lat. 59.28. N.

WESTERBURG & town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weieravia, with a caffle,

WASTERVED, avillage to Suffex, fix

miles W. of Winchelfen.

WESTERNISLANDS See A2011.

ed on the N. by the lake Wenar and Wermeland, on the E. by the lake Weter, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by Catagate and Trullhetta, which feparates it from Dalia and the government of Habuys, being about I 12 miles in length, and 58 in breadth; the capital town is Gottenburg.

* Westnam, a village in Suffex, 12

miles W. of Haftings.

*WEST-HADRON, avillage in Northamptonshire, fix unles N. E. of Daventr; .

WEST-HOFF, a town of France, in Lower Alface, and the thirf place of a bailiwick, with a fortified callle, feated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8, 37. E. lac. 48. 37. N.

WESTION. See FATTION

WESTMANIA, OF WESTMANIAND, a province of Proper Sweden, between Sundermania, Geffricia, Neltricia, and Upfand, being about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The foil is not very fertile, but abounds in mines of iron, copper, lead, and fulphur. There are alla mines of filver; but they have given over

working them. WEST-MEATH, I county of Ireland, in the province of Leinsler, 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by East-Meath, on the S. by King's County, and on the W. by the river Shannon, which Separates it from Roscommon. It contains gryt houses, be parilles, 12 baronies, four boroughs, and fends to members to parlia. ment. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the princi-

pel town is Mullingar.

WESTERINGTLE, acity now generally included in Loadon, but under a diffinit government, whose power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Westingdler appoint the high Reward and price willis. The buildings within the liberty of Wellminster have of late been were edingly increased, forhat now they commin the house of all the prime nobelief and genery in the kingdom. In Wellminiter, properly to called, is the palace of Wintehall, the Parliament books and Wellminiteled to be extinue its book, and wellminiteled to the tree the supreme course of on the latin we would be a supplement of the tree that the tree to be a supplement of the tree t

houles, 29,000 inhabitants, 24 parithes, 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 22 5 bers to parliament. The arr is wery therp as d cold, but healthy to those whole conflitations are able to bear it. It is a mountheour county, two of whole ridges crois the county, and run towards the lea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. I here are some valles fruitful in sorn and pullures, and the hills leeve to feed a great number of theep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Famou, the Tees, the Lawsbek, she klunus, the Winder, the Lavennet neck, and the Blankein-beck. There are also four noted anners or lakes, called Ulfer-water, Broadwater, House water, and Winnander-meer.

i ne principal town is Appleby. of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Helle, Westerwalde, and the Khine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the NI by the German Sea. The air is cold, but the full produces pultures and foing corn, the their are a great many marines. The burlesare large, and the hogs in high offeem, Especially the hams, known by the same of Wellphalia haus. The principal rivers are. the Weler, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Koner. It contains leveral lovereignties, and the bithoprick, of Ofnahrug, Munder, and Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the combines of Kavenfourg, Tecklenburg, Ruburg, Lippe, Lengow, spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Maye, Diephoit; Delmenburfl, Oldenburg, Embden, East Friedland, Beinnen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the Na of the river To the S. of a are the abbeys of Ellewand Verneuglie town at Dortmund, the coupries of share, Hombers, Reacklinckhaulen, the anchies of Well-chain, Borg, and Lieute. Is het no capull: but Manther at the most confider able town.

the cinete at Wellphalia, and bounded on the N. by the bilb pricks of Mundier and Olnabrug, and the county of Lippes on It contains 13,037 hinter, 109 perillien, the W. by that of Mark, by the S. by the gight baronies, eight borought, and lettle territories of Nation and on the E. by the 18 members to parlyment. It is a finited counties of Witgenflein, Hartzfeld, Wals country in corn and grale, and the prindec. and the landgraviste of Helle, being bout to make in length, and agen breadth. has mountained fountry, full if wood,

F. by Yorkshire. It contains about 5,00 | the river Darent, on the confines of Surry, eight marken towns, and leads four memor S. E. of London. Lon. D. 6. E. lat. 612 18. N.

> WESTROCOTHIA, See WESTCOTH LAXD

WATER, a lake of Sweden, in Goldland, to the Wealth the lake Wener. The law very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and As in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Gornes ny, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine by the Want Helic and the ubbey of Fuld on the E It is divided into two parts by the river Loun; one of which is called Weteraville. Proper, and the other North Weteravie, or Wellerwald.

Germany, bounded on the Z. by the circle tong of Yorkshire, with a market on Thorse days. It is leated on the river What his miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. M. London. Lon. 1. no. W. lat. 58. 32 1.

WEITHR ALL SATHES, & willige in Norfolk, between Theiford and Mathwould, near Brandon Ferry. In its field, in a fine green way, called Waininghamway, being the road that the pilgrims pall-" ed, when they went to vilit the lady of Wallingham.

Whise I are and imperial town of Germany, in Weterasia, Juriounded with ditches and walls hanked with lowers. The inhahitants are Projestants, and they have a council of 24 members. In 1003, the impetial chamber was transferred history from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palarinate. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Loren. Dille, and Dillen, Kive miles S. of Solmes, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon, 8. 82. Et fat. 10.0G. N.

WKYKLEFIELD, a village in Sullex, in miles S. of E. Grinflesd.

WEXFORD, & country of Treland, in the province of Munifers no miles in length, and at in hitsdah, hounded on the N. by Wickiow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, she on the W. by Waterford.

cipal routi is of the tame name.
We would be a fee poor town of Treiand, and equiral of a county of the Otial name, of the Otial Acceptions it the name of the country in training being the first country in training being the first country in training and it it is true to the English and it it is true to the English and it it is the English and it is the Eng d on Invent with a very commodities as

the leift chaunel, ogmiles S. of Dublin. wo leftivals nor diffinctions of der, Lon. 6. 3. W lat. 52. 18. N. It contains 1004 houles.

WEXIO, a les-port town of Sweden, in South Gorhland, with a hift if the, teared on the lake balen, , a miss hiv. of Campar, and ras S. W. or Stockholm. Lie 14. 57. E. Tat, 55. -1. N.

. MEANIET' Tollife in Hambines

three miles W. of Andover.

. M. HERWELL, crulage in Hampfine, three miles E. of Audorer.

WEYMOUTHS , See MILCOMBE

R1 C15. WHIDAR. or FIDAH. a kingdom of Africa, on the costs of Guma, and to the W. of the Gold Coaft , but its extent Is incretain. However, it is about 10 miles along the fea-fliore. It is a sery pepulaus country, and s ay well furmified with large villages; and there are fo many finall ones, that they are not abeve a metiguet that from each other. The houses are to till, and tound a the top, and encer proced with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all forts of beautiful and lofty treas. which afford the most be entitud prospect in the world, intomuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect paradife. The fields are always green, and they cultivate bears, potatoes, and . fruits; nor wi'l the negtres here let a foot of ground remain uncaltuated. Befides, they how again the very next day after they have resped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very refrectful to each office, especially to their superiors, and they, are also to industrious, that . " even the numen are never idle. Thefe brew the beer, drefs the victuals, and fell all forts of commodities at the market. Those that are uch employ their wires and laves in tilling the land, and they carry on a confiderable made with the Diving at well as in Bases ; for tonse of them are able to deliver hippo of the latter every month. The chief men have contains 3 or 400, and the king + at enob. Howestip they are extremely je dups, and on the feath fulpicion, will soil them to the Parageans for Hares," If why our happiers to touch one of the king a wires accidentally be lade med to perpetual Camery. This wing with dered is is no wender that the women are not Tubel of being the Eing's street may, fome of them will prefer a spenty death to futh I mitcheble life I try

the most h of the river Slang, on abay of filive in a manner by guess, for they have beurs, weeks, months, or vents. The culture of esteumersion is what here, but they are not able to tell why they use 1 , nor from whence it is derived. They are such preat gamefiers, that they well flike all they have at play, nor example 3 their wives and children. The redigion is very tuperflatious, for their have extit number of ico + 2 and they ited the neit continue the author that they are fall in a morning, not excepting ever decks and Hones. However, they have a princip! report for frakes, very lack trees, . . 1 the ter. An Laglith foctor new come over, found a make in the home to oneing to the factory, and killed it was he the leaft fouple; watch fo meent a the negroes, that they were for recenge 2 the death of the fankt, not only ou ". him that kille! it, but upon the viene tactory; but, by the for it metter's, and the mier, ition for pople of the or en 112 that, the set I Vas Had of, and in make tonourably intered. However, to prevent the . Re accidents, they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. With organd to the anmile, " they have oxen, cows, gout, there, and hogs, as well as tame towic; luch as tunkies, duck , and bens, which laft are extremely plantitui. There are many wild beatts within land, foch at the phanes, buttalies, tigers, leveral kinds of deer, and a fart of hairs, with . wild uncummon anidials, which we have not room to deterrbe. The tomes are emens, lemons, oranges, banames, timain.", and ferent other, and they have well numbers of palm-rices, from which they get their wine." There have been frange revolutions in these parts not many years ago: for the king, whole country is called Dahorry, but not daly conquered this kingdom, whit that of Aidis, mit to it, and surricly round them. It'm trade confilted of flaves, cir; hants teetin. was, and honey. The English feltow is too miles to of Cope Coalt Calic. within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful affagultys, and clubs, are the principal werpone of the nation. , Witter, a fer-port town in the N.

Richagof Yorkshire, with a market, on Barurdieye. It is comprediently Rated on the river Eddy thear the place where it fell's into the tent over which there is a wooden bridge sile him a cahora-bours, Bints. It was betterly of post and for ful remaining. Among the lands on the thore are flower found to the thore are flower found refembling finkes with an heads; but they are not peculiar to this place. It is so miles N. E. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon.

c. 74 W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampface, we had market on Fridays. It
was anciently more em fiderable than at
precent, for it is now a poor place,
too is had as a horough town, and icids
two at abers to parhament. It is 24
males E. by N. of Salifbury, and is W.
by S. of I ondon. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat.
51. 15 N.

there, web a market on Fridays. It is it, is ton the contines of the county, near Chemic, and is a pretty good place, who could church was tately taken down, and a very large new ore built in the tuner of r. It is miles N. of Shrewfbore, and 16t N. W. of Lordon, Lon.

2 ; . E. lat. 52. 0. N.

Whitehaven, a fea-port town of Camerrand, with a market on Tucktays. 1. is feated on a circle on the tea, on the N. and of a great berg, or hill, walked by the thic is flowed on the well tide, where there is a cury took, or quarry of hard where then, was legs to name to the place, and who nive a the help of I throng flone wall, imures i'r birbour, into which fmali back and, cords. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade to pit-coal and fait, there being near it a printigious coal-mine, which runs a confiderable way under the lea. Ther have a cultom-house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chetter, Briftol, and other parts. is so miles S. W. of Cockermouth, and 305 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. 1st. 54. 36, N.

Ocean, so called, in the N. part of Muss covy, lying between Russan Lapland and Samueda, at the hottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russans had before

their conquest of Livonia.

Hebrides; in the b. 613, in igd. 45 m. S. lat. and 168 d. 28 m. B. lon: About the fize of Aurora. See Augora.

on the M. by Permin; on the S. by Cafan; on the E. by Siberia; and on the W. by the Offices. The chief town

is of the fame name, which has a hishop's lee, and is defended by a citadel, 120, miles N. W. of Catan. Lon. 51. 35. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

the Buffish empire, and capital of Carrelias in Finland, with a histop's sec,
and a strong citadel. It was coved to
Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated
at the bottom of a gulph, where it has
a barbour 67 miles N. by W. of Nortburg, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29.

10. E. lat. 60. 36. N.

WIBURG, a confiderable town of Denmak, m N. Jurland, with a histop's fee, remarkable for being the feat of the chief court of julice in the province. The hall where the council adembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friats, the town-boute, and the bifton's palice; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than before. It is feated on the lake Werer, in a peninfula. 95 mili 4 N. of Slefwick, and 110 N. W. of Copenhagen. Lou. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 10. N.

Wick, a borough and fia-port town of brotland, in the fluor of Cathnells, feated on the German Ocean, so miles S. of Duegfby-head. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 58, 30 N.

WICK. See MUSTRINE.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Limiter ; nounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin ; on the E. by the Irith channel; on the S. by West still; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in iength, 20 in breadelt, and indifferently trustul. It contains 7,464 houles, 54 parifies, fix baronies, four berough, and fende to members to pathament. Wicklow is the principal town, and fented on the fra tide, with a narrow harboor at the month of the river Lettring. over which fand a rock inflead of a caffle, furrounded by a fireng wall, 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

MICEWARE, 2 fown of Glouceller. Thire, with a market on Mondays. It is a mayor town, and well foated; 17, miles N. P., of Bridol, and 112 W. of London. Lon, 2, 16, W. iar, 51, 16, N.

town of the Russian empire, in the wastern

part of the duchy of Argera, feated on ! she river Lovast, with a good castle. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

· Wisium, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Strad, on the confines of bilefia. It was ruined by the bwedge in 2656, but has been fince rebuilt, and has a good cattle. It is leated an a siver which falls into the Warta, 20 miles 8. of Sirad.

Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WIGAN, a town in Landinere, with a market on Mondays and Fridays. is feated on the river Douglus, is a large well built corporation, fends two menihers to pacliament, and has or had a manufacture of weaving rugs, coverlets, and ticking, for beday. It is particularly noted for its coal pits, which produce kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 30 miles S. of Lancalter, and 196 N. N. W. of London. Lone a. 504 W.

121. 53. 34. N.

Wickt, an island lying on the Scroaff of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a namow channel. It is alrout 20 miles in length, and is in breadth, and confits of arable and pasture lands, and but plenty of game. It is exceedingly pleasant, has a wholesome air, and on the coast are pienty of excultant fills. It is firong both by art and nature; for belides its callles, block-houles, and forts, it is furrounded with craggy rocks and cults, as well as dangelous banks. The marrowest part of the chapter of the W. and of the illand is called the Needles, through which flups pair, but not without. fome danger. The land is not level, but diverlifted with hills and vallies, which sender it a delightful place to dwell.in; mail moder it is, very populous, having 36 pinith-churches, and thresal towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this island, who to generally a superior placer of the prony. A little diffunce from it is pie

Wighton, a fmall town in the But Riding of Foreffice, within market pany, feared be one of the branches of an Wednestings. It as fested at the long head of the river Shelfler, 16 miles S. E. of York, and son M. W. of Landon. Long. 0. 40, W. lat. 33 34, N.

W. of Carles and Market News and Conferences and Conferences

of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 56.

WIGTOWN; a borough and fea-port town of Scotland, in the thire of Cialloway; leated at the month of the river Cier, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a buy of the Iribi channel, and has nothing remarkable believe its harbour. The flure of Wigiown fends one member to pallament. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 55. o. N.

WIRITSCH, a from my town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Boloma, reated on a lake formed by the river United, 40 miles S. E. of Carlitade. Lon. 16.

1c. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* WILDESHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wellphaha, on the confines of the bilhoprick of Muniter, and capital of a fruill builtwick. It is feated on the river Hunde, and is united to the ducky of Blenien; but the bilhous of Munfler think they have just protentions to it. It is is miles 8. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 32. 55. N.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilne, fested on the river Swiete, 45 miles N. W. of Wina. Lon. 24. 54.

E. jat. 55, 49. N.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of N. A. merica, in the province of Vuginia, and capital of that itate. It is at prefent but the rudinients of a town, there being no more than so or 60 leattering houses, though they are well built, and fland on each fige a long broad firect. There is a college at the upper end, deligned at first for the inflruction of the native Amerirans. It is well endowed, but does not answer the original delign, those people being averly to all forts of learning; and therefore is now made use of the inflooding the lous of the planters. It, is teven miles N. of James town, and to W. of Cape Charles. Lon, 76. 30. W.

William's Four is a fectory of Afig. belonging to the Full-luchs comthe river Gangers, in the kingdom of Bengal. I be for was first built in the thape of an irregular terragion, of brick and mortar, and the come has nothing Wranting a villen in Lereford regular in it, because every one by the property of the wife as he liked belt, and for his wife a liest town in Camber conveniency. The governor's bout and within the fort, and is the help the feated throng the Marie, as miles architecture in their parts. Here regular in it, facciule, every one built a house as he liked bell, and for his purp conveniency. The governor boule is

factors and writers, with flore-houses for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yaids from the fort is the church, boilt by the charity of merchants refiding here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the fick, though sew come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as most of the company's factories in the Extt-Indies now are. In 1757 it was surprised by the nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put must of those that had made resilunce into a place called the Black Hole, where most of them were imothered. This nabob was afterwards killed, and another let up in his room, more friendly to the English ; and the factory is now seeftablished. It is 34 miles 5. of Hugely, and 38 N. with lea. Lon. 88. 34. E. lat. 11. 35. N.

Williams Tady, a sea-port town of Holland. It is a handsome throng place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William, prince of Orange, in 1-85; and in 1732 belonging to the stadisholder of Friesland. The river near which it is built, is called Buttersliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 5. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 41

30. E. lat. 51 19. N.

* WILLIAM, a finall but handforme rown of Swifferland, in the canton of Lucern, fested among high mountains on theriver Wiger.

MILLITON, a village in Somerfet.

WILMINGTON, a Willinge in Suffex,

Wisher, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Polend, in the duchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the lame name, with a bishop's see, an university, an ancient cattle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood, and it is the feat of the palatinates of a castellan, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thinker to trade; and feated at the confluence of the rivers while and Wilne, it miles B. by S. of Trok, and sign. N. W. of Warraw. Lon. 25. 33. B. fat.

of Poland. In the duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the M. by Sempralia, Live-pas, and the palatinase of Polonik; on the E. by that of Wirepik and Minikis.

Troki; and on the W. by the fame, and that of and that of Samugitia. Wilna is the capital town.

in Bavaria, feated at the confluence of the river Wils with the Danube. It was taken by General Brown in 1747.

* WILSHACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburgh, feated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence

into the Elb.

Will rost, a town in Witchire, with a market on Wedneldays. It is feated near the river Willey, is an antient place; and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a moun town, though it fends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the fhire are choice. It has a manufactory in carpots, and is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and \$5 W. by 8. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. int. 51.

WILTERIER, an English county, '52 miles in length, and 34 in breedili; bounded un the W. by Somerfeilhim; on the N. by Gloscetterthire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorfetshire and Hampshire; being 54 miles in length. and 33 in breadth. It contains abject hotifes, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes. as market-towns, and lends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Thames, the Kennet, the Durd, the Nadder, and the Wore. The air is generally good, though there upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and hottoms. The N. partis milly. the Salevel, and the middle full of sowns. intermixed with hortoms, wherein are eich meadows and corn fields. There are leveral towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture, Hert is a famous trench which rans from \$7 to Wagan is visible for many miles. The common propin will have it to be the work of the devil, hat it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monache. Salisbury is the principal town,

Windle Row, a village in Such, three miles 8, of Butter, church. Winds biedon house, a hobis feat of Earl Space, cer, was buint down, March 28, 1984, and flood about half a mile 8, on the road from Wimbioton common. With high in Hampitered lieath, in the lie was high in Hampitered lieath, in the way of the way, joins on the W. to Purney common, from which parish it is parted

by pasts, has a round camp on it, made by the Daice, find is graced on the S. tide with ferenal icais, . Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated fiere in a battle, by Ceautin, the West Saxon, in the year 568+

 WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is felted on a duty hottom, and has been noted for fluckings, worden spoons, taps, and spuidles, made here. The fleeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is nine miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. . 1. 6. E. lat. 41.36. N.

WIMPFFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suahia, and in Craighou; feated on the river Neckai, 8 miles N. of Haubron, and 12 E. of Heidelburg. Lon.

9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20 N.

Wanborn, a town of Dorfetshire, with a market on Fridays. It is feated between two brooks, on the river Stout; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handiome thurth called the Minfter, and was lormerly noted for its numbery. It is fix miles N. of Pool, and 102 5. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 30. 47. N.

Wincaunton, a town in Somerfetfhire, with a market on Wedneidays. It is feated on the fide of a hill on the London road, 24 miles 8. of Bath, and 1308 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18.

W. 121. 51. 1. N.

· * Wincucous, a town in Gloucef. perfigie, with a market on Saturdays. It in fasted in a sleep buttom near Sudleycartiered dark, and was formerly noted for its abliey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloutefter, and 93 W. N. W. Lun, s. o. W. lat. 53. of London. 35. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sullex, which has no market. It, is an angient place, at least the old rown, which was fwallowed up he ocean in 1250. though it retain privileges, and fonds two members to parliament. It It is now dwin is forted on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the les, and had a haven ingw chooked up. It had 15 parish thurches, now reduced to one. The market should it is temberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12
the midit of the poun, from whence run miles from Stateard.

Four paved streets, at the end of which which is market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly huildings on each fide for a considerable steamer on the banks which Thames, in a

and 71 S. E. of London. It is foreined by a mayor and jugges, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are ftili standing, but much decayed. Lon.

0.44 E. ist. 50, 58. N.

WINCHISTER, a city of Hampline, with two markets, on Walheldays and Saturdays. It is pleafainly feated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river fiching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are form pater: however, there is some walte ground within the walls, and at prefent but five partinchurches, believe the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful arufture, and in which are interred Leveral Saxon Lings The other temarkable and queens. buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall, where the affixes are kept, and the college or tchool, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sa Charlopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but did not live to fee it anified; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infilmary crected here for the county, by voluntary subscription. It is at miles N. W. of Chiehelter, and 63 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, icveral aldermen, fix of whom are always julkees, with a theriff, 'wo badde, and four contrables. It at present confins of about 300 houses, has one pictry broad kreet, but the rest are monly narrow, the bouses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. Lon. 1. 21. W. Mt. 51. 5. Ne. .

WINDAME town of the duchy of Comiland, with a cattle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Bultic Sea, roo under N. of Momel, and 20 N. W. of Muttaw. Lon. 22. 5. E.

iat. 57. 20. N.

WINDISMARK, A territory of Germany in the circle of Austina, and forms the eaftern part of Carmola. It is hounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Morlachia and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is lepamured by the river Save Mething is the capital fown. 4 5 474 4 5

* WINDLINGER, a town of Germa-

different. It is two miles 6. W. of Rye. I healthful air a and is a handlome. large.

well-inhabited place; but chiefly famous? for its magnificent cattle, which is a royal palace. It is place of great it ength, on account of its fituation, as it stands on an emmence, and affords a work delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a confiderable distance. Here the ceremony of initalling the knights of the garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pump and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finelt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also ji eved with m erble, and adorned with car ved work, exceedingly curious. Sc. George's chapel, in which the knights of the garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; mathe chair are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a fluone for the fovereign." As the Linguis die, their hanners are taken down, and their titles and coars of arms engraved on little copper plates and united to the falls, from whence The apartthey are never removed. nants of this palace are adorned with corners paintings, and the rooms are I were and lofty; intermed that they me havily to be paralleled in Europe. parish charch as large, having a ring of right bells, and in the High-freet there 1- a handlom- rown hall, with a frating of queen Anne of one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It lends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles W. of London Lon. 0.36. W. lat. 51.30. N.

WIRGHAM, a village in Kent, five

miles W. of Sindwich.

WINTERLA, a town of Afia, in the F. Indies, and in the Mingdom of Vifapour, it ted on the Tea-fide, a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

Winnicy as a frong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the fame name, in the palatinate of Brachaw, with a cable. It was taken by the Coffacks in 16585, but the Poles retook it from after It is teated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Braclaw. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 49, 23. N.

WIND XB+ RG, or BERGUES, 2 town of the French Netherlands, W Flanders, fested on the river Coline, fix milet 5. of Dunkick. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 50. 36, N.

Wintersorin, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, wheterhe prince of Change defeated the Spanishtis in 1548. It is for the Spanishts in 1548. It is for the Spanishts in 1548. It is for the Spanishts in 1548.

Wissen, a town of Germany, in the chiefe of Lower Saxony, and duche of Lanenburgh, feated on the confluence of the fivers Eibe and Ilmenau, 15 miles. No Waser Lanenburgh. Lon. 15. 11. E. lat. 530.33. N.

Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquitate of Anipach. It is formounded by a good rampart, a double dirch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in 1736 a fire happened here, which almost reduced the place to other. It is irred on the river Arisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 40 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

thire, with a market on Tueldays. It is fested in a good foil, where there is plenty of wood, 7 miles N. W. of Ayleibury, and 30 W.N. W. of London; Lon. o. 45. W. lat. \$1. 57. N.

Winner, a town of Derhythire, which has no market, but a meeting for the fale of provisions on Saturdays. It is five miles N. W. of Derby, and 152 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1, 31. W. ist. 53. 10. N.

ectterthire, eight miles N. E. of Brittol.

of Swifferland, in the camon of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral foring. It is feated on the river Ulach, in a pleasant fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat.

WINTON, a village in Hampshire,

three migs N of Christ-Church,

Povinces, in the loudiling of Groningen, 12 miles from the town of that mame; here the prince of Orange deleated an arm my of the Speniards, in 1548.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. B. Cape of the county of Nortolk, four miles N.

of Yarmouth.

thire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is leated in a valley dear the spring-band of the river Bocksborn, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handloise church, a free-spinool, and an alms house. It is remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is eight miles N. by W. of Derby, and fac. N. W. of London. Lung in M. M. Jac. St. 6. N.

To is fix wiles 5. W. of Boltan bay, and Wintenburg. See Wurte searing.

Weteravit; and a chief place of a lordthip of that name, famous for its mineral waters. In belongs to the count of Dialfan, and is five miles from Ments, and 19 W. of Franciort. Lon. 8. so. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WHISERACH, a town of Cambridgethire, with a market on Samrozya. It is seated in a senny part of the county, in the The of Rly, between two sivers, and is a place of lome account. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 89 N. by E. of London. Lon.

0. 6. E. lat. 52. 88. N. Willy, a fea port town of Sweden, in the life of Gothland, whose harbour is defouded by a caffle. It has received fo much damage from the Ica, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is scated on the fide of a rock, on the Baltic Sea, 35 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon.

18. 41. E. lat. 57. 85. N.

* WISET & Small fortified town of the Netherlands, leated on the river Maele, eight miles S. of Macfinchi, and three N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 41. N. . Wischgron, a town of Poland, in the probletce of Wailovia, and palatinate of Plottiko, feated on the river Vikula, 50 miles N. W. of Warfaw. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is feated on the river Elfatz, eight miles S. of Heidelburg.

Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

WISMAR, a large and firong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the ducky of Mecklenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1714, and in 1915 forced to forcender to the allies of the North, who demolished all the forfuncations, and blew up the fort. In aras it was returned to Swaden, but upon condition they brough never fortify it again. It is the handlomen and larges town in Metklenburg, and the harbone, I where Martin Luchee was profesior in the which is on the Baltic Sea, is very fafe for fhips, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is go males B. of Lubeck, 54 N. E. of Language, and 66 W., by S. of Seralfund., Lon, 11, 44. B. lat, 53.

Wiston, a town of Pembrokelhire, in S. Wales, with a market po Wedneldays. It is but a mean place, though it has a callie, which it now a gentleman's less. It is 10 miles N. of Rembroke, and age. W. N. W. of London, Lon. 4, 82, W. lat. 51. 58. N.

fame name, with a callle. It is scated on a morals, which renders its approach difficult, and its fostifications are lo good, that the Ruffians have belieged it several times in vain. It frands at the confluence of the rivers Dwins and Widths, 50 miles N. of Polocik, 80 N. W. of Smoleniko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Rescho, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smoleniko, on the S, by the palatrnates of Micillaw and Misski, and on the W. by Wilna and Poloich.

WITHAM, a town in Effex, with a market on Tuesdays: It is scated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town, half a male in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and hes one church, which is an ancient Gothic Amelure. The houses amount to about 500, and are in general tolerably good, and pretty lofty; but the fireets, though wide, are not paved, and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is eight miles N.E. of Chelmsford, and 37 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 41. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

. WITHERIDGE, a village in Devonthire, eight miles W. of Tiverton.

. WITHEY, a town in Oxfordfhire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and 64 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 51, 52. N.

WITTEMBERG, or WITTENBERG, A firong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Baxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerify and a good calle. It is not very large, but a well fortified, and it has a confiftery, or court of justice, and the place where the general attemblies of the circle me held. It is follows for being the place university; and he is burged in a chapel belonging to the caffe .. It is texted on the river Elbe, pa miles E. by S. of Deflau, 45 S. W. of Bottin, and 55 N. W. of Dreffen Lop. 18. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N

WITTENBURG, a fown of Germany, in Upper Strony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, feated on the river Elb, so miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

WITTENSTRING a town of Swelley, The Livenia, many (abidded to Radia, for WITERSKI, a cown of Poland, in La smiles & E. of Revell Long abunus, and capital of a palatimate of the law in the law in

bridgeshire, four miles E. of Peterbo-

the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Triers, or Treves, seated on the river Leser, with a castle.

* WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Helle Castel, and the chief place of a small territory of the same name, seated on the niver Weser, between Allendorf and Munden, eight miles from Castel.

WITTLESEY-METE, a lake of the life of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, which is fix miles in length, and three in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weephalia, and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea, 13 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat.

53. 41. N.

MIVLESCOMB, a town in Somerfetfaire, with a market on Tueldays. It is tested among such and pleasant fields, 20 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3...18. W.

WILADSLAW. See INDWLADSLAW, WILADSLAW, WILADSLAW, ITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, with a caltle, feated on the river Luy, which falls into the Bug, 56 miles N. of Limburg, and 16 W. of Luc. Luc. 24. 30. E. lat.

51. 3. N.

* WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich iflands! lying to the north-west of Morotai, at the diffunce of about feven leagues. From the appearance of the north caff and north-west parts, it is by far the finest island of the whole group. No. thing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. A hay is formed by the north and west extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, thro' a deep valley; but as the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance, watering in it is not convenient. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lon cos. 9. E. lat. 21. 43. N.

Wobvew, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is leated on a rising ground, on the high road from London to Northampton; was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the dake of Bedford, and it his country for the basis of Bedford, and it his country for the basis of Bedford, and it his country

half a mile in compass, on pleasant yacht. It stands in a party state miles in circumference, furrounded with a brick wall to feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has have brok nearly rebuilt, with a handline market-place. It has also a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a dake of Bedford. Near it is found great pleasy of fuller's carely. It is an miles & it Bedford, and 42 N. M. W. of London. Lon. o. 32. W. 126, \$2. a. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemin, in the circle of Prach, lexted on the river Blancia, 12 miles N. W. of Budwells, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42.

9. N.

WOFRDEN, a town of the United Pravinces, in Holland, feated on the Rinne, 18 miles 5, of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fertifications and the calle. Lin.

51. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

and capital of a duchy of the fame name. It is furrounded with flrong walls, and a morals, and one part of the boules are built with flone. The callle is also encompassed with deep disches, and the prestest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woulden manufactory. In 1709 a Protestant church was allowed to be built here. It is feated near the river Oder, no miles N. W. all Breslaw, and no S. E. of Glogaw.

of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sandony, and duchy of Bruntwick, with a caltle, where the dake of Bruntwick Wolfenburde relides. It is one of the firenced
placed in Germany, the the fortifications
want repairing in leveral places. Thereis
an excellent library, kept in a building
lately erected for that purpole, conflicting
of 116,000 printed books, and spool uncommon books, with a cabinet of curious
ties relating to natural hillory. It is feated on the river Ocker, feven miles 8 of
Bruntwick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt.
Lon. 10. 49. Eq. lat. 52, 18. N.

WOLFERDYKS, anishand of the British Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Hade land and S. Newelind, from which is to been separated by the violence of the land it contains nothing confiderable.

Lower Carindra, with a castle, on what the district about it depends, which we miles in length, and so in breastle. It is seed on the river Lavance at the first covered with whose and for

of wolves, from hence the town took its name. It is 36 furles E. of Clagenfurt.

Lon. 15. 10 E. Jat. 46. 56. N.

WOLGA, a river of Rulla, and thought to be the greatest in Europe. It rifes in a fmell lake of the lame name; in the during of Refchow, near the confines of Lithusnia, and running N. L. to the confines of the ducky of Mulcovy, runs directly N. till it reaches that of Bielegezoro; and from thence runs E, by S. to Calan; whence it proceeds directly S. forming leveral large islands, till it comes to Allra. chan; and below it falls into the Calpian Sea. In its course it passes by Twer Jeriflaw, where it is a mile and a half in brough, From thence of runs on to Nili-Novogorod, where it is three miles in breedth; thence it passes to Calan, Samara, Saratof, Tzatitza, Tzenowar, and Aftrachan, as before. It runs a courle of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greatest part of the way to carry large thips. At the month of this river near Adrachan, are prodigious large flurgeons; and it is confidently aftermed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of these they make caviare, To well known in most parts of Lurope.

Walgast, a pretty confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxuny, and in Pomerenia, capital of a territory of the fame name, with a cult)", and one of the best and largest barbours on the Baltic Sea. It is a well built place, Subject to Sweden, and leated on the river Pline Totales S.E. of Graphyald, 25 S. E. of Strolling, and 45 N. W. of Stein. Lou-

14.4. E. Jaz. ... 1. N.

Mark oskot, From of Ruffis, in the province of Novogured, 100 unles &. E. of Novogorod: Lon. 54. to. E. lat. 57. go: N.

WOLLOWSKA, town of Poland, in the ducty of Lithuania, and malatinate of Novogradeck : feated on the river Ros, 23. miles S. Egof Grodno, and 55 W. of No-

Wollk K. Mownin Northmoberland, with a conflicteble market on Thursdays for corn, It is feared on the bite of a hill, 14 miles 5. of Berwick, and 318 N. by W. of Landon Lon. t. 46. W. Tat. 55.

Wolls N, a lowe of Germany, in the critic of Upper Soxony, and in Pomeranis, with a balbour. It is the capital of on illand of the time name, formed by the mouth of the river Offer Swies De A prehow. Grostian, and the Matter Ser. Jed belongs to the Ling of Product and is to pand this place at Smith or reference

miles W. of Camin. Lon. 14. 39. E. tat. 54. 4. N.,

WOLMAR, a town of the Ruffian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of Lerronia; built in 1218, on the held of hattle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livomans. It is 38 miles N. of Riga. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

We to Dimer, a confiderable town of the Rullian empire, and capital of a duchy of the fame name; deated on the river Clelma-Reka, 120 unles N. E of Moftow. Lon. 41, 25 E. lat. 55, 52. N.

WOLODIMER, a province of the Rulfian empire; bounded on the N. by the liver Wolga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S, by the ducby of Molcow; and on the W. by Sufaid. I he foil is extremely fertile, and in the foreits are to many lwarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees

enough to lodge them.

WOLOGDA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the tame name, with an archbeinop's fee. It has a callie and a fortreis, leated in a marfb, belides a large magnificert church, built by an Italian architect. There are also leveral other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a confiderable trade. It is leated on a river of the fame name, 125 miles from Jeroslaw, and 230 N. of Molcow. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 59 19. N.

WOI O.G.D.A., a province of the Ruffian empire; bounded on the N. by Gargapoli; on the W. by Biclozero; on the 5. by Bieliky and Smild; and on the E. by Oliog. 'It' is a marthy country, full of fight, lakes, and fixers, and noted for its fine wood, and plenty of tallow.

WOLELNOWAM, a lown in the county of Dinham, which has no market. It is 15 miles 5, W. of Durhams and 259 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W.

lot. 54.44. N. WOLVERLEY, a village in Worcefe. wogrodeck. Lon. 24. 46. F. lat. 53. 4. N. Lierlinte, on the river Stour, near Kidderminfier, and the canal, which joins the Se-

vern near Stoutport.

Woodagings, a town in Suffolk, heated on the E. fide of a landy hill, on the, giver Deben, about fix miles from the fea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wedgeldays, has a handlome church, and a quakers as well as a preflytoman meeting house. The houses are about 500, and the directs are preud wide, and paved. There is a good come trade carried on seven and this place as preuds for reconnected.

merhand rooms. It is feven miles N. E. it lpfanch, and 76 N. E. of London.

10. 1 2, E lat. 52. 11 N.

Who coll, or Woone or, a village of the college of Wooden's time, which he supposed to be the Roman Novionagus, mentioned I. Informats, and his opinion, though differ the others, has been followed by Dr. Gail. In strads among groves, much a bound of late years, to which belong I of a wells.

WOOLVERHIMPION, a large and flow offeng town in Staffordflure, with a Le d'erite tou Wedneldays. It is plea-I nely leated on a hill, and the houses are portry weil built. It has an ancient collegirte church, annexed to the dianery of Willolder, and a tery handlome chapel, with a preff viction and a quakers meetinghoufe; as also a free school, well endowed, and amarket-houle. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, combling of locks, hoges, buckles, cork frews, &c. It is ret, bobilons' dorained primo coufiables, and the flicets are for the most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stefford, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 9. 2. W. lat. , 47. N.

Woodstock, atown in Oxfordfhire, with a market on I includes. It is pleain the leated on a mirry ground, and on a rivuler; a well compared horough-town, and fends two menders to parliament, but is chiefly note a for Blenh em-house; a tine palace, built in memory of the victory cotained by the did e of Marilanough over the French and Bavarians in August 1 104 It was erected at the public experce, and [is one of the noblest seam in Europ . One of the paffiges to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, refembling the Rialto at Venice. The paid is I ke up too acres of ground; and the offices, · which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate "oc people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently inrnellied, and too starrates, stares, paratings, and tapelity, lumahagly fine. town is about haif a mile from the palace, having feveral good it...s, and a manufacture of fleel chains for watches, and excollect gloves. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 51 52. N.

market on Fridays. It is feated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war

of great guns, mortars, bomb, cannon balls, powder, and other was like flores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers historical historical in the military art. It is ten miles E. of I ondon. Lon. 9. 10 E.

lat. 51. 80. N.

WORCESTER, acity of Worceller lbire, and expital of that county, pleafantly and commodiculty feated on the eaftern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handlome flone-bridge; and whence it rifes with a gentle alcent, to high as to alford a pleafant profpett over the vale beneath. It contains more parith-churches, believe the athedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and fireets, and is temarkable for the closthing manufacture. It has allo three grammar-tchools, leven holpetals, a water-houle, and a well contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wedneldays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is 36 miles N. N. F. of Rulloi, and 118 W. N. W. of London. It lends two members to purhament, has a billiop's fee, and the title of a marquilate. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

WORCESTIRELIRE, and english comety, bounded on the L. by Watwickflute; on the S. Ly Gloucellerlhire; on the W. by Herefordthire, and on the N. by Staflordline and Shropfline; tang about 33 mil . in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 25 byo honks, 123,780 inhabitaurs, 1,2 pirelli chuiches, 12 markets towns, and ie ids rine membris to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Aroa, the Salworp, the Term, and the Sien. The an i-very healthy, and the fort is the vales and meadows very nets, present com and pallure, while feveral of the hall, had large flocks of theep. The principal things of this county are cyder, pairs, and serv fine falt. The

puncipal to in is Worcell. 1.

WORCOM, a town of the United Provinces in Cookle 1, feated on the Zuiderzee, with a harpen, 18 miles 5 W. of Lewardin. Ion 5, 15, E. lat. 53 O. N.

the electrorate of Cologne, ci, ht miles from the city of that name. It is facious for a battle fought here in 1188, and is feated on the Rhine. Lon. 7.29. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

TON, a town in Cumberland. It is feated on the S. fide of the river Derwent, over

X x wh

There is a honoform flore-bridge there is a highest for the ps, and a good filmon filtery. It is leven index W of Cockernauch, and q v. N. W. of London.

1 one 9 % W. Lat. 53 42. N.

WOF TO S, town in Northe, but line. with reparaction Widedleys. It is not to for a bond, but' in the capu of Henry V which, there boild following was not in-I reo, to the felt and greatelf in the conty, it was barnt down to 1764, but relark with great magnificance. The aliber gree tentus, a. d.t., roomover it is converted into a febood. On the well fide of the town is a circular bill inclosed with a tionch, except on one lide, where the band is firp. This was the fre of the culte, which come aroud a branch of the tiver, The canal from the Trent to Chefferfield page rear this price, which has in the beights whood rose connect pobles at a books, then any part of the knowledge or conin the large outpots, Midd' here see pix d It is by miles N. of Notter from and tob. N. by W of London Lond Low W. lat. 54 PQ N.

Works, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bill op's lee, whole bribop is a fovereign prince of the empire. It is a tree and imperial city, and the inle to tants are Prote Bants. In the war of 10%; it was taken by the French, who should reduced a to affect. The behop facely built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1501, at which Luther affilled in person. The Protestants have lately built a handlome church, where Luther is repretented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the executent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call our Laly's nulk. In the compagn of 1713, king George II, took up hes quisters in this city, and louged at the billion's palace after the battle of Detrogen. It is feated on the wellern banks of the Rhine, so miles N. W. of Heildelburg, as S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S W. of Franciost. Lon. 8, 29, E. Iat. 49, 32, N.

WORKITZ. See VERONIS.

Worsted, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is leated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were full made. It is in miles N. of Norwich, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1 26. E. lat 52. 50. N.

Wo i to N-B isset, a fown in Wiltflare, with a market on Fridays. It is feated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Sahillary, and to W. of London - Lener 54. W. lat press N

Glou, G. chare, with a man'et on I riday. It is a minor town, leaves or see the last and it his bred by clothers, a smile Not I of Bertot, and 108 W. N. W. of Leadon. Leave 211 W. let., 1, 20 N.

* Watery, a dir. in lancolullan.

Calif roles S. of Malet Raden.

"We is not a town in Denla Jaffare, in N. Wales, with two markets on Mordays and Thurldays. It is pretty larged with a handfome church, whole decole, for cursons inclinecture, is reckoned our of the fined in Lighted. It is feast of a river whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom falls is to the Dec, in a curve whom N. W. of Shiews? " control N. W. of Shiews? " that is "N. W. of London. It is a fall of N. W. of London. It is a N. W. In the N. W. of London. It is a N. W. In the N. W. Of London. It is a N. W. In the N. W. In the

With the a tour is conciletted, and a mark to buctarys. It is a posts conduction, lear discognic Member mas, it is and to Net Wells and 125 W of Lordon. It is remarkable for being the lard place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2008. W. lat.

Jun 1. N.

WROLIAM, a town in Kent, with a nauk t on Turldow. It is needed in a plane, in the neighbourhood of bills, in maje. N. W. by W. of Manddone, and 24 S. L. by E. of London. Lon. 5, 26, E. lat 51, 25, N.

WROS: IFF, a town in Salop, five miles from Shiewfours. This town was known to the Romans, and is faid to fiast been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, differnible at low water. The curcumference of this town was three miles, environed by a wall three yards broad, with a deep trench outfide, which may be traced in feveral places at this day. Roman coirs are frequently found here, but not col the Saxon, which is looked upon is a proof, that it was destroyed before their arrival

Suffolk. It is half a mile hing, and in the road between St. Edmond's Bury and ipt-wich, eight miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 75 N. L. of London. Lon. o. 55. F. lat. 52. 20. N.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRILABLEG, a fovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Francou., the archbehoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Octing, the marquifate of Burgan, and the territory of Ulia; on the S.

'y '- principal to of Hann-Zutlern, Furichoic, and the magnifite of Hohen tare; and on the W by the margarate of Baden, and the Black Footh It is to; tails in length, and as each in breadth. a d the river Neckar rains abund through the right of it tie S. to N. Though the fellow many majorithms and words, set ir, on of the most pepulous and fettile . c a tike in G came, producing plents equatures, coro, hares, and a spect deal of virial wards the corbors of the pulati-There are allo derics and fait turnings, with plenty of came and isla. At contains t 15 triff ca, 88 towns, and 46 cities, of

their Storgard is the capital We are ac, a lar, e and bendleme co - co German, and one of the proteins and a curre of Leanconea. It is described with good fortibration, and his a viegiti-' (tyrace. There is a hardione holhe, the prepare Sharing to boot men the worker. The call mat a fruit dl ta cr from the city, a dicession of it, as it that do upon an erriperie. It comes amy tes with the cite by a flore budge, on which are 13 flators, teprefentor, as many facility. The arterial and the celtary of the tal as a dalarse the attennes of the currous, There is sife in noiseith, fostaged in 1303. It is bailed on the river Maine, joint's S. W of Direberr, 45 N W.

of Natembury, and 200 N. W. of Vien-L 19 15. 2. k. lit 19. 15. N.

We is the part the bethoprek of, a iang country of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Francoria. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg. the abbey of Fuld, the archbehoprick of Ments, the marquilate of Anlpach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 67 mg s in length, and 50 in breadth, and ounded into 50 bailiwicks. The foil is vers terrie, and produces more corn and was e than the inhabitants confusie. territories of the billiop coinp, chend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is Increign, being ore of the greatest ecclefull princes of the empire.

* W' CE-II-DUPRSTEDE, a town of the Casted Provinces, in Utrecht, with a fireing callle; feated on the Rhine, at the routh of the river Lich, five miles from Khonen, and is from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 5c. o. N

WYE, a town in Kent, with a tracket on Thursdays. It is scated on the river Sour, over which there is a bridge, and 1. 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 56 fat 39. 4. N

S E. of London. Lon. 1 4. E. lat 51. 10. N.

WYI, a viver of Wales, will brules pa the confines of Cardigorflore, and running 5. L. divides the courties of Raduor and Buttonek, then cull's Herefordiline, paths be thereford, and turning directly 8. runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Savernas Chaplon.

WY SENSALE, a rows, cribe Authora Notherlands, in Flander, where governt Webb, as he was converse a great tup-1 book a memoration and provide is to the ar as before lake, was a tacked by " 1,000 french; but though he had only action men, he defeated the chemy, and approach fat at late in 1.0%.

* W. c., a brudlome town of Swifferland, in a trititory of the abbry of \$t. Gall, where there is a bundfor e public. It is to populous, and bus upon an cin ence, 15 miles S S W. of Con-Harry . I on 9. 4. F. la. 47 st. N.

Winner of the Albert Webmodend and Lamathre, which rubs rate the limit a rear Leven to is, 15 miles long, and one broad, abounding with the hib called char. At the head of this laic, il Roman scielt da fat.

Windhall of St. Bir St. Wir-いり ヽ.

χ.

VACCA, or Sauca, a town of Italy, A in Sicily, and in the volt v of Marain, with a fliour old califa, and a harbour, leated on the Silver of the illind, at the foot of a mountain, as miles S. L. of Mazara, and 41 S W of Pilemo. Lor. 13 c. L. Iat. 7.41. N.

* X 1007, an hisbour of America, on the Scould of the ill ad of Cubi, one of the finelt in America and her between the iffes of I'm is and Spirata Station

XALINGO, a town of N. America, in Mixero, React d near the S Ser, 100 miles W. of Mexico, Inhe 1 to Spain. Lon. 110, 5. W. lat on 30 N.

XANIT. S. LHANCI.

XATIS'A, formerly a floor, flame town of Spain, in the kinggoom of Valencia, in the prosince of Segura I was taken by the French and Spannands in 1700, who totally defroyed it; but it his born fince partly rebuilt. It is feated on the fide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valenciar and is a place of pretty good account. It to N. W. of Alicant. Lon. o. 14. W.

X 43 X4:11 .

XICIO, Shatown of S. America, in the province of La Plats, or Guaira, on the confines of Brahl, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24 O.S.

*XERFS-DE-BADA JOY, a confiderable town of Spain, in Effremadura, in a terrifory called Tin-los-Guadiana, fested on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in passures, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz. Lon 6, 32. W. lat. 38 q. N.

XERES-DL-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 18 miles N. of, Avamonte. Lon. 7. 15.

W. lat. 37. 30. N.

XERES-DF-LA-FRONTERA, a handfome and confiderable town of Spain, in Angalutia, and in the diocete of Scuille; famous for its good wines, and feated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleafant fertife country, five miles N. from Port St. Mary, and to S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, & town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 104. 25. W. Int. 22. 35. N.

* X15 QCO, an island of Alia, in Japan, lying between Niphon and Saikoks.

*XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle standing above the town. It is feated among the mountains; in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 88. 6. N.

XUCAR, a rivekin Spain, which has its Tourne in New-Caffile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza, It palles by Cuenza, and entering the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to discharge itself into the gulph of Valen-

cia, anthe town of Callera.

. * Kunkogrop, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Croasia, on the confines of Dalmaria, 17 miles N. of Sebenico, and 37 E. of Kana. Lon. 16. 51. E. lat. 40. 94. N.

ABAQUE, an Island of America and one of the freeze or Babarnes Illands, to the N. W. of the life of Meguina, and to the S. of St. Domingo.

Lat. 99 .89. N. diet, and papers of a prevince of the fame bame, in the Thind of Corles.

WANTE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE traced on the caffern state of the floor and the road from Manual to the

with a harbour and a calle. Los. 40. 10.

E. lat. 23. 40. N. YARP, a river of Norfolk, formed by

the confluence of feveral ffreams that rife in the heart of the county. It paffes be Norwich, whence it thus E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is

noted for ats plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a fea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays and . Saturday ... It is frited at the mouth of the inci Yate, and is a place of great friength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water ; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is effectmed the key of this coaff, and is a clean handiome place, the houses are well built, and a confiderable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the Heeple of St. Nicholas is fo high, that it ferves for a fea-mark. It is remarkable that this fleeple appears crooked, which way toever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocolely called Yarmouth capons; as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than fledges drove about with one horfe, on a flat next the fea. It is governed by a mayor 18 aldermen, and 36 commoncouncil, and fends two members to par-The town confifts of about liament. 1 500 houses, and there are a few pretty . wide firects, but they are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pais through. Befides the above churches, there is a Presbytorian, a Baptift, and a Quakers meeting-house. The harbour is a very fine one, though very dangerous for ftrangers in windy weather; and it has for its freurity a pretty firong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Nerwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Lon. 1, 55, 2. lot. 50. 45. N.

YARMONTER & borough town of the the of Wight, in Liamphire, with a market on Fridays. It is feated on the western part of the illand, on the fea-fhore, and is encompatied with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninfula, over which there is a drawbuilge, and it is defended by a firong caffle on the koy. It is a handfome place, whole houses are chiefly Built with flone, and covered with flate; and it leads two members to parliament. The market is now * YALE, a town of After in the E. In defuied, it is eight miles W. of Newport, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 1: 18. Will bought Nindship has been been

And the No Post Mire, with Kanasker an Thursday

Y O'R

there is a har dfome flone-bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 238 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

YARLEY, a town in Huntingdonibure, which had a market on Wedneldays. It is but a mean place, and the market is now diluied. It is 14 inites N. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* YDAUSQUEREIF, a territory of A. trica, in Biledulgerid, towards the 5a. hara, or Delait; it abounds in horles and

harned cattle.

Yrovil, or Luil, a borough-town in Semerkethere, with a market on Fridays. It finds two members to parliament, is scaled on a siver of the lame name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is confiderable for coin, cheric, hemp, flay, and provisions. It is 45 miles W. by 5. of Salisbury, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2, 37. W. lat. 50, 55. N.

YESD, a town of Alia, in Perna, and in Irac Agent, on the road from Kerman to Hpahan. It bas a tik manut étory, and the inhabitants make the meet callets in the world. It is 200 miles I do lipahan.

Lon. 56. 50. E. lat. 32 O. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which riles in the confines of Nivernois and Burgandy, passing by Chateau-Chinon, and Claencey, in the first, and Auxerre in the last, and falls into the river Scine, a little above Montercau-fur-Young.

*YORIMAN, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The untive subabitants are Brong, sobull, and active,

and both fexes go naked.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an architchop's ice, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is feeted on the river Oule, and is generally counted the lecond city in England; though Briftol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various sevolutions, but is fill a large beautiful plate, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and privates is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and workby tradeferen. It contains 30 parillechurches and chapels. Orlides its cathedral, at this. fler, which is a most magnificent frueture. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a flately flonebridge of five mehes. The enters part is most promition, the houses flanding thicker, of the d most by a little wall, on which are Your, Mrw.

many turrets, or watch flould, and there are four gates and hyef polleria. It is t city and a county of itself, senjoys street privileges, ichds two members to parlisment, and has the title of a duchy. "If it governed by a lord-mayor, 12 alderman. and other otheris; and its country committee 36 villages and hamicis. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancatter; and 197 N. by W. of London. Lon. 4,

1. W. lat. 53.-59, N.

YOUKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnflure. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in hingth from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106,150 houses, боз,боо inhabitants, дбз pariface, ду market-towns, and fends 30 members to The principal rivers are the parliament. Teele, that divides this county tront Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Onle, the Wart, the Arc, the Calder, the Detwent, the Dan, and the Hall; baliden the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The foil in fome places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and flony, and in others moorille, muy, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East, belight which, there is a fourth division called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderneft, which are all included in the three ridings. In to extensive a county the productions mult be various, as well as the manufactures, and there are mines of fron. lead, and coal. York is the principal

YORK, NEW, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of Worth America. It is bounded on the E. by Maffachafetta hay; on the N. by Canada's on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by the Delawar-river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good bares of horset; but the inhabitants are chelly employed in affection, They supply Cambbee Islands with flour, fully he pork, fals filb, horses, and simbur? export a great deal of dried and fell so Europe, as also lasticodi and whilehome. The preof the same name, where

vince of New York, in N. America, feat-ed in an illind at the mouth of Hudlon's River. It Plands on an enunence, and is furrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbiar, with commodiou kees, or quays, as well as warehoules. It is frequented by a gent mumber of thips employed in trade, and in the filheries. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 12. 43. N.

* You GHALL, a confiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Cook, and province of Munifer. It is a rich populous place, for four deal with walls, his a very commodious bathour, with a well defended quay; is leated at the mouth of the maver Elack Water, and fends two members to parkament. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 51.

59, N.

YOUTE, a village in the Fall Riding of Yorkshire, to miles below York, et the conflux of the Don and Humber: Here 'is a temarkable dike, called Youle Dike. " seen miles long; and a fort of people, callzed Triers, who, with a long piece of fron, Tearch into the loft boggy ground hereabouts for subterianeous trees, which they femetimes facet with of the fir kind. They often river with trees large erough to firrith bother for Luilding, and the totalki trees in y i, it; into laths, or cut into cl. ps . Or tale t st

Y . Krs, a handlome, large, and contidetable town of the Anitran Netherlands, on the lets, with a hithop's fee. It has a completely is madely by an cloth and icters, and overy year in Lent there is a weil frequented for. This being a bata nici-town, the Dutch had a gentilon here, but it way belieged and taken by the ' Prench iti Jane 1944. It is leated in a terent plain; ed the river Ypre, 19 miles W. of Touriery, 15 N W, of Lille, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 5t. N.

*YRIER-DFILA-PERCHI, ST. atown of France, in Lampan, feated on the river. Me, with a provofilhip and a collegiate church.

*Ysendick, a final but from town of the United Provinces, in Planders, faced on a branch of the fiver Schold, called Blie, near the iea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please eight miles E. of Sluvs, and 18th tirely white, which must be a mislake; for N. W. of Chent. Louis 38 38. E. lat. Lithen it could not be copper. There are 51.20. N: 1807

* Ysski. Sec Isski.

Countries, in Overderlands on the constalivers colours t they have also excellent

E. of Cleves, and 22 N. E. of Gu ldres. Lon. 6. 15 L. lat. 51 1 . N.

* YSSENGLAUX, a town of France. in the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, three miles from Loire, and 19 from Pay.

*Yest Istely, a fown of the United Provinces, or Holizad, and in the column of Rianland, with a critic. It is leated on the over Yell, on the frontiers of the province of Litterate five wiles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon 3. 3. 1 . lat. 52. 7. N.

YSSOUDUM. See ISSOUDUM. LUCATAN. See jrealin.

* Yv RDUN, a famil, forong, and anevent town of build fland in the county of Vaud, and cry and of a believick of the func nanc, with a callle, where the battill relides. It is plealantly leated at the head of the I ke Neulchattel, on the rivers Orbe and Phiele, over which there are two bridges, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 35. E. lit 40. 55. N.

* Yverott, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, his miles from Cantebee, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a

principality.

YVICY. Sec IVICA.

*Yuwa, an illand of N. America, and one of the Lacaso, to the Nof the life of Cuba, which is justanies to length, and 12 in bicadth.

*Yusero, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the the of Yuma, lving under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* YCOY, a town of France, in Luxemburg, feated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Boutlon, and to S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 49. 82 N.

"YUPS, a large kingdom of Alia, in Eaftern Tartary, hing on the Eaftern Sea.

It is very little known.

YUN-NAM, a province of Alia, in Cluna, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the fecond and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the lands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the lame metal in the mountains of the callern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend is enalso several forts of precious stones, befides mulk, benjamin, lapus lazuli, and very * Y sature was a rown of the Low the marble, some of which is princed of ance of the country of European, in wiles I tionles, which are from and vigorous, but

TABA. See StrikA.

L. L. SACH. Se Part & Montis.

LABERA, a town of Germany, in the of chaste of the Rhine, 15 rules W. of "Ph lipthong. Lon & 1q. F. 1at. 49 11. N.

* Zanots, a town of Iradilyana, on the confines of Mobileria, five antes S. H of Ac ana k.

Z. " RN, a town of France, in Alface, 1, mics N of Stratburg. Lon. 7. 50 I.

1.1 48 20 N

* / W. VILLE V, a town of N. Ameriin New-Spain, and in the audie we of Al suo, " such s from the city, at the to much of a river of the lame name. Lon. 101. 75 W. lat 17. 30. N.

" Zark t, a famili, but flrong town of Spun, in Litrem dara, with a good ca'tie; feat, dut the lost of a mountain, near the tiver Cuadavers, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 6. 10, W. lat 38 19. N.

· Zigiri, a frants monatain of Turke in Luio, c, in Lividia, on the gulph of Counch, and prette mar Pernaflus. It was formerly called the con, and resimust

almaya core sed with how.

Mar to, i firong and populous town of Ho gary, 11 Sclavons, aca capital of a county of the few name, with a bilitop's fee, hard on the over bare, a the cea hars of Country, 23 unles iv. E. of Carlottadt, a d 13; S. W. of Buda. Lo 1. 13. 41. E. lat. 46. 23. X.

* Zanaka, a town of Spain, in A ... dalula, on the countries of Granada. It is very fling, being fitnated on a tock, crasg on all fides, and the sended by a strong . citadel. It is 47 thiles S. E. of Seville.

Lon 4. 55. W. lat. 36. 52 N.

the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the fea in ha degrees of S. latitude.

ZA"ORA, a firong and confiderable town of Spain, in the Lingdom of Laun, with a hishop's fee. In its cuvitors there are fine Turky-Rones found. It is freigh on a hill on the siver Douro, over which there is a very handforme bridge, of 17 arches, 34 miles from Sciamanca, and 150 N.W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 18, W. Mt. 41, 41, 11.

America, in Perio, in the audience, of

for diversion. Quito, which are Quito, which is leated pretty near the mountains called the Ardes, 75 miles from the S. Sea; in its neig bouthood there are nich mines of gold. It belongs to the spaniards. 1.on. 75. 55. W. br. 5. 6 S.

*Zavora, a town or Africa, in the kingdom of Alaici, in the province of a Conflatine, 250 miles W. of Hamaint-Lon. b. v5. L. lat 36. so. N.

"Zinas' t, a very thong town of Poland, in Red Roths, and in the polatinote ... of Beltz, with the title of a principality and a good citabel. It was belieged by the Turtais in 1601, bu to no purpole. It is 37 miles from I emburg. 16. N. E. of Cracon, and o' from Lublin. Lon. 18. eli. E. lat. 30. 42 N

" Z. an Ch. GO, a town of N. America, in N. w Spain, letted or the road from . . Nicker to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Mittake, the inhabitants are faid to be;

very tuh.

* ZANKARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Nogic' and, to the W of the kingdom of ; . Zegreg. The inhabita its are of a tall flas ture, and of very block amplexion, with broad faces, and most livage and brunth dispositions. It is very little known to

I moprans.

LANGUER Vit. a country in Afric !, lying on the callers could, between three degrees of North annual, and 18 South. It includes leveral perior and was, in which, the Portuguele have various lettlements. The uphabitions, except those converted by the Portuguele, we all M boogetans, or Idolat; ry; a . I the latter much the more numerous. The names of the principal territorie sare Mombara, Lamon, Melinda, Quality and Molamor in . The Porty guele have built fee to forts in Mounhaza and Molandague, and have fouled Teveral colonies there. They made with the negross for flaves, every, gold, offrich-fen-"ZAIRI, a large siver of Africa, which, I thers, wax, and drugs. The productions rifing in the language of Macoco, divides | are much the fame as in other parts of Africa between the propies.

Zasts, an illand of the Mediterranear, near the coast of the Morra; 17 nules S. E. of the Island of Capitalonia, belonging to the Venetians. It is about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; but ith principal riches confift in currents, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the inclici of mountains on the thore of this illand. Jor which realon the fun has greater ALTORA .. a handlome town of S. | power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are alfo the finell peaches in the world,

CELP

X x 4.

each of which weigh eight or ten ounces. Here are also fucumbers and excellent figs, as alto a great deal of very good oil. In thort, it would be a perfect paradife if wood was not to dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The town called Zante may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are, low, on account of the liequent earthquakes, for scarce a year pail-s without one; however, they do no great damage. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very te-Roman Catholicks among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortrels upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which thekes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a lpring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, Especially at the time of an earthquake. It ferves inflead of puch, to pay the bottems of the flips, and about 100 barrels in a year are used for this purpose. The grapes are called currants, becaute they were chiefly cultivated about Co rinch. This island belongs to the Ve-Lenans, who have confiantly a governor refiding in the fortrels, or callie. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large towns believe Zante. It is leated on the caftun fide of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and conful here. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 37.53. N.

" Zanzibak, an illand of the eaftein coult of Africa, and near Zanguchar, between that of Pemba and Moncia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in lugar-canes and citrons; the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat.

6. o. N.

ZAPOTECA, a province of N. Americe, in New Spain, extending from the rovince of Guarrea, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous flony coun-

try, but indifferently fertile.

ZARE, an ancient, frong, and confedevable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the inge name, with an archhithop's fee, a good sitsdel and an harbour. ferted in a plain, upon a finall ponintola joined to the continues by an intimus, of about 25 pages, in begadith... On the tile of the citaled It is your well fortified. Near the church, which the breaks and former, and a strong she interested to St. Helm, are two headform found on the E. lat. 49.46. No.

lumns of the Corinthem order, fappete I to have been part of the temple of June, This place was tornery much more confiderable than at prefent, the cucumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the nurber of the mannieants not above 6000. There are they thic parathego in the chieces, done by the beliefed as a set they place it to have the body or on 8 mion, wan't wis brought from Judes, and keyt in a flicing, with a crystin o scient, at th leated on the galph at Verne, 8- not s S. W. o' jar.z i, and 150 S. E. of Y. n. c. Lon. 16. 6. L. lat. 44 30. N. occ 8 1-HAKA.

* ZARNAIF, a fireng town of G in the Morea, and in Brazzo de Mina. It is agreeably reased upon an emmance, 20 miks Woot Militia.

ZAKNAW, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the pressure of Sendomes, 63 miles N. of Cincare. June 19. 50. L. lau 31, 1-. N.

* 2 is Law, a to vn of Little Point, in the electronic of Volumes, with the title of a principality, hated on the river Horm, 15 nates above Ottrog. Lon. 27.

11. L. lat. 50. 20. N

ZATAILLAS LOS, a province of N. Am net, and bleaden and put of New Grina. It is bounded on the Noby New Bileay 3 on the E. by the province of Panuco, en the s. by that of Guadulagana; and on the W. by Cuharan, and Chiametion. It is faid to abound in mines of biver.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the time dame, on the trontiers of Transierania. It is thoughly fituation, being leated on a finall take formed by the river Samos; so, miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 110 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat.

47. 50. 11.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a duchy of the fame name, with a fortified cattle. It is seated on an emmence near the river Viltula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow, and so S. E. of Racisor. Lon. 19. 42. E. Jar. 49. 54. N. ...

ZBOROW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Eemhurgh, on the confines of Volhinia and Padolias admarkwhile for the defeat of John Caffanir, king of Poland, in stage, will inderend between

ZBALAND . .

7 FAT ASD, an island of Denmark, almost of a courd form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and soo in circumference. It is feated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and bounded by the behaggerach bea on the N. by a Realt called the Sound on the E. by the Ba'tic Sea on the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. The foil is not . very fruitful, except in rainy years, became it is landy; and there are few theims, but many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common people make then A fourth part of this island corfifts of a forest, in which there is plenty of game; there are also a great many deers and wild boris, which are referred for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailtwicks, which the inhabitants cill Herrit, and contains 13 to vis, 12 calties, and 347 parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of fine cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the ca pital of this illand, but of the whole

kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the feven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the fea on the N. from the iffes of Holland; by the Scheid on the E. from Brahant; by the Hont from Flanders, and on the W. It i. bounded by the ocean. It comprehends eight, illands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcherm, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Welferldyck, and St. Philip. Their are likewite hix or feven others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble to defend themselves from the encroachments of the tea, and in keeping up their · dykes or banks, in which they expend great lums of money; they in general are extremely hardy, and even rafh, and very good fuldiers, especially for the sea lervice. They are maintained by their plentiful fifteries, and by their trade with foreign nations, especially the Spaniards; and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The foil is fruitful in their islands, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The river Scheld having patied by Antwerp, divides it info two, and holds as it were the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of theferuns eastward, and the other the companied with that decide characters. Stene or floud. It is governed in the

fame manner as Holland, and the affermblies of States are composed if deputies of the nobility, and those of the two

principal towns. * ZEALAND, NEW, was first difcovaed by Abel lanten Talman, in Deconjust 1642. He traveried the caltern coaft from lat. 34 to 43. S. and intered the frait that divides the two illands; but being attacked by the natives, foon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Munderers-Buy, he did not go on thore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally diffinguished in our maps and chuts by the name of New Zeatand. from the time of Talman, the whole country, except that part of the coaft which was feen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circuminavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to confift of two large islands, reparated by a first four or nie leagues broud, to which he gave his own name. On the well fide of this strait, in lat. 41. S. Queen Charlotte's Sound is fituated, which wis made a principal place of rendervous in his lublequent voyages. Thele ift inde lie berween the lat, 34. and 48 S. and between the ion. of 181. and 194. W. Alon, the coast many Small illands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent Relter for flupping, and abundant supplies of wood and water. There are also leveral rivers capable of receiving large vellels, in which the furing-tide rifes noar son feet propendicularly. Of the two illands, the touthermost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of a flupendous height, confilling of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with from 1. but the land bordering on the lea coast in clothed thick with wood, almost down to the waters edge. The northernmost : iffand has a much better appearance; it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The toil of their vallies, and the plants, of which there are many overgrown, with wood, is in general light, but fertile; and it is supposed, that every kind of European gram, plants, and fruits, would floured here with the utmest in auriance.

The

The writter are milder than ... Paigland, and the lummers not hotter, though more equally Garn. Among the st, testile productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast execut. full of the flanch and largeft tofiber, he for building of any kind. The gires are eticity of two forts, one as arge as an oak, diftenguished by a fe rict flore, the m ad of which is hard and nearly, another remarkably tall and its ught, of which probably very fine main right be made. Among other trees is a pecus of philadripus, which grows on the cininences that jur out into the fer, the leaves at which may be used to tea, at it right be an excellent fubility to to that ourntal plant. Wild cele , and a hand of erefles, grow pleasifully in the of Livery cove; yams, tweet p tators, and cores, are tailed by cultivation. Captain Cask, in 1773, planted feetral fpo's of groun. with European guilen feeds; and ta 7777, in feveral of thefe Cots, although totally beyicked and over run with weeds, were found cibrages, onions, Icaks, purliam, radicies, thutted, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly rnproved by change of foil. In other places, every their had been rooted out to make roam for temporary vinages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rags: the former me domcitic, and for tood; and the latter, though not names us. feem alio to be caten. The bids, like the vegetable productions, are almost entuely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a perton, by ismaining in one place, may thootas many in a day as well trive for his or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on hes left will had the fatisfaction to find them encreated, both in a wild and domettic first, beyond all danger of being ever externumated. Their creeks fwarm with fift, which me not only wholetome, but equally delicious. with those of Europe. The tocks are turnified with great quantities of excellent muffels, bue fort of which nussfures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shelf-fish. The men are flout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lary and luxmight inhabitants of Ofaheito and the Society slices and they are also exceed. ingly vigorous and active. The women. in general, are finalier than the man if but, policing few peculiar grates of consequence of victory, among a people

form or perfor, are cheffy data, with a by the lottice, of their voice. bodies of both lexes are market with bier's flams, either meen, which is the fine is tottowing at Collette. diele of both lexes is alto the larg could of ancient quesent, ab ut had teet long, talk to broad. I my inting to a corpert of this grownt over to n il u. lere, and taten it on the beest with the ther parts which covers the bods, and bout the brile it is a "h trd wra i i of that. I mey or ato it first beet's with feather, pentifinals, bones, ac. The women tornetr a real reconderation factors teeth, or blue and 'or , beads underf being or the tre T of Letter are nuterally longorposite, a lither envelousing is t few to it butters, in which it y thit then .. three-books and other triffes. That food corfats charly of the, with which, inited of bread, they est the tool of a kind of frin, which they terre " over the hie, and then heat with a flick tell the bark, or dry outlide, fulls off. B 'tiles then dogs, they also car ii . to hill buile; and in molt parts of the northern illand, they have free; per toes, eccoss, and yams, but, in the feu hein, a thing is tailed by cultivation. Their esokers contines wholly in totting and hiking, which litter is proton id wit a tame manner as at O. dete. If . 1m'n eat in common with the intithen method of feeding enterpoids with the nationels of their pulsus. But I the fubordination or diffinction of 1716 is observed among them, and the was of it is every where apparent. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. for a paards of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one to train, child Teratu, and under him teveral inboidi- . nate chiefs, who probeble administer juffice, and to whom . . t reliect is prid; but wicther has authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This par of the coaft is much the most populous; tillage, wearing, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and must practited. The cinous are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the cluthes and carving tiner, than any where bendes. In other parts, they are feathered slong the coalt, in fingle families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the west. For fuch continual ways. and the subuman banques that is the

is other respects mild and gentle, perty, to butter tunon can be allighed, tion that what at best originated in neceluis, has been perpetuated by habit, and ex uper of by recence. From then leanty stock of regetables, if then tahing fi and to i, the hare no telemice ? . amit der ster mer. Hon et, it is ditt die, et n a norger thank a mons, whichto become the contract then no wonder it it thou'd do to in one; in ' -, and in, who has once burn ditor, what he bills, will couly be unda id to and when to wint to eat. Upon the wire, then in the com to doubt that these people tit rannib is.

* Zi i aprovince of Africa, in Da-

Ageimes paids a part.

Regionald, lying on the river No, er, by which it is tepriated from the kingdom of Criffent; on the L. it has that of Infair; on the S. Benin; and on the W. the defects. It is a country partly plain, and partly mount incluse, the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intoterably hot; but abound with later, and ire extremely fruitful.

ZEIGHENHLIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Helie Catiel, 30 males S. of the town of that name. Lon.

9. 19. 6. 11. 50 32 N.

* Zelo, a town of Turky in Furope, in the province of Janua, with a
cattle and an archbithop's ice, though a
finall place, and this of people. It is
feated on a hill by a gulph of the fime
name, and near the river Laylada, fifty
miles S. L. of Lariffa. Lou. 23. 5. L.
lat. 39. 10. N.

ZHIEZ, I town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxuny, and Milaia, and in the duchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty hards me town, with a new castle, and a well traquented college. It is teated on the river Ester, 25 miles S. W. of Leiplick, and 45 E. of Erfort; subject to a prince of the house of Saxony.

Lon. 12. 8. E. itt 50. 59. N.

Zell, a theng town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sixony, in the duchy of Lunenburgh, capital of the duchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is furrounded with duches and ramparts, on which are planted chefrut and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three confiderable suburbs, and the houses in general are well built. The principal church is a handlome structure, adorned with thucco work. It has a cas-

the whole architecture is not very modernand where the dukes formerly resided, this place devoived to the elector of. Himover, by marrying the heiress of the late duke of Zell. It is feated on the inver Miler, 31 miles N. W. of Brunfwick, 2nd 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10, 12. E. lat. 52, 49. N.

Zell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sudia, and in the marquilate of Sudia, in Orthaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the houte of Author, and the inhabitants Roman Catholics. It is feated on the river Nigol, 15 miles 5, of Baden, and 42 5 W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8, 8, E. lat.

45 ... N.

Zimbla, commonly called Nova-Zimbla, a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzora in Muncovy, from which it is reputated by the first of Weygate. It is now known to be an illand of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild bealts, purioularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch veficl was cult away on the coalt, and the

the fourth of November to the fun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had much alo to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small fize, a tawny complexion, black hair, and cloathed in scal thins, and that they live by hunting and his-

"ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, 2 town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the fune name, leated on the giver Hoding, 25 miles 5. E. of Callovia, and 27 N E. of Fockay. Lon. 21: 35. E.

lat. 48. 36. N.

ZLRB, r, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Auhalt, chief place of a diftrict of that name, on the confines of the ducky of Mag-leburg, with a handlome caltie, where the proces commonly refide. It is a Landsome place, and the m- . . habitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinitis, and are fimous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is so miles N. W. of Wittemburg, and subject to the prince of Anhair. Lon. 12.,13. E. lat. 52. O. N.

Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or vailey,

duced leveral very famous Arabian authors.

" ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Theimia, to the S. W. of Negropout, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Livadia on that hade. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in bleadth, it is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly banky, wine, and a great deal of filk. They have also a very fine fort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the illand, and of which they fell valt quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the fame name, and feated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a difagreeable valley. It refembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bithop who refides at Zid.

* ZIRIT, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Teh ima, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* ZIBIT, a town of Alia in Arabia the Happy, and capital of the principality or turntory of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba,

but this is very uncertain.

ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water finks under ground, and does not rife again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handlome and firong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the ide of Schowen, at the mouth of the Schoid. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading and populous place, and has a pretty good harbour; as miles N. W. of Huist, and 18 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 42 10. E. jates 16 N.

Lufatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and judgest to the Militar of Bohemia.

is a handfome place, is furrounded with a double with, and has good hait moons, ditches and battions. The hours are handsome, and built in the modern taite. Beindes the jubuibs and handlome gaidens that furround it on all index, there are a numbel of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal out nets of the inhabitants is bicking beer; but there are above too clothicis, and in the neighbouring villages ibove 1000 weavers. The merch ints of Zittaw trade with thole of Prague and Leiplick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland thedral church is a very handloine ftructure, and has three organs, with two high fleeples. Nen it is a handlome college, where the languages, defigning, dancing, and other aits are laught gratis. Joining to the cloyffer is a library, the finett in all Lutatia, which is open twice a week; and at a imall diffunce from it is the orposin bout, lately built. It is icated on the river Nerls, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dreiden. Lon. 15 5. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Taye, 24 pages S. W. of Brin, and 30 N. of Menna. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. No.

*ZOARA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour, so mike W. of Tripoly. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

* ZOFFENGEN, an ancient and handfome town of Swifferland, in the canton
of Bern, three miles from Aiburg. It
has a very elegant church, and a public
library, containing fiveral curious manufcripts. It is feated near a large forest,
which contains the best pine-trees in all
Swifferland. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 47.
8. N.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sushia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamber-iain of the empire. The place is little elfe but a cattle built on a mountain, 26 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 2: E. lat.

Entroca; a town in Upper Hungary,

It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and tetaken by the Imperialitis in 1685; is 'ented on the river I evile, where the ri-.er Sageba fales into it, 62 iniles N. E. of Colorra, and 62 L. of Buda. Lon. 20 () E. lat 47 10. N.

* Zoquis, a prevince of N. Americi, in Nea Spin, and in the government of Coripa, on the footiers of that of Labarco. It produces plenty of filk and

cochine al.

ZOF ADORFF, a village in Germany, in the New Marene of Brinder burgh, famona for a broady battle fought here in September 1758, between the Prussians and Ruffians.

* Zug, a brudtome and confiderable to an of Senterland, and esperal of cinton of the time name, letted mean the like Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. In 1435, the threet which was on the fide of the lake, was Iwillowed up, and therefore they built another upon an emmence. There are tever il fire houses, handlome churches, and if and town-ball. It is 12 miles N. F. of Lucern, and 42 S. E. of Bafil.

8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N. . Zuc, one of the custons of Swifferland, bounded on the L. and N. by that of Zutten; on the W. by that of Luand the Fice Provinces ; and on the S. hi hat of Schwitz. The inhabitants into three part, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend thise iffemblies, namely, Bu, M nizic, and Val Egene. The government of this canton is democratic, and the fovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without at, though this place has a partie i. i migitirit.

* ZUII LICHAW, a town of Germany, in Silena, in the province of Cioffen, 16 miles N. T. of Croffen. Lon. 16. 12.

1. lat. 52 12. N.

* ZULPHA, Nown of Perfia, almost clote to Ispairin, to which it is a fort of a tuburb, and teparated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled with a colong of Aintenians, who were brought into Perfia by blin Abbas. It is an arch. bishop's see, and contains several churches and monaticues.

* Zulpigu, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Colognes feated on the river Naffel, 10 miles S. of Juliars, and ر ' سدیک کے ' تا "ی

ZURICH, an antient, large, and mopulous city of Swifferland, and capital of a canton of the fame name; feated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and separates it into two unequal. parts, which communicate by three oridges. It is one of the best built towns in this country, but the firets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral church was founded by Charles magne, and is adorned with a fittue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich coilege of the canons now leave to maintain the ministers of the church, the protellors, and to canons, who have preleaved then arcient dignities, with their benefices, but they are obliged to preach every day, or at least to read a public lecture in the college, where the languages, philosophy, and theology are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young findents are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern tafte, and the artenal has arms fufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made fuch a good use of the ecclefiaffical benefices. which have been feculatifed, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are di- . vided into 13 companies, one of which confitts of the nobility, and the rest of tradefmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little . the full confilts of 162 members, who decide the most important affore, and the fecund of go fenators, and two burgomafters, who take case of affairs of state, and determine caules that are brought before them. They have feveral manufactures, and fend put of their merchandizes to Italy. A great many French refugees are fettled here, who have built handfome houses about the city. It is 35 miles S. W. of Conttance, 40 S. E. of B. fle, and \$5 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Swille, land, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which Sparages it from the canton of Schaffhaufens on the S. by that of Believite; on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tosken. hurg; and on the W. by the canton. of Zug, and the Pres Provinces Th: 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 40, E. let. 50. foil is fertile in corne produces all forts of fraise, and there was found vinccanton is well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zumglius was born here.

ZURICH, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switserland, being about 20 miles in length, and four in brough it lengthways, and at Ruperschwert 8 a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine

Caftile, feated on the river favo, with an old cattle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat.

39. 50. N.

Town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the
fame name. It has a magnificent church,
and is forrounded with walls. It was
taken by the French in 1672, who in
1674 delivered it up to the States General. It is feated at the confluence of the
rivers Berkel and Yfiel, nine indes S. by
E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of
Amsterdam. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 52. 10.
North.

Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N. by the river Ystel, which icparates it from Velaw; on the W. by Over-Ystel, on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over Yslel, Guelderland, and Molland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North Holland with Friesland.

Zwickow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigeland, Tobject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly importal, and is now a handforce town,

feated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhibitions are build is in Voigilard, and therefore it is commonly full, that they are Minima's while airce, but Voigilanders after the medical lines on miles N. I. of Place, and it's S. of Affenburg. Lon 12, 25. E. Lat. Co. 4. N.

the Land and the Upper Rhare, and a make So of Danalidt, and as N. et Worner. It is ful yet to Hen. Darm-

itant.

Zwoil, the ratour of the Unit of Pr vinces, in Over Yi'l, and in the diffe d of Julint. It is a head on. lare, and mel town, d fended vertome fortification, and the emal when begins meat this place, and execula to the mer Yffel, is defended by fever d forts at projet diffance, it meach other, Nett it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Aucofin. convent, in waica Thomas a Kempis fixed feverify-one years, and and in 1471. It was form the an imperial and hante itic town, and is advantage 10 leated on an enancince, on the inci. A. and Yild, eight mile, S. E. of Cuopen, and five S. et Huffalt. Lun. 6. 10. L. lat. 5 . 33. N.

gars, and capital of a county of the fame name, feated in a morals of the Drave, and 50 N. W. of Effeck. It is a very frong place, and is defended by a citadel, forrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was befored in 1166, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his dath; but has fince been retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 18. 53. E. lat

*ZYGETH, the county of, a large territory, in Lower Hungary, separated from Schwonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the lake Balaton, and on the E. by the countres

of Alba Regains and Tolna.

Volhinia, scated on the river Cocceriet, 70 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 29, 22. E. lat. 90. 35. N.

The Differentians tons and true Figure of the Eakth

I T cannot be thought improper to conclude a Geographical Dictionary with an clucidation of the dimensions and true agure of the earth, as these important problems have engaged the attention of the greatest men in all area, and in every country, where the arts and sciences have dourithed.

The most ancient geographers were consinced, from observations, that the carth was of a spherical figure; but soon perceived that this was not solicient; it was need my to know its real magnitude, before they could have to carry their calculations to any degree of accuracy. The great integer mee of this problem induced them to have recently to various methods to be made the readered their attempts to be able. But how could not elect be menticed, whose dimensions are to distributed to the hum in frame? Our eyes can command only the small particle once, and our hands gody nothing but atoms, when come pixed with the whole.

It would carry us too for to pice a detail of the first artempts for detera ring the magnitude of the orth. The labours of Arthorse the Property and other great in a country, serve only to demonstrate the caracters which the philodyleers of all these were perfunded would flow from 1. The labour important products for the measures they have left as dif-

too wide! I'm roch other to liy any firefs upon them.

The same an age of the learning of these great men, and the remarkable of lairs, with who had applied to so necessary an undertaking, they were significant of these persons, that about the last century, Snellius and the oh deserted also sicken miles with regard to a degree. Our commerce is an Mr. Richard Norwood, was, however, more successful; for instance year 105 he solved this grand problem with a very considerable degree of an urrey. The principle on which he proceeded was this: As every great circle, either in the celestial sphere or earth, is divided into 350 equal parts, called degrees, and these circles are all considered as concentric to the centre of the earth; it follows, that if the distance in a great circle of the earth, corresponding to one or more of these degrees in a great circle of the heavens, can be measured, the whole circumference of the earth would be known by analogy in that measure; and consequently its diameter, magnificate, &c cashly calculated.

Mr Norwood therefore took the following method for folving this problem. He chose the two distant places, London and York, which were known to lie nearly north and fouth of each other; and by the method of traverse failing, he found their difference of latitude, or the distance between parallels of latitude passing through these places, or, which is the same thing, the length of that arch of the terrestrial meridian. He also, with a good instrument, found the distance between the zenitle of rhose places, and consequently knew the length of the celestial arch, answering to the near restrial one he had measured. Then saying, as that celestial arch is to a great circle of the sphere, or 360 degrees, so is the arch of the terrestrial great circle measured in sect, to the circumserence of a great circle on the

earth in the same measuse.

And by this method he found, that about 69 English miles and a half answered to one degree: the circumference of the curth, therefore, will be about 25,020 miles, and its diameter about 2000 miles.

The Dimensions and true Figure of the Earth determined.

Mothing now feemed wanting to determine the dimentions of the earth, and calculate differees on its furface to a fullicient digree of accuracy, but in the year 1672, Mr. Richer being tent from France to Carenne, in order to make afteonomical observation, found, that has a adultant clock, which had been regulated at Paris to the mean motion of the fun, when carried to that aftend, which is not about the degrees difficult from the equator, I it every day two minutes and fifty eight feconds. At his return to I rance he reported this observation, as ore of the most important ever made, and it seconds gly engaged the attention of the greatest philosophers and mathe

maticians in Europe.

They were convined, the t, in consequence of this experiment, the effect of gravity was less at Caverne ta the limit; for what the penemium of a clock departs in its motion from the proper dicular, the force which bridge it back again is gravity, and the it do a quicker or flower, in proportion to the greater or leffer degree of ar vity. The hand does not mark a chalceond on the dial-plate till the pedulum has performed one of its ofcillations. If, therefore, the hand point out fewer feconds during one revolution of the stars, the pendulum requires more tone to return to the perpendicular, and the pressure that the bings it back must be less in proportion. It is indeed true, that in warm climates the rod of the pendulum lengthens, as all metallic foods do, and consequently its oscillations are retarded; for the longer the rod is, supposing an equality in other respects, the slover it oscillations will be; but we know pretty exacts in what proportion heat lengthens pendulums; and consequently how much it retail their motion.

As the earth revolves every day found its own axi. all the bodies ind pirent of matter that compose it must describe circles; and each in rtake of the centrifugal force, more or let, in proportion to the circle it describes.

earth; and suppose the earth to be to med of matter nomogeneous or said, or that had been so originally, the figure of the earth may be determined by the laws of hydrodiance.

In order to continue this fluid matter at reft, the we the of declumn of waves, extended from the centre to the equator, must be equation that of a continue of waves extended from the centre to the equator, must be equation. But the continue of waves extended from the latter to the pole. But the continue corresponding to the equator, being formed at matter readered lighter by the continue to the equator, than the matter which forms the column corresponding to the pole, it spilows, that it must be longer than the latter; conference to the poles.

chartened his reverse for the tag city we owe this important discovers. Consider the difference between the two districts of the case the result of this subtle disquisition is, that the districts of the case the part of its district. The the case the axis of the earth the 230th part of its districts and the case in proportion

the state of the control of the state of the control of the contro

that this theory of Sir Haac's has been been selected to be that the selection berloomed, with amering a selection of the Royal